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PAÑCAVIMŚA-BRĀHMAṆA
ENGLISH TRANSLATION.



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PAÑCAVIṢĀ-BRĀHMAṆA

THE BRĀHMAṆA OF TWENTY FIVE CHAPTERS

TRANSLATED BY

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INTRODUCTION.

Chapter I. The Sāmavedic Texts.

It may be desirable to give as complete a descriptive list as possible of the books belonging to the Sāmaveda.

Three "Schools" or *śākhā*'s ('branches') are to be distinguished; that of the Kauthumas, that of the Rāṇāyaniyas and that of the Jaiminiyas. The last mentioned *śākhā* will be here passed in silence, as this Introduction only regards the Brāhmaṇa of the Kauthuma-Rāṇāyaniyas¹.

Part I. of the Kauthumas.

A The gānas.

1. The *gāṇa* *vegeyagāna* (or *veyagāna*) in 17 *prapāṭhakas*, each of which is divided in two halves; published in the great edition of the Sāmaveda (in 5 volumes) by Satyavrata Sāmasrami, Calcutta 1874, in the Bibliotheca Indica: Vol. I, page 94—Vol. II, page 242. A valuable and very correct edition (more correct in some respects than the edition of Calcutta) has been procured by Kṛṣṇasvāmin Śrautin under the title: *Sāmavedasaṃhitāyām Kauthumaśākhāyā Veyagānam*, Tiruvadi, 1889. This edition is printed in Grantha characters.

2. The *aranyegeyagāna* (or *āraṇyagāna*) in 6 *prapāṭhakas*, each again divided in two halves: *arkaparvan*: I. a—II. a; *dvandvaparvan*: II. b—III. b; *vrataparvan*: IV. a—V. b; *śukriya-parvan*: VI. To these the *mahānāmni*'s belong as an appendix. This *gāna* is contained in the edition of Calcutta Vol. II, pages 244—384, 387—518.

3. The *ūhagāna* in 7 *parvans*: *daśarātra*, *saṃvatsara*, *ekāha*, *ahina*, *sattrā*, *prāyaścitta* and *kṣudra*, divided over 23 *prapāṭhakas*, which again consist of two (only 9, 21 and 23 of three) halves. It is contained in the edition of Calcutta (*sparsim*): Vol. III, page 1—Vol. V, page 380, Vol. V, pages 602—673. An index is found in the Introduction to Vol. V, pages t-ghgh.

¹With reference to the books of the Jaiminiyas, my Introduction to the edition of the Jaiminiya-saṃhitā, page 17 sqq. may be consulted.

4. The ū h y a g ā n a in 7 parvans, designated in the same manner as in the ūhagāna, divided into 16 prapāṭhakas, each again divided into halves; published in the edition of Calcutta, Vol. V, pages 381–600.

B. The ārcikas.

1. a. The p ū r v ā r c i k a in 6 prapāṭhakas: the collection of verses on which are composed the sāmans of the grāmegeyagāna, in the edition of Calcutta Vol. I, page 1—Vol. II, page 242; edited also by Benfey: "Die Hymnen des Sāmaveda," Leipsic 1848 and by Stevenson: "Saṃhitā of the Sāmaveda," London 1843.

1. b. The ā r a ṇ y a k a s a ṃ h i t ā in 5 daśati's, the verses on which the aranyageyagāna is (partly) composed, in the edition of Calcutta Vol. II, pages 244–384. Separately edited by Goldschmidt (Monatsber. der kgl. Akad. zu Berlin 1868, pages 229–248) and by Fortunatov.

2. The u t t a r ā r c i k a, the collection of verses to which belongs the ūhagāna, in 9 prapāṭhakas, each divided in two (the last four in three) halves; contained also in the editions of Benfey and Stevenson.

3. The collection of s t o b h a s, in 2 prapāṭhakas, published in the edition of Calcutta Vol. II, pages 519–542.

C. The Brāhmaṇas.

1. The P a ṇ c a v i ṃ ś a or T ā ṇ ḍ y a m a h ā b r ā h m a ṇ a in 25 chapters (prapāṭhakas), published together with the commentary of Sāyaṇa (or rather Mādhava), in two volumes in the Bibliotheca Indica by Anandachandra Vedāntavāgīśa, 1870, 1874. For the text two MSS. of the University Library at Leyden were compared by me. Regarding this Brāhmaṇa see below, chapter III.

2. The Ṣ a ḍ v i ṃ ś a b r ā h m a ṇ a in 5 adhyāyas; a kind of appendix to the preceding, reckoned as its 26th book. It has been edited uncritically by Jibananda Vidyasagara at Calcutta in 1881 under the title: "Daivatabramhana and Shadbingshabramhana of the Sama-veda with the commentary of Sayanacharya." Its first prapāṭhaka has been separately edited, translated and annotated in German by Kurt Klemm ("Das Ṣaḍviṃṣabrahmaṇa mit Proben aus Sāyaṇa's Kommentar nebst einer Übersetzung," Gütersloh, 1894). Its latest part, that which treats of Omina and Portenta (the adbhutabrahmaṇa) has been separate-

ly edited and translated by A. Weber under the title : "Zwei Vedische Texte über Omina and Portenta" (Abhandl. der Kgl. Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, 1858). The best edition of the complete text is "*Ṣaḍvimsa-brāhmaṇam vijñāponabhāṣyasahitam* : het Ṣaḍvimsa-brāhmaṇa van den Sāmaveda" etc., by H. F. Eelsingh, Leiden, Brill, 1908. The text clearly intends to supplement the Pañcavimsa-brāhmaṇa, hence its desultory character. It treats of the Subrahmaṇyā formula, of the one-day-rites that are destined to injure (*abhicāra*) and other matters. This brāhmaṇa, at least partly, is presupposed by the Ārṣeyakalpa and the Sūtrakāras.

3. The *Sāma vidhāna brāhmaṇa* in 3 prapāthakas, edited with the commentary of Sāyana by A. C. Burnell, London, 1873; by Satyavrata Sāmasrami in the Journal "Uṣā," Calcutta, 1895. Under the title "*Sāma vidhāna brāhmaṇa, ein altindisches Handbuch der Zauberei*" this book has been translated into German by Sten Konow, Halle/S., 1893. Its aim is to explain how by chanting various sāmans some end may be attained. It is probably older than one of the oldest dharmaśāstras, that of Gautama.

4. The *Ārṣeya brāhmaṇa* in 3 prapāthakas, edited by A. C. Burnell: "The Ārṣeyabrāhmaṇa of the Sāmaveda, the Sanskrit text edited together with extracts from the commentary of Sāyana," Mangalore, 1876. A somewhat better edition is that published in the Journal "Uṣā" by Satyavrata Sāmasrami together with the whole commentary of Sāyana, Calcutta, 1891-1892. This quasi-brāhmaṇa is, on the whole, nothing more than an *anukramaṇikā*, a mere list of the names of the sāmans occurring in the first two gānas.

5. The *Devatādhyāya brāhmaṇa* in 3 khaṇḍas, edited by A. C. Burnell, Mangalore, 1873 and by Vidyāsāgara, see under No. 2; the title on the wrapper here is *daivatabrāhmaṇa*. It deals with the deities to which the sāmans are addressed.

6. The *Upaniṣad brāhmaṇa*¹ comprising ten prapāthakas:

(a) The first two contain the mantras for the domestic or grhya rites. This book has been published more than once. The whole of it is given by Satyavrata Sāmasrami under the title: "Mantra-brāhmaṇa," Calcutta 1890, with a commentary. The first prapāthaka

¹ There exists another reckoning, according to which the Vamśa is the 6th, the Samhitopaniṣad the 7th, and the Upaniṣad the 8th in the list of the brāhmaṇas.

has been edited separately by H. Stöner, Halle/S, 1901, together with a translation in German; the second prapāṭhaka has been edited and translated in German by H. Jörgensen, Darmstadt, 1911. Regarding other editions of this text see Stöner, page XV. Usually this part of the Upaniṣad is designated as Mantrabrāhmaṇa.

(b) The Upaniṣad proper: the Chāndogya-upaniṣad edited for the first time by Röer in the Bibliotheca Indica, 1850, in the Ānandāśrama series 1890 and by Böhtlingk with a German translation, Leipsic, 1889. It has been translated several times.

7. The Saṃhitopaniṣadbrāhmaṇa in 5 khaṇḍas, edited by A. C. Burnell with a commentary and index of words, at Mangalore, 1877. It treats of the effects of recitation, the relation of the sāman and the words on which it is chanted, the *dakṣiṇās* to be given to the religious teacher.

8. The Vamśabrāhmaṇa in 3 khaṇḍas, edited by A. Weber in Indische Studien, vol. IV, pages 371 sqq.; by A. C. Burnell, Mangalore, 1873; by Satyavrata Sāmaśrami in the Journal "Uṣā," 1892. It contains the lists of teachers of the Sāmaveda¹.

D. The Sūtras for Śrauta purpose.

1, 2. The Ārṣeyakalpa of Maśaka and the Kṣudrasūtra, edited by W. Caland under the title: "Der Ārṣeyakalpa des Sāmaveda," Leipsic, 1908. The Ārṣeyakalpa or Maśakakalpasūtra describes in 11 adhyāyas the gavāmayana, the ekāhas, the ahinas and the sattas, closely following the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa. It is nothing more than a dry list of all the sāmans that are to be applied and the stomas that are to be adhibited. It is, then, younger than the Brāhmaṇa but older than the Sūtras of Lāṭyāyana-Drāhyāyana. It must be prior even to the ritualistic authorities as Gautama, Dhānañjaya, Śāṇḍilya and others, whose divergent opinions are often quoted in the Sūtra.—The Kṣudrasūtra, which sometimes is quoted likewise as being composed by Maśaka, treats of the kāmya and prāyaścitta

¹ These Brāhmaṇas are mentioned partly in an older text, *vis.* the Chāndogya-grhyopariśiṣṭa (I. 22), known to me only by two MSS., and attributed to Drāhyāyana. I cite this passage, although it is very corrupt: *pañcaviṃśam* (this must mean *pañcaviṃśam*) *śaḍviṃśam sāmavidhānam ārṣeyam dātavyam saṃhitopaniṣadam catvāry upaniṣada ekam vaṃśam ekam tu. tataḥ param sūtrādīni... tāraṇāni, ca śāstrāṇi ca... vācayitvā*, etc.

rites. Its arrangement and style are wholly different from that of the *Ārṣeyakalpa* proper. Whilst it is certain that the author of the *Ārṣeyakalpa* has not been acquainted with the *uttarāroka*, this cannot as yet be affirmed with equal certainty about the *Kṣudrasūtra*.

3. The *Kalpānupadasūtra* in 2 *prapāṭhakas*, each comprising 12 *pāṭalas*. This book seems to be an appendix to the *Ārṣeyakalpa* (the *Kalpasūtra*) and the *Kṣudrasūtra*, which two works the author often cites without naming them; once we find mentioned the *māśakam*. As this *Sūtra* is known only from one single ms., and as this ms. is rather corrupt, the text is very difficult to understand.

4. The *Upagrānṭhasūtra* in 4 *prapāṭhakas*. The text has been published in the Journal "Usā" by Satyavrata Sāmasrami, Calcutta, 1897. It is attributed to Kātyāyana, see Śāyana on Pañc. br. VII. 4. 8 and p. 10. Weber, "Vorlesungen über altind. Literaturgeschichte" 2, page 92, note. The first three *prapāṭhakas* are a kind of appendix to the *Kṣudrasūtra* and to those parts of the *Brāhmaṇa* to which this *Sūtra* refers. In the *Upagrānṭhasūtra* the *Kṣudrasūtra* is referred to as *Ārṣeyakalpa*. The last *prapāṭhaka* is a separate work on the *pratihāra* parts of the *sāmans*.

5. The *Anupadasūtra* in 10 *prapāṭhakas*, a kind of running commentary on the *Pañcaviṃśabrahmaṇa*. The text, in a rather bad state, is known to me from three MSS. It cites a great many Vedic authorities.

6. The *Śrautasūtra* of Lāṭyāyana in 10 *prapāṭhakas*, edited together with the commentary of Agnisvāmin, by Ānandachandra in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, Calcutta, 1872.

7. The *Nidānasūtra* in 10 *prapāṭhakas*, edited by Satyavrata Sāmasrami in the Journal "Usā," Calcutta, 1896. Of this text A. Weber published the part on Vedic metres (I. 1—7) in "Indische Studien," Vol. VIII, pages 83—125. The author of this book appears to have been Patañjali, see Śāyana on Pañc. br. XIV. 5. 12: *tathā nirālam-bakamatā bhagavatā patañjalinoक्तान्: saprame hany arkaḥ āptākṛto bhavaty abrahmaṇasvhitatvā itī*. This quotation is actually found without, however, the word *arkaḥ*, which may have been inserted (for the sake of clearness) in the *Nidānasūtra* (IV. 7). It is very remark-

able that of the Gautamiya piṭṛmedha sūtra (on which see below §2.) the last chapter, beginning *tad apy aparapakṣe prāyaṇam parijihīṣitam bhavati*, is said, in a grantha edition of this text, to belong to the Patañjalinidānasūtra, being the 4th khaṇḍa of its 5th prapāṭhaka. We find, indeed, this whole chapter in our text of the Nidānasūtra, not, however, in V. 4, but in II. 6. From Burnell's Catalogue of a collection of Skt. MSS. (London, 1870) we gather (on page 55) that a certain prayogamuktāvali quotes among other authorities the Patañjalaśākhā. So the author of the Nidānasūtra seems to have been Patañjali. There are in this Sūtra some passages which run parallel to Lāṭyāyana-Drāhyāyana, without agreeing literally with these passages. Moreover, our Sūtra contains one quotation from the Brāhmaṇa that is not to be traced in this text (III. 12: *athā pramaṃhiṣṭhīye vadati: himṣito 'nvīkṣeta yam icchet prasrjyamānam pratyeyād iti*). So our text may have belonged originally neither to the Kauthuma nor to the Rāṇāyanaśākhā. Could it have been originally a book of the Bhāllaviśākhā? cp. Brhaddevatā V. 25 and Vasistha Dharmasāstra I. 14. 15: *athāpi bhāllavino nidāne gāthām udāharanti*. Or were there two different Nidānasūtras? In either case now-a-days this Nidāna is reckoned among the Sūtras of the Kauthumas.

8. The Upanidānasūtra in 2 pāṭalas, known to me only from a South Indian edition in grantha characters (the title of the little book, in which this treatise and others are contained, runs: *pañcanadavāstavyena prayāgakulatilakena kṣṇasvāmītrauṣamākhyaena sūrinā samyak pariśodhya, pañcanadasīhajyotirvilāsamudrākṣarasālāyām mudritā vijante*). Even the title of this treatise is, up to now, unknown. It begins with the same words as the Nidānasūtra: *athātaś chandasām vicayam vyākhyāsyāmaḥ*, and it treats of the different metres, first in a general way, then especially for the two ārcikas (pūrva and āraṇyaka); the second pāṭala begins: *athā rahasyachandāmsi*; here *rahasya* is equal to *āraṇyaka*.

9. The Pañcavidhasūtra in 2 prapāṭhakas, edited by R. Simon as 5th fasciulus of the "Indische Forschungen," Breslau, 1913. It describes in which manner a sāman must be divided in its parts: prastāva, (udgītha, upadrava), pratihāra and nidhana¹.

¹ On the separate prastāva-, pratihāra- and nidhanasūtras see R. Simon, Pañcavidhasūtra, Introd. page 6 and Burnell, Introd. to Ār. br. pages xxv sqq.

10. The *R k t a n t r a* in 5 prapāthakas, edited by A. C. Burnell, Mangalore, 1879; it is also found in the Grantha edition of the Grāmegeyagāna mentioned in § 1. a 1. It is a prātisākhya, i.e., a grammatical treatise which is intended to show how the padas must change in order to become the real hymnical text. According to Burnell (Catalogue of a collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts, London 1870, page 41) the last two prapāthakas are called Saṃjñāprakaraṇa; this is probably the same as the Saṃjñālakṣaṇa mentioned in the Caranavyūha.

11. The *S ā m a t a n t r a* in 13 prapāthakas. It begins *svaro nantyaḥ* and is printed (*disjectis membris*!) in the grantha edition of the Veyagāna. On this text see Burnell, Ārs. br. Introduction, page XXIV.

12. The *M ā t r ā l a k ṣ a ṇ a s ū t r a* in 3 khaṇḍikas, published in the Grantha edition of the Veyagāna and in the collection of Sāmavedic treatises mentioned under No. 8, on pages 43-50; cp. also Burnell, a Catalogue, etc., page 43. It begins: *athāto hrasvadīrghaplu-tamātrāṇy akṣarāṇi vyākhyāsyāmaḥ*. It treats of the mātrās of the sounds.

13. The *S t o b h ā n u s a m h ā r a* in 3 paṭalas, in śloka metre; printed in the collection of Sāmavedic treatises and beginning:

ādyantadarśanastobho vidhāgīteṣu sāmase |
pāde pāde 'nusamhāryas sopāyo nidhane bhavet ||

See Burnell, Introduction to Saṃhitopaniṣadbrāhmaṇa, page XVI.

14. The *G ā y a t r a v i d h ā n a s ū t r a* in 3 paṭalas, printed in the same collection, pages 50-54. I find this treatise nowhere mentioned. It treats of the way in which the gāyatra chant is to be applied at the out-of-door laud, (bahispavamānastotra) etc.,

15. The *P u ṣ p a* or *P h u l l a s ū t r a* in 10 prapāthakas, edited under the title Sāmaprātisākhya in the Journal "Uṣā" by Satyavrata Sāmaśrami, Calcutta, 1890 and by R. Simon with a very useful introduction and translation into German in the Abhandlungen der Bayer. Akad. der Wiss., 1^o Klasse, XXIII. Band, III. Abt., München, 1909. This book contains principally the rules for adapting (*aka*) the sāmans that are given by the grāmegeya- and aranyageyagānas on other verses than those to which they belong in these gānas.

E. The sūtras for gr̥hya and smārta purpose.

1. The Gobhiliyagr̥hyasūtra in 4 prapāṭhakas, edited by Chandrakānta Tarkālaṅkāra in the Bibliotheca Indica, Calcutta, 1890 and, together with a translation in German by F. Knauer, Dorpat, 1884. It describes the domestic rites in use amongst the Kauthumas¹; the mantras are those contained in the Mantrabrāhmaṇa (see above, c 6).

2. The Karmapradīpa or Kātyāyanasmṛti in 3 prapāṭhakas, edited by Jibananda Vidyasagara in his Dharmaśāstra-samgraha, Calcutta, 1876, vol. II, page 603 sqq. The first prapāṭhaka has been separately edited and translated by F. Schrader, Halle a/d. S., 1889; the second by A. V. Staël Holstein, Halle a/d. S., 1900.

3 The Gr̥hyāsamgraha in 2 prapāṭhakas, edited in the edition of Gobhila, by M Bloomfield in the Journal of the German Or. Society, vol. XXXV and by Satyavrata Śamaśrami in the Journal "Usā", Calcutta, 1891.

4. Minor treatises as the Śrāddhakalpa, the Sandhyāsūtra, the Snānavidhi, all in the edition of Gobhila in the Bibliotheca Indica.

The Gobhilagr̥hyakarmaprakāśikā gives a complete survey of the texts of the Kauthumas, which is repeated in the Introduction to my edition of the Jaiminiyasamhitā, page 13. Even now it is not possible to identify all the texts enumerated there.

§ 2. Texts of the Rāṇyanyias.

We have, as yet, no certainty about the question whether the Samhitā (i.e., the gānas and the ārcikas) and the Pañcaviṃśa- and Ṣaḍviṃśa-brāhmaṇas of the Kauthumas were also in use with the Rāṇyanyias precisely in the same form as these books are known to us. But as it can be proved that the commentator of the Pañcaviṃśa-brāhmaṇa was a Rāṇyanyia, and the same may be said about Varadarāja, who commented upon the Ārṣeyakalpa, it is probable that these texts at least were common property of the two śākhās. Further, it is certain that they had a different Śrautasūtra and Gr̥hyasūtra, the Śrautasūtra being that of Dr̥ghyāyana,

¹ It is striking, that Hemādri in his Śrāddhakalpa, pages 1480, 1488, designates Gobhila as the Rāṇyanyiasūtrakṛt and his Sūtra (page 1424) as the Rāṇyanyiasūtra. In the Tarpaṇa of the Kauthumas it is Rāṇyanyī who comes first, not Gobhilagr̥hyaprakāśikā, page 113.

edited (only partly) by J. N. Reuter with the excellent commentary of Dhanvin : "The Śrautasūtra of Drāhyāyana with the commentary of Dhanvin," Part I, London 1904 (up to XI. 1, but the text was ready for printing up to XVI. 4 ; of the last unpublished part, Dr. Reuter was so kind as to send me the proof-pages). The Sūtra of Drāhyāyana is nearly identical with that of Lāṭyāyana, the only difference is that Drāhyāyana has a few sūtras more. The Rāṇāyanīyas have also a different Gr̥hyasūtra, ascribed to Khādīra, in 4 paṭalas. It has been edited (text and English translation) by H. Oldenberg in the Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XXIX, pages 371 sqq. An excellent edition has appeared in the Bibliotheca Samskrita No. 41 of the Mysore collection : "The Khādīragr̥hyasūtra with the commentary of Rudra-skanda", Mysore, 1913. The text is to be found also in a South Indian edition in Devanāgarī characters. This Gr̥hyasūtra is a mere recast and abbreviation of the Gobhilyasūtra. One more text can with some probability be assigned to the Rāṇāyanīyas, viz., the Drāhyāyanagr̥hyapariśiṣṭa, comprising apparently two prapāthakas. It is known to me in one complete manuscript, whilst the other contains the first prapāthaka and a part of the second. Whether the Gautamapitṛmedhasūtra, the Gautama-smṛti and the Gautamadharmasāstra belonged originally to a Gautamasākhā of the Sāmaveda, is uncertain.

Chapter II. On the interrelation and the historic development of the older Sāmavedic texts.

The Samhitā of the Sāmaveda, then, comprises :

1. Four song-books (grāmegeya- and aranyegeyagāna, ūha- and ūhyagāna).

2. Three collections of verses : the text-books to these song-books ; the verses agree on the whole with the verses of the Rksamhitā.

The songs, chaunts, sāmans of the gānas are based or composed on the verses. From a verse (a *rk*) a sāman is made by musical notation, by certain changes as stretching of vowels, and repetition of syllables, and by inserting different sounds and syllables, sometimes whole sentences or verses. These insertions are called *stobhas*.

The relation between the pūrvāroika (and aranyakasamhitā) and uttarāroika on the one side and the first two gānas (grāme- and aranyageyas) on the other side, is clear : with each verse of the

pūrvārcika corresponds a single chant, a single *sāman*; each of these *sāmans* have a name, mostly derived from the name of that *Rṣi* who is said to have "seen" the *sāman* and these *sāmans* are collected in the first two song-books. The arrangement of the *yonis*, i.e., the verses on which the *sāmans* are composed, in the *pūrvārcika*, is systematic: first come the verses addressed to Agni, then, those addressed to Indra, and then, those addressed to Soma *pavamāna*. Each group is subdivided according to their metres. The *uttarārcika*, on the other hand, rests on a wholly different principle and has a different aim. In this part of the *Samhitā* single verses are not recorded, but its bulk consists of tristichs or *pragāthas* (i.e. two verses: 1. either a *brhati* or a *kakubh*; 2. a *satobṛhati*; in the praxis out of these two verses are made three, so that practically such a *pragātha* is equally a tristich.) We find likewise complexes of 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10 verses. The aim of this collection is purely practical: it contains the verses on which at the occasion of the several kinds of great sacrifices the lauds are chanted: on the whole, each first verse of such a tristich occurs in the *pūrvārcika*, this means that the melody (the *sāman*) which belongs to this verse in the *pūrvārcika*, is to be applied on the whole tristich of the *uttarārcika*. One example will make this clear. The first verse of the *pragātha* in the *uttarārcika* 1. 1. 13 (=vs. 35 of the continuous numeration), beginning *tam vo dasmam ṛtāham*, is found in the *pūrvārcika*: 3. 1. 5. 4. (=vs. 236 of the continuous numeration). To this verse belong, according to the *grāmegeyagāna*, five melodies the last of which is the *naudhasa* (*grām*. VI. 1. 37, see Calcutta edition, Vol. I, page 487). On this melody, now, the two verses of the *uttarārcika* 35 and 36 (out of which by repetition three verses are made) must be chanted in the praxis of the Soma-sacrifice: as third *prṣṭha*-laud of the ordinary *Agniṣṭoma*; these three verses as used in the praxis are given in the *ūhagāna* I. 1. 6 (see Calcutta edition, Vol. III, page 93). But it is a fact that there is a great number of verses in the *uttarārcika* that have no correspondent verse in the *pūrvārcika* e.g., the first 18 verses of the *uttarārcika* and many more. This is explained by the fact that these verses, which all belong to the morning service (the *prātahsavana*), are chanted on the *gāyatra*-melody which is composed on the well known verse addressed to Savitr: *tat savitur varenyam*, etc. This melody has been recorded in the *devatādhyāyabrahmana*; it is given as an appendix to the editions of the

grāmegeyagāna (Ed. Calcutta, Vol. V, page 601). On the other hand, many *yonis* (and *sāmans* composed on these) are found in the *pūrvārīka* which have no correspondent verse (and chant) in the *uttarārīka*. This is explained by the fact, that *sāmans* are chanted not only at the great sacrifices of soma, but likewise on many other occasions: at the establishing of the sacred fires (the *agnyādheya*); at the foundation of the high altar of bricks (the *agnicayana*); at the *pravargya* ceremony and on other occasions. These *sāmans* were chanted as solo (*parisāman*), mostly by the *Prastotr* (*Lāṭy*. I. 5. 8 sqq., I. 6. 1 sqq., etc.).

About the *ūhagāna* and the *ūhyagāna* the following remarks may be made. Each of these *gānas* is divided in 7 parvans: 1. *daśarātra*, 2. *samvatsara*, 3. *ekāha*, 4. *ahina*, 5. *sattra*, 6. *prāyaścitta*, 7. *kṣudra*. As to their aim, these two *gānas* precisely correspond with the *uttarārīka*, they serve for the praxis of the soma-sacrifices: the *ūhagāna* runs parallel with the *uttarārīka* and the *grāmegeya*, the *ūhyagāna* with the *āraṇyakasaṃhitā* and the *araṇyegeyagāna*. The names themselves are clear: *ūhati* means "to adapt"; the *ūhagāna* contains the melodies of the *grāmegeya* but adapting them and working them out so as they are to be chanted in the praxis; the *ūhyagāna* (which word is abbreviated from *ūharahasyagāna*, *rahasya* being another name for *āraṇyaka*), adapting the melodies of the *araṇyegeyagāna* to the verses on which they must be chanted in the praxis. It can be proved with certainty that these two *gānas* belong to the later strata of the *Sāmavedic* literature: that they are later than the *grāme-* and *araṇyegeyagānas*, later than the *Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa*, later than the *Ārṣeya-* and *Kṣudrakalpa*, later than the *sūtra* of *Lāṭyāyana-Drāhyāyana*, later even than the *Puṣpasūtra*. That they are later than and, even in their sequence, based on the *Ārṣeyakalpa* and the *Kṣudrasūtra*, can be proved. The *Ārṣeyakalpa* describes the *gavāmayana*, the *ekāhas*, the *ahinas* and the *sattras*; all the *sāmans* to be used, on these occasions occur in the 2nd—5th parvans of the *ūha-* and *ūhyagānas* in precisely the same sequence as in the *Ārṣeyakalpa*. For the chants of the ten-day-rite, which had been treated fully in the *Brāhmaṇa*, the *ūha-* and *ūhyagānas* lean on this text. The *Kṣudrasūtra* describes the *prāyaścitta* and *kāmya* rites: with these run parallel the last two parvans of the *ūha* and the *ūhya*. That both texts, *Ārṣeyakalpa* and *Kṣudrasūtra*, are prior to the *ūha-* and *ūhyagānas*, may be proved by one

example from each. In the *Ārṣeyakalpa* IX. : 9. b. we read *aśṇa-nasyarkṣu vaiśvajyotiṣam anyaṃ yat pra gāyate* : “the closing chant is the vaiśvajyotiṣa, chanted on the verses of the aśṇa, as indicated by the words *pra gāyate*”. The verses of the aśṇa are SV. I. 523=II.27 (28) : *pra tu drava* etc. ; on these must be chanted the vaiśvajyotiṣa belonging to SV. I. 534 (*pra gāyate*). But, as there are likewise vaiśvajyotiṣa-melodies on other verses, the addition was necessary. Now, the *ūhagāna* XIX. 1. 7 (*Sāmaveda*, ed. Calcutta, Vol. III, page 82) gives the vaiśvajyotiṣa on these verses *pra tu drava*. If the author of the *Ārṣeyakalpa* had been acquainted with the *ūhagāna*, his indication : “(the vaiśvajyotiṣa) as indicated by the words *pra gāyate*” would have been wholly superfluous. To prove that the *Kṣudrasūtra* also is earlier than the *ūhagāna*, the following example may suffice. *Kṣudrasūtra* I. 6 (No. 30) we read : *annādyakāmasyendrā yāhi dhiyeṣita iti madhyamam tṛcasya prabhṛtiṃ kṛtvā tāsu kāleyam*, i.e., “for one who is desirous of obtaining food, he should take the middle verse of the tristich beginning : *indrā yāhi dhiyeṣita* as first and chant on these (so arranged) verses the kāleya.” The tristich here mentioned is SV. II. 496-498; its middle verse is the one intended ; on these verses, but arranged 497, 496, 498, he should chant the kāleya (*grāmegeyagāna* VI. 2. 7, ed. Calc. Vol. I, page 491, composed on SV. I. 237). Now, we find in the *ūhagāna* XXI. 2. 4 (ed. Calc. Vol. V, page 638) the chant precisely as the author of the *Kṣudrasūtra* had prescribed it. Had the author of the *sūtra* been acquainted with the *ūhagāna*, his indication “taking the middle verse at the beginning” would have been wholly superfluous. To prove that neither was the *Sūtrakāra* acquainted with the *ūha*-and *ūhyagānas*, the following proof may be adduced. In the *Pañcaviṃśabrahmaṇa* it is prescribed at V. 4. 5-6 that the chanters at the mahāvratā-rite must chant the sāman called *vasiṣṭhasya nihava* over the cātvalā, and that this sāman must be chanted on a verse addressed to the “All-gods”. As there are many verses addressed to this deity in the collection of the *Sāmaveda*, it is uncertain which verse is to be taken. The *Sūtrakāra* (Lāty. III. 9. 12, Drāhy. X. I. 11) makes the following precision, *viśve devā iti vasiṣṭhasya nihavam ūhet*, i.e. ; “he should adapt the *vasiṣṭhasya nihava* to the verse SV. Śr. sām. III. 9” ; the sāman, composed on SV. I. 313 : *asāvi devam*, is given by *grāmegeyagāna* VIII. 1. 36 (ed. Calc. Vol. I, page 629) ; the melody on the verse addressed to the “All-gods” is found in the *ūhagāna* IX. 3. 12 (ed.

Calc. Vol. V, page 602). It is not possible that the Sūtrakāra would have expressed himself as he does, if at his time the ūhagāna existed. Dhanvin, the commentator of Drāhyāyana, remarks on this last mentioned passage: "Is not the expression: 'he should adapt' meaningless, as its (i.e. the sāman's) reading is known (viz. from the ūhagāna)? That is true, but they say:—"the ūha (i.e. the ūhagana) is made after the time of this expression (of the Sūtrakara's)"¹.—We have now to prove our assertion that even the Puṣpasūtra is older than ūha- and ūhyagānas, an assertion not accepted by all scholars². The aim of this text, in my opinion, is to give the rules for adapting the sāmans, as they are handed down in the grāme- and aranyegeyagānas, for practical use at the sacrifices. This is clearly proved by the last words of the part, which originally ended the text (VIII. 234): *evam sarveṣām eṣa vikāraṇāḥ, etān ūha-tenohyah sāmagaṇaḥ kalpayitavyaḥ*. Professor Simon, the leading editor and translator of the sūtra, renders these words as follows: "Hiermit sind nun die Veränderungen in allen (sāmans) ordnungsgemäß angeführt. Nach dieser Darlegung ist es möglich, die Gesamtheit der zum ūhagāna gehörenden Sāmans in der Praxis zu gebrauchen." According to my opinion, the last sentence should be translated: "by means of this indication (this set of rules) the group of sāmans (as they are handed down in the grāme- and aranyegeyagānas) must be adapted (and) made ready (for practical purposes)." It is highly probable that amongst the Sāmavedic Brāhmins in early times certain rules were established and handed down by oral tradition for the adaptation (the ūha) of the sāmans in the grāme- and aranyegeyagānas, that these rules were at last collected and arranged in a book (our Puṣpasūtra), and that afterwards for convenience's sake these rules were all brought into action; in this manner the two last books of songs, the two last gānas, arose. So, when we read in the Nidānasūtra (II. 1): *ṛṣikṛtaḥ svid ūhā ś anṛṣikṛta itī vai khalv āhuḥ.... ṛṣikṛta ity aparam*, and in the Jaimininyāyamālāviṣṭara (IX. 2. 1—2):

ūhagrantho 'pauruseyaḥ pauruseyo 'tha vāgrimaḥ |
vedasāmasamāna-ivāḍ vidhisārthatvato 'ntimaḥ ||

¹ The text runs: *nanu ca ūha itī vacanam anarhikam, tasyādhyānasiddhatvāt, satyam etad, vacanastarakālam ūhaḥ kṛta ity āhuḥ*.

² Regarding this controversy, see the author's criticism of Simon's Puṣpasūtra in "Deutsche Literaturzeitung" 1909, No. 30; Simon's paper in the Journal of the German Or. Soc. vol. 63, page 731, and the author's answer ib. vol. 64, page 347.

the answer must be even as said in the last part of this śloka : "The ūhagāna is made by the Ṛṣi's, so far as it contains the melodies "seen" by them, but, on the other hand, it is made by men, so far as it has been adapted by men." With the fact, now, as it seems, clearly established that these last two gānas are of younger date, the Sāmavidhānabrāhmaṇa also harmonises, where sāmans are cited from these two gānas, but only of the first two.

The names of these gānas are now all clear. The grāmegeyagāna contains those sāmans that were studied in the community, the arāṇyegeyagāna, on the other hand, hands down those sāmans that, because they were so very sacred, or, what is nearly the same, from a primitive standpoint, so very dangerous, were studied in the forest, outside the community (see especially the exhaustive paper of H. Oldenberg on Āraṇyaka in Nachrichten der kgl. Ges. der Wiss. zu Göttingen, Phil.-hist. kl. 1915, page 382 and for the Āraṇyaka texts of the Sāmaveda page 392 sqq.).

We now come to a very difficult question, and one which is of the highest importance not only for a true insight into the historic development of the older Sāmavedic texts, but also of great weight for the explanation of many a passage in the Brāhmaṇa and the kindred texts. This question is : "was the pūrvārcika or was the uttarārcika the older part ?" Scholars are at variance. I myself maintained that the uttarārcika must be regarded as prior to the pūrvārcika, chiefly on the argument that a collection of verses on which the Sāmans had to be chanted (as is the uttarārcika) must have been *a priori* older than a collection of verses that served to register the melodies on which these verses had to be chanted (as is the pūrvārcika). Oldenberg, on the other hand, has made it appear that the pūrvārcika (together with the arāṇyaka part) was the older part, because this part only is mentioned in the vratas, and, moreover, the uttarārcika is nowhere quoted in the Sāmavidhānabrāhmaṇa. I add to this that even so late a work as the Atharvaparīṣiṣṭa mentions (46. 3, 6) as last verse of the Sāmaveda the last but one of the pūrvārcika (*viz.* Sv. I. 584). Convinced by Oldenberg's strong arguments, I thereupon proposed to formulate the facts thus : that from the oldest times on the chanters must have had at their disposal a certain collection of tristichs and pragāthas, that served them at the soma-rites for chanting after their melodies ; that this collection might have been the fore-runner of the uttarārcika as it is known to us now-a-days. Oldenberg himself,

who wrote: "möglich ist es natürlich, dass, als das Pūrvāroika redigiert wurde, ein Kanon der Agniṣṭoma-liturgien schon fixiert war," did not materially differ from my view.

The study of the Brāhmaṇas and the kindred texts has now suggested to me a hypothesis, that perhaps may throw light on this difficult question. To state it directly at the beginning of my argumentation, this is my hypothesis: the author of the Brāhmaṇa was not acquainted with our uttarāroika, it did not exist at his time, but the chanters drew the verses they wanted, directly from the Rksamhitā, and the uttarāroika was composed in later times, in order to have at hand, in the regular order of the sacrifices, the verses that were wanted.

The facts on which this thesis is based, are the following.

1. It is expressly stated (see the translation of Pañcaviṃśa-brāhmaṇa IV. 4. sqq. with my notes) that in a certain case a great number of verses had to be taken directly from the Rksamhitā. That the word used here by the three sūtras: *daśatayīṣu* (Sāyaṇa periphrases *dāśatayyām*) means "in the ten books of the Rksamhitā," is proved by a sentence in the Nidānasūtra (II. 11, see note 4 on Pañc. br. VIII. 8. 26) *dāśatayenādhyāyena* as contrasted with ib. II. 2: *chāndasenādhyāyena*, which must signify: "a chapter of the Sāmavedasamhitā." This presupposes for the chanters the acquaintance with the Rksamhitā or at least with a part of it, from which their verses were to be taken directly.

2. The expression *sambhārya* to denote a complex of verses to be taken from different parts of the Veda occurs thrice in the Brāhmaṇa: XI. 1. 5, XVI. 5. 11 and XVIII. 8. 8. This expression is simply incomprehensible from a Sāmavedistic standpoint, because in the uttarāroika they are given as a whole, all after one another, but from a Rgvedistic standpoint they are truly *sambhārya's*.

3. From the passage in the Brāhmaṇa IV. 2. 19, where a *jarābodhiya-sāman* is mentioned, to be chanted on SV. I. 25 (=II. 733-735) it seems right to infer, that the uttarāroika was later than the Brāhmaṇa. If this is true, the Brāhmaṇa cannot but have taken his verses directly from the Rksamhitā. The compiler of the uttarāroika may have inserted this triplet, because it occurred in the Brāhmaṇa.

4. See also the notes on the Brāhmaṇa XI. 7. 3, XIV. 1. 9.

There can, however, be made several objections to this hypothesis.

In the first place, the verses as cited in the Brāhmaṇa diverge in not a few cases, more or less, from the reading presented in our Ṛksamhitā. But it is a fact that, when the author of the Brāhmaṇa quotes from the Ṛksamhitā in general, his citation mostly contains one or more corruptions (see the Brāhmaṇa I. 2. 9, I. 7. 6, IX. 2. 22, XXIV. 1. 9). In one case a change in a verse of the Ṛksamhitā can be proved to be caused by the ritual (see the note on XI. 5. 1). Elsewhere a divergence from the Rkverse may have been caused by its sāman-reading (see XIV. 6. 4). So the variants may be caused by slovenness, but in part they could be explained by the surmise that our Brāhmaṇa presupposes a recension of the Ṛksamhitā different from the one known to us (see note 1 on VI. 10. 14). That some verses are found in the āroika but not in our Ṛksamhitā might be explained by the conjecture that our Ṛksamhitā once contained more verses than it now does in its present recension (see note 2 on VIII. 1. 1, note 1 (end) on XII. 13. 22). But I am not able to remove all the difficulties that seem to move against my hypothesis. I draw the reader's attention to the puzzle contained in VIII. 8. 26, SV. II. 62 as against ṚS. VIII. 98. 9 (here perhaps we might guess that the compiler of the uttarāroika changed the Rkverse so as to bring it in accordance with the Brāhmaṇa.) A weighty argument against the hypothesis might be drawn from XII. 1. 9, 10, XII. 7. 9, 10, XIII. 1. 10-12, XIII. 7. 8-9, where the terms pentastichs, decastichs and so on, are used. We may ask here: "how could we know which verses are intended, unless it were supposed that the uttarāroika existed at the time when the Brāhmaṇa was composed?" But perhaps the author of our Brāhmaṇa allowed here a free choice, whilst in later times the compiler of the uttarāroika fixed these verses probably in accordance with the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa, which, as far as I have ascertained, states by citing their opening words, which verses had to be employed. Another difficulty is presented by the passage XIII. 1. 1 as compared with *ib.* 5.

Although, then, all is far from certain, I suppose that now we may with some measure of probability propose the following development of the oldest Sāmavedic literature.

The chanters were acquainted with the Ṛksamhitā, at least with certain parts of it. From this text they took their verses¹ and on these

¹ Cp. Oldenberg in the Journal of the German Or. Soc., Vol. XXXVIII, page 441: "der R̥gveda ist zugleich der älteste Sāmaveda," but read in the context this assertion is not equivalent to my hypothesis.

they chanted the lauds at the sacrifices of soma. In order to facilitate the study and memorization of this material, a double register was composed, one of the melodies and one of the verses, on which the melodies were chanted. The first register they arranged so, that each time only the first verse of a tristich or a pragātha was taken up, and this verse was considered as the bearer of the melody. To this collection were added sāmāns of a different kind, that had to be chanted by a single Chanter at other occasions. In this manner two books of songs, two gānas, arose: the one to be studied inside the community: the grāmegeyagāna, and another to be studied in the forest, outside the community: the aranyageyagāna; this book comprised those sāmāns that were the most holy (dangerous). Besides these song-books arose at the same time the second register: the ārcika (the later ārcike) and the āraṇyaka. Thereupon a Brāhmaṇa originated. Based on this Brāhmaṇa the Arṣeyakalpa was composed by Musasa, who described minutely the sacrifices of soma, but omitted the ten-day-rite, because its detailed description was already given in the chapters 10-15 of the Brāhmaṇa. Based again on these two books the śrautasūtra was composed (that of Lāṭyāyana-Drāhyāyana). Then only the uttarārcika was compiled, which contained the verses of the Rksamhitā, arranged in their regular order, so as they were to be used in the sacrifices. Now, if a Chanter knew by heart his two gānas and if he knew which verses ought to be adhibited in any rite, he could bring about all the changes that were necessary for adapting a melody to a given triplet or pragātha. These rules for adaptation were then fixed and systematically arranged in a special book: the Puspasūtra. But, in order to have at hand for immediate use the sāmāns so as they were to be adapted according to the rules of the Puspasūtra, two more books were composed: the adapted song-books: 1. the ūhagāna and 2. the ūharahasyagāna (called by abbreviation uhyagāna). The first contains ready made for sacrificial use the sāmāns in their regular order resting on the grāmegeyagāna, the second those that rest on the aranyageyagāna. This is according to my view the history of the oldest Sāmavedic texts¹.

¹ The material on which rest for the greater part the above given considerations and conclusions is found in the paper of Oldenberg in the *Journal of the German Or. Soc.* (Vol. XXXVIII); in a paper: "De Wording van den Sāmavede." (*Verk. en Meded. der Kon. Ak. v. Wetensch. Afd. Lett. & R., Deel IX*); in my

Chapter III. On the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa.

§1. The relation between the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa and the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa.

Some remarks must be made, at the beginning, about the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa.

The Vedic texts themselves and their commentaries contain a great number of citations drawn from a Śāṭyāyanibrāhmaṇa or a Śāṭyāyanakam¹, and it has been remarked that the great plurality of these citations occurs in the text known to us as the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa. But all the citations from the Śāṭyāyanaka are not found literally in the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa, and some of these have not at all been traced in it. It is, therefore, probable, that the two Brāhmaṇas, though, on the whole agreeing, were not wholly alike. Perhaps the original Śāṭyāyanaka, which is lost to us, was taken over by the Jaiminīyas, either a part or the whole of it and amplified with other passages.

Now, the Jaiminiya and the Tāndyamahābrāhmaṇa have much material in common, which is to be expected *a priori*, as they treat of the same matter: the rite of the Sāman-chanter and his assistants. They both contain the description of the Gavāmayana (the sacrifice lasting a year long), the prototype (*prakṛti*) of a one-day-rite (*ekāha*), the detailed description of the ten-day-rite which has its place at the end of a sattra, the description of the various one-day-rites (*ekāhas*) and of the ahinas (sacrifices of more than one and less than twelve days). Peculiar to the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa are the contents of the first three Chapters; for which see below, § 6. But, although the contents of the two Brāhmaṇas are, on the whole, similar, the two books differ widely with regard to their diction: the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa is much more prolix, whilst the Pañcaviṃśa gives only what is strictly necessary and often so sketchily that the myths or legends found in it are sometimes

Introduction to the Jaim. br. (Indische Forschungen 2. Heft, 1907, Breslau); in Oldenberg's review of this work in G. G. A. 1908, No. 9; in the author's review of Simon's Pūpasūtra (D.L.Z. 1909, No. 30); in a short notice in the Journ. of the Germ. Or. Soc., Vol. LXII, page 347 and in a notice in the Vienna Journal (W. Z.K.M.), Vol. XXII, page 436.

¹ See on these citations my paper: "Over en uit het Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa," in Verh. in Meded. der K. Ak. van Wetensch. 5e Reeks, Deel. I, page 5 sqq. The contents of this paper, which is written in Dutch and therefore inaccessible to many scholars, are here repeated in a somewhat abbreviated form.

hardly comprehensible. It is as if the author presupposes that these myths or legends are known to his readers. This may be caused either by the fact that there was current a certain cycle of legends and myths, or that the Pañcaviṃśa borrowed them from the other Brāhmaṇa: the Śaṭyāyani- or the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa. In the latter case, the Jaiminiya must be the older of the two. Now, are there any facts that may make this last possibility plausible?

An investigation of this matter must rest on two considerations: (1) on the linguistic facts and (2) on the ritualistic facts, i.e. the contents.

A. The linguistic facts.

In the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa we find constantly the locative of stems in -n with the case sign -i: *ātmani*, *carmani*, *ahani*, *sāmani*; once only *ātman* in *ātmāḥ*, *ātmāḥ*, at the side of *ātmany adhatta* IV. 1. 15. In the Jaiminiya, on the other hand, the locatives in -n are preponderant; sporadically we find a form in -i (*rājani* II. 25, *carmani* II. 405, *varṣmani* II. 376).

In the Pañcaviṃśa we find without any exception as ending of the nom. plur. of stems in -ī the classical ending -yaḥ, whilst the Jaiminiya in this case has mostly the vedic ending -īḥ; compare *yāvatyah*.. *tāvatyah* of PBr. IV. 2. 7 with *tavatiḥ* of JBr. II. 377; *viṣṇumatyah* XIII. 3. 1 as against *viṣṇuvatiḥ* III. 91; *pratnavatyah* XI. 1. 2 against *pratnavatiḥ* II. 12; *puroḍāśinyah* XXI. 10. 10 as against *puroḍāśiniḥ* II. 287; *āpriyah* XV. 8. 1 against *āpriḥ*; *pravatyah* XI. 5. 1 against *pravatiḥ* II. 16; *paśṭhauhyo garbhinyah* XVIII. 9. 21 as against *paśṭhauhiḥ* II. 203, 204¹.

The accusative of stems in -u is *tanūm* in PBr. XII. 12. 3 as against the older vedic form *tanvam* of JBr. III. 82, 178.

Classical is the form *asthāni* of PBr. IX. 8. 1, 13 as against *asthāni* of JBr. I. 252, 345, 347.

¹ No criterium of posteriority or priority is provided by the regular occurrence of the ending -yaḥ of the gen. -abl. sing. from stems in -ā, -ī, in the PBr. as against the ending -ai (-yai) in JBr., see *Acta Orientalia* Vol. V, page 51. Not, as far as I see, can a criterium of this kind be found in the occurrence of datives from stems in -i, such as *gatyai* PBr. XI. 1. 15, *aristyai* XVI. 1. 10, *prabhūtyai* XI. 10. 19 as against the ending -tayaḥ which is regular in the JBr.—On *anuvyam* of PBr. X. 3.2 as against *anuvyam* of the Jaim. br. cp. my Introduction to the edition of the Kāṇvya Śatapathabrāhmaṇa, page 51.

In the PBr. we meet with *yuvām* (XXI. 1. 1), the classical nominal, whereas the JBr. presents throughout in such cases the older form in *-am*.

The vedic pronoun *tva* occurs several times in the JBr., and perhaps but once in PBr. (IV. 1. 2), though here it has become unrecognizable either through faulty sandhi or because the author of the Brāhmaṇa did not acknowledge this form, which perhaps had become obsolete in his time.

In some verbal forms the PBr. has the younger, classical forms, as against the vedic forms of the JBr.: *dugdhe* PBr. XII. 11. 18, *duhe* the JBr. more than once; *duhate* of PBr. is classic, *duhre* of JBr. (four times at least) is vedic.

The JBr. has, at least thrice, the adverb known thus far only from the Rksamhitā *oṣam*, whereas the PBr. uses the common *kṣipra*; cp. PBr. XII. 13. 23: *etābhir vā indro vṛtram ahan*; *kṣipram vā etābhiḥ pāpmānam hanti*, *kṣipram vasiyān bhavati*, with JBr. I. 205: *etābhir vā indro vṛtram ahan*. . . *oṣam eva dviṣantam bhrātṛyaṃ hanti*; *oṣam śriyam ānute ya evam veda*.

From the syntax one fact must be mentioned which, according to most scholars would be apt to prove definitely the priority of the Pañcaviṃśa to the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa, viz., the use of tense for narrations; the first mentioned text using constantly the imperfect, the Jaiminiya promiscuously the imperfect and the perfect, though here also the imperfect prevails. But I am far from convinced that the use of the imperfect is with certainty to be regarded as pointing to an older stratum of language.

B. The ritualistic facts.

From the ritual two facts may be adduced which seem to prove that the Pañcaviṃśa is later than the Jaiminiya. In the description of the mahāvratā-rite we meet in more than one Brāhmaṇa a barbaric rite, based on animistic views, that an inhabitant of Magadha and a courtesan should copulate. This rite is ordained in the JBr. (II. 404), but it does not occur in the Pañcaviṃśa, whilst in the Śāṅkhayanaśrautasūtra (XVII. 6. 2), which is one of the younger texts, it is expressly stated that practices of this kind are obsolete and must be disregarded. In the description of the Gosava the JBr. (II. 113, see "das Jaiminiyabrahmana in Auswahl," No. 135) has some prescrip-

tions that are most barbaric; these are not found in the *Pañcaviṃśa* (XIX. 13). Further, it is rather striking, that nowhere in the PBr. are the *ekāha*-rites, that may be used for *abhicāra*, mentioned, whilst the JBr. deals fully with them. Perhaps the author of the PBr. found these rites too barbaric. In one passage of the JBr. however (II. 112, see 'Over en uit het Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa' page 26), a certain quasi-myth is laid in the mouth of a certain Tāṇḍya, and this quasi-myth is found in the PBr. (XX. 3. 2), though in not precisely the same words. The question is: can by this Tāṇḍya be meant the author, to whom our *Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa*, which is called also *Tāṇḍyamahābrāhmaṇa*, is attributed? To me, at least, this conclusion does not seem urgent, for in the *Satapathabrāhmaṇa* (VI. 1. 2. 25) a Tāṇḍya likewise is mentioned, who is cited as an authority for a certain detail in the *agnicayana*, a matter alien to the department of the Chanters. Moreover, in the passage of the PBr. we note a certain inconsistency: where the JBr. has *īśāna deva*, i.e. Rudra, the PBr. has instead of this deity the *viśve devāḥ*, but the *sāman* by means of which *Prajāpati* through this deity seeks to retain the cattle, is in both texts the *mārgiyava*, the *sāman* that elsewhere in PBr. (XIV. 9. 12) is brought into connection with Rudra. Could it possibly be that the author of the PBr. had in his mind the passage found in our JBr. and that he took it over, replacing the god Rudra of whom he stood in awe, by another deity, but, inconsistently, retaining the *sāman*?

The conclusion at which I arrive, not, however, without some hesitation, is that the *Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa* (or the *Śāṭyāyanibrāhmaṇa*, which must have been so closely related to it) must be older than the *Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa* and that the author of the last mentioned work must have been acquainted with the *Brāhmaṇa* of the *Jaiminīyas*. However, we must always bear in mind that the whole of the JBr. has not yet been fully examined. Further proofs *pro* or *contra* could only be furnished by a thorough examination of this so bulky work, for which the time is not yet ripe.

§ 2. The *Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa* and the *vedic* texts outside the *Sāmaveda*.

Some passages seem to prove convincingly that the author of our *Brāhmaṇa* has been acquainted either with the *Kāthaka* or with the *Maitrāyaṇīsamhitā* or with both. See the notes on XVIII. 6.9, 10, 27 and especially on XXIII. 16. 12.

Whether the ritual of the Kauthumas agrees more with that of the Aitareyins or with that of the Kauṣṭakins is still a matter to be investigated.

Of the Sūtras it is certain that Āpastamba (with Hiranyakeśin) leans on our text, as well as does Kātyāyana in his śrautasūtra. These two texts have taken from the JBr. their description of the ekāṣas and aḥiṇas. The arrangement of the gavāmayana, designated by Āpastamba (XXI. 16. 5) as *tāṇḍakam*, agrees with that of the Kauthumas (see their Ārṣeyakalpa).

§ 3. The Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa and the Saṃhitā of the Kauthumas.

In two instances the Brāhmaṇa deviates from the Saṃhitā to which it is said to attach itself. We read (XI. 4. 4) the verse *indram gīrbhir havāmahe*, whereas the Āroika (I. 236=II. 36) and the Ṛksamhitā (VII. 76. 5) read *indram gīrbhir navāmahe*. The second instance is found XV. 1.1, where we meet with the reading *akrānt samudraḥ parame vidharman* as against the tradition of the Āroika (I. 529=II. 603) and the Ṛksamhitā (IX. 97.40) *akrānt samudraḥ prathame vidharman*. In the last instance the Ārṣeyakalpa (see my edition, page 214) sides with the Brāhmaṇa; the first instance is uncontrollable in the Ārṣeyakalpa, because the variant does not occur in the first pada. The Nidānasūtra (see note 1 on XI. 4. 4) acknowledges these variants. I am at a loss to explain this fact satisfactorily. There seem to be two possibilities: either the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa refers to a Ṛksamhitā slightly different from the one known to us, or its author substitutes arbitrarily another reading to that of the Āroika (or of the Ṛksamhitā), in order to facilitate his explanation.

All the chants, all the sāmans, mentioned in the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa occur in the two oldest gānas. But it is not always an easy task to identify them, because often more than one sāman goes under the same name. Therefore, we have to compare the ūha- and the ūhyagāna to state with certainty in such cases which sāman is meant by the author of the Brāhmaṇa. But if the present reader is not able to point out in every case the sāman intended by the Brāhmaṇa, this is partly his own fault, because the Brāhmaṇa (without the help of these gānas, which are proved to be later) itself contains some prescriptions that are of value to identify the sāmans. For instance we learn from XII. 11. 26, XIII. 5. 28, XIII. 11. 24, etc., that the pavamāna-laude must end in a nidhana (i.e.

a sāman with a nidhana), that in other cases (see XIV. 11. 39, XV. 5. 37) these lauds must end in *idā* (i.e. a sāman with the word *idā* at the end). Another kind of criterium is that *jāmitvam* or "sameness" (on this see note 2 on VI. 2. 5) must be avoided. Thus for instance in the normal Agniṣṭoma the chants of the midday-pavamāna-laud are:

the āmahtyava ending in nidhana, being *nidhanavat*,
 the raurava ending in *idā*, being *aīda*,
 the yaudhājaya being *antarṇidhana* and *triṇidhana*,
 the ausāṇa being *svāra*.

Whenever three sāmans are chanted on one and the same tristich, the first must be *aīda*, the second *svāra*, the third *nidhanavat*. By noticing these and similar restrictions (as they are given for instance X. 6-12) it must be possible to identify the sāmans even without the help of the last two syllables. Sometimes the comparison of the Jaiminiya-brāhmaṇa helps to state which sāman is meant, see e.g. the notes on IX. 2. 5 and IX. 2. 16.

§4. The Brāhmaṇa and the Ārṣeyakalpa.

Maśaka, the author of the Ārṣeyakalpa, starts his detailed description of all the verses and the sāmans, to be used at the different rites, with the prescriptions of the Brāhmaṇa; where this authority failed him, he had a free hand and partly perhaps took notice also of the data furnished by the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa. As the detailed description of the ten-day-rite was already contained in the Chapters VI—IX. 2 of the Brāhmaṇa, Maśaka omitted it. But, though Maśaka follows in the wake of the Brāhmaṇa, there are a few discrepancies to be noted. The Brāhmaṇa (IV. 6. 6) states expressly that as opening tristich for the viṣuvat-day must be taken the verses beginning *vāyo sukro ayāmi te* (SV. II. 978—980), but the Ārṣeyakalpa (II. s. a) takes a different tristich, perhaps because anuṣṭubh-verses in the out-of-doors-lands seemed to him anomalous, cp. the Brāhmaṇa l. c. 8. A second case of disagreement between the Brāhmaṇa and the Ārṣeyakalpa is found PBr. IV. 2. 10 (see note 2 on IV. 2. 14), where for the brahman's ukthastotra the traikakubha is prescribed, whereas the Ārṣeyakalpa (I. 1. 6, end) gives the saubhara. I cannot account for this discrepancy, but it has been noted by the author of the Nidānasūtra, who gives a certain reason why the traikakubha is to be replaced by the saubhara; he regards these sāmans as optional. The third case is PBr XXI. 11. 3. b, where for the ahina called "Vasiṣṭha's four-day-rite" the

two janitrasāmans are ordained; this is passed over in silence by Maṣa-ka (VII. 6). Here it is the Sūtrakāra, who remarks, that either these sāmans are optional, because the Ārṣeyakalpa does not prescribe them, or that they may be applied on the fourth day.

§ 5. The Brāhmaṇa and the Śrautasūtra.

With regard to the relation between the Brāhmaṇa and the Sutra of Lātyāyana there is one puzzle. The Brāhmaṇa (I.4.1) contains a certain formula: *adhvanām adhvapate*, etc. About this formula the Sūtrakāra (Lāty. II. 3.1, Drāhy. IV. 3.1) remarks, that in case the Chanters apply the formulas of the Raurukins, they should address the sun with this formula. Now, according to the Sūtrakāra this formula is the first of a whole set. Here lies the puzzle! It is not probable that the Brāhmaṇa, when it gives this mantra *adhvanām adhvapate*, implies equally all those other formulas given by the Sūtrakāra after that which begins *adhvanām adhvapate*. This we must infer from the Jaimintyabrāhmaṇa, where this same formula occurs and immediately after follows the *upasthāna* of the dhiṣṇyas with *samrūd asi*, etc., just as in the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa. Dhanvin in his commentary on Drāhyāyana designates the *upasthāna* with the formulas *adhvanām adhvapate*, etc. as belonging to another śākhā: *śākhāntariyam upasthānam*. How this is to be explained I fail to see. In Gobhilagr̥hs. III. 2.7 a passage is quoted from a Raurukibrāhmaṇa, and Ruruki is enumerated among the ten *pravacanakartārah*, which probably means: "composers of a Brāhmaṇa."¹

§ 6. The composition of the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa.

The Brāhmaṇa proper, which begins with Chapter 4, is preceded by three Chapters, of which the first is certainly not a Brāhmaṇa but rather a kind of *yajussamhitā*, a collection of formulas in prose which are muttered by the Chanters on different occasions during the sacrifice of soma. For several reasons it seems probable, that this Chapter was composed later than the Brāhmaṇa, for, if this Chapter had originally formed a part of the Brāhmaṇa, it would not have been

¹ The ten are, according to the Gobhilagr̥hyakarmaprakāśikā page 113: *aṣṭi*, *bhāllavi*, *kāllavi*, *tāṇḍya*, *vr̥ṣānakā*, *ruruki*, *śamabāhu*, *agastya*, *baṣkaśiras*, and *hūhū*.—The exact meaning of *pravacana* is not wholly certain, cp. Hillebrandt in Gött. Gel. Anz. 1903, page 948 and Winternitz in the Zeitschrift f. d. Kunde des Morgenl., vol. XVII, page 290 sqq.

necessary to repeat these mantras without abbreviation, as is the case with PBr. VI. 5.3 as compared with I. 2.4; VI. 6.16,17 as compared with I. 2.9; VI. 7.2 which is identical with I. 3.2 and VI. 7.6 which is the same as I. 3.1. Moreover, there is one yaṅus (I. 2.7) that occurs in the Brāhmaṇa itself (VI. 6.7) but with a variant: *punantu* instead of *sammrjantu*. See also note 2 on VI. 6.17. One more fact may be adduced to prove that this *yajussamhitā* did not originally belong to the Brāhmaṇa. It has already been observed (see note 1 on page XIX) that the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa never uses the dative instead of the genitive-ablative form of stems ending in, *ā*, *i*, *ū*. Now, in the first Chapter (I. 5.10) we meet with the yaṅus: *dīksāyai varṇena prajāpatis tvā yunaktu*. If this mantra belonged to our śākhā, it would have run: *dīksāyā varṇena*.

The reader's attention may be drawn to a curious reading in this first Chapter (I. 2.1) beginning: *yunaṃmi te prthivīm*, etc., not *yunaṃmi*; a verse taken from the Rksamhitā (III. 2.12) we find at I. 7.6 cited with the words: *samānam ayman paryeti*, not *ajman*. These are not misprints, as Bloonfield's concordance would make us believe, where the citations are given with *yunaṃmi* and *ajman*. That it was the original, though faulty reading of our text, is proved by the Leyden manuscript, by the citation in Lāṭy. I. 9.11 and by Sāyana's commentary: *yunaṃmi yakāras chandasārthah, yunaṃmiṭy evam śākhāntarapūthah*. This other śākhā is then probably that of the Rāṇāyanīyas: the commentator of Maśaka, Varadarāja, who was a Rāṇāyanīya, cites the formula with *yunaṃmi*.

The second and third Chapter of our Brāhmaṇa describe the manner in which the various stomas are to be formed, see the introductory note on the translation of these Chapters. The Jaiminiya-brāhmaṇa has nothing corresponding to this description of the *visṭuti's*.

The rest of the Brāhmaṇa, the Brāhmaṇa proper, agrees in the main, as to its contents, with the Jaiminiya. In the treatment of the ten-day-period the PBr. differs from the JBr. In our Brāhmaṇa firstly the verses are explained which are applied in each part of the sacrifice (first of the bahispavamāna, then of the ājyalauds, then of the midday pavamānalaud, then of the prsthalauds, then of the ārbhāvapavamānalaud, then of the yaṅūyāṅūya) and then the sāmans to be chanted on these verses are treated. The JBr., on other hand, treats firstly of the verse and, after each verse, of the sāman belonging to it.

§ 7. The name and author of the Brāhmaṇa.

There is in the Pañcaviṃśabrahmaṇa itself not the least evidence that the name of its author was Tāṇḍya. The tradition which ascribes it to this sage is corroborated by such passages as the one quoted above (in § 1.b of this Chapter) from the Jaiminiyabrahmaṇa: *tad u hovāca tāṇḍyah*, and such as Āpastamba śra. XXI. 16.5, 14 where our Brāhmaṇa is cited as *tāṇḍyakam*. That Tāṇḍya in later texts was considered as one of the composers of a Brāhmaṇa of the Sāmaveda has been noted above (note 1 on page XXIV). Lāṭyāyana VII. 10.17 mentions a *purāṇam tāṇḍam*, "an old Tāṇḍabrahmaṇa"; this book, about which nothing can be said, must have been different from our Tāṇḍyabrahmaṇa, because Lāṭyāyana, when citing this authority, simply uses the expression: 'the Brāhmaṇa.' Our Brāhmaṇa is designated by Agnisvāmin on Lāṭy. VI. 9.1, as *tāṇḍyapravacana*, by Sāyana on RS. VII. 32.1 as *tāṇḍakam*. In the list given at the end of the Sāmavidhānabrahmaṇa it is said that this Sāmavidhānabrahmaṇa was handed down by Bādarāyaṇa to Taṇḍin and Śāṭyāyanin. Here then we have a slightly different name, which is found also in the plural *tāṇḍinah* to designate the adherents of this śākhā of the Sāmaveda. In the list of teachers of the Sāmaveda found in the Vamśabrahmaṇa, we meet with Vicakṣaṇa Tāṇḍya.

§ 8. Linguistic peculiarities of the Pañcaviṃśabrahmaṇa¹.

a. Phonologic and morphological peculiarities.

Of the accentuation which, according to Indian tradition, must have been of the same kind as that of the Śatapathabrahmaṇa² there is no trace; the two Leyden manuscripts that have been compared by me for the constitution of the text, have no trace of any accent.

Sandhi.—We have already remarked that it is uncertain whether in *tāsām tvevābruvan* (IV. 1. 2) we have to see a case of irregular sandhi (*tvā(h) eva abruvan*) or the words *tāsām tu eva abruvan*, as Sāyana does. Against the latter explanation the simple partitive genitive seems to plead, the first is made acceptable by the parallel passages from the other Brāhmaṇas.

¹ Cp. also Chapter III § 1. a.

² See page 9 of my Introduction to the Kāpviyabrahmaṇa.

An instance of R̥gvedic sandhi is found VIII. 9. 21: *viciicchidivām amanyata*, where the Leyden manuscript has the preferable reading *viciicchidivāh*. Noteworthy is the sandhi in *abhy u tu suṇvanti* (V. 10. 6), cp. Wackernagel, Skt. gramm. Vol. I, § 207. b.

Noun-inflexion.—It has been remarked above (page XIX, note 1) that nowhere does the Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa use the dative of stems in *ā*, *i*, *ū* with a genitive-ablative function.

The dative of nouns on *ti* is never *taye*, but always (with one exception, occurring in a formula, IX. 4.6), *tyai*: *gatyai* XI. 1.5, *aristyai* XVI. 10.10, *prabhūtyai* XI. 10.19, *avaruddhyai* II. 5.4, *samastyai* II. 6.2, *astriyai* II. 10.5, etc.

For the locative of nouns in *n* cp. above page XIX.

Striking is the locative *jjyotau* XVI. 10.2.

Note the note *sthā* (not *sthāh*) XVIII. 6.26.

The instrumental of *ahan* is nowhere *ahobhih* or *ahabhih* but throughout (XV. 2.3, XV. 5.9, XV. 7.6, XVI. 10.3) *aharbhih*.

Grammatically wrong is *vilomānaḥ*, adjective to *rātrayaḥ* XXIII. 19.11.

Verbal-forms. Remarkable aorists are *adhinvīt* IV. 10.1, *ajyāsisītām* XXI. 1.1 (also in JBr.) and *abhyarthidhvam* VII. 8.2; Böhtlingk (Petersb. Dict. "in kürzerer Fassung," Fasc. I, page 110) would correct *abhyarthidhvam*; he connects it apparently with *abhyarthayate*; we seem right in deriving it from *abhyrtiyate*.

Conjunctives are not rare. I noted *dhinvat*, *vr̥cān*, *jayāt*, *stavātai*, *ucyātai*, *vyavān*, *rcchāt*, *duṣat*, *pranayān* (IV. 10.1, VI. 5.12, VII. 2.2, VIII. 9.21, IX. 1.16, VII. 1.9, VII. 5.6, VIII. 2.10, VIII. 8.1).

Infinitives other than in *tum*: *nirmrjaḥ* II. 2.3, *nirdaḥaḥ* II. 17.3, *pratiṣṭhāpam* XII. 4.11, *praiṣam* XIV. 4.7. Probably handed down faulty is *nāsaknod utpatat* VII. 7.17 (in stead of *utpatam*?). An infinitive with *a* privans is found X. 4.4; *asvaptum*, an inf. abl. is found XIX. 9.5: *apraṣiṭhātōḥ*.

b. Syntactical peculiarities.

Cases. Unheard of and strange is *alam* construed with the genitive instead of the dative: *yo 'lam prajāyāḥ san prajāṃ na vindate* XVIII. 5.9. This abnormal construction is probably to be explained in the following manner: our Brāhmaṇa is consistent in using the genitive of *ā*- and *ū*-stems, where many of the other Brāhmaṇas (especially the JBr.) use the dative. Our author seems to have a certain aversion for this

case form in °āyāi and substitutes here also the genitive. Equally striking and irregular is the dative dependent on *mīmāṃsate*: *tasmai jātūyāmīmāṃsanta* XII. 10.15, as against the usual locative which occurs XXIII. 4.2. Probably the locative in *tasmin nātīṣṭhetām* (VII. 6.11) has the same value as the dative. The genitive with *udbhinatti* XVI. 16.2 is noteworthy. That an accusative of object may be governed by a noun, appears from XI. 6.5: *anurūpa enam*; I found a similar construction in JBr. III. 111: *āgāmukā enam*. Whilst as a rule the other Brāhmaṇas construe *stauti*, *stuvanti* with the locative, our Brāhmaṇa uses the instrumental. Among the numerous instances I find only once the locative (*marutvatīṣu stuvanti*, IX. 7.2). Two instances of elliptic duals, although one of them occurs elsewhere as well, may be noted: *imau dvādaśau māsau* IV. 1.2 and *prajāpatiś ca vaṣaṭkārāś ca trayastriṃśau* VI. 2.5: "the eleventh and twelfth month," "Prajāpati and the Vaṣaṭ are the 32nd and 33rd."

Tenses of the verb. That in the Pañcaviṃśabrahmaṇa the imperfect tense is used for narration, has already been remarked (see Chapter III, § 1, a, end). Thrice the present tense seems to be used for narration IV 10. 7, XXIII. 1. 5, XXV. 3. 6. To the perfect forms usually with strong syllable of reduplication to denote a present tense (in the manner of the Greek perfect), which are mentioned by Delbrück in his Altind. Syntax, page 297, belong *ānaṣe* (seven times), *dādāya* X 5. 2, XII. 11. 23, XV. 2. 3, *dādhāra* X. 5. 3, X. 3. 13, XXII. 28. 6, *bheje* XX. 16. 1, *upadadṛṣe* (with the regular reduplication) XXV. 12. 5. Instead of the imperfect *amīmāṃsanta* XII. 10. 15, we would expect the present tense. The same can be said about *vyauchat* XVIII. 9. 8 as contrasted with the present tense of the Maitrāyaṇīsaṃhitā. On the contrary we expect instead of the present tense *sambharanti* of IV. 10. 7, the imperfect. A few times our author uses the aorist, which can be rendered by our present tense and which is so common in Maitr. Saṃh. (cp. Delbrück, Altind. Syntax, page 287), see VI. 9. 2, 3; VIII. 9. 7; XVI. 11. 2; XXII. 9. 5.

The use of *īśvara*. Finally some remarks must be made about *īśvara*. It is used regularly II. 2. 3: *ślakṣṇeva tu vā īśvarā paśūn nirmṛjah*, VII. 7. 5: *īśvaram vai rathantaram udgātus cakṣuh pramathitoḥ* and XVI. 15. 9: *īśvaro yajamāno 'pratiṣṭhātoḥ*. But in two passages, as has already been remarked by A. Weber (Indische

Studien, Vol. IX, page 279) we find abnormally *īśvarā*, referring not to a feminine: *sa īśvarā pāpīyān bhavitoḥ* IX. 10. 2; here the manuscript of Leyden reads as the printed text. The other passage is *īśvarermā bhavitoḥ* IV. 2. 10, i.e., *īśvarā* (fem.!) *irmā* (nom. pl. masc.) *bhavitoḥ*. We would be tempted to accept an irregular sandhi: *īśvarā(h) irmā bh*, as the passage quoted by Sāyaṇa from the Śāṭyāyana-brāhmaṇa (which is identical with Jaim. br. II. 378) has: *irma iva vā eṣā hotrāṇām yad acchāvāko, yad acchāvākam anu samtiṣṭhelterma iva tuṣṭuvānāḥ syur iti*. But that in Pañc. br. *īśvarā*, 1st sing., may be correct, though difficult to explain, is proved by the first passage cited (IX. 10. 2).

Chapter IV: The contents of the Brāhmaṇa.
General survey.

Chapter I. The collection of yajusformulae.

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THE BRĀHMAṆA OF TWENTY FIVE CHAPTERS.

FIRST CHAPTER.

(The Yajussamhitā.)

I. 1.

1. 'A great thing thou hast announced unto me, (a thing of) splendour thou hast announced unto me, (a thing of) glory thou hast announced unto me, (a thing of) honour thou hast announced unto me, enjoyment thou hast announced unto me, all thou hast announced unto me, let it succour me, let it enter into me, may I enjoy it' ¹.

¹ Āp. śrs. X. 1. 1. except the words *klptim me 'vocaḥ*, is identical; still more extensive is the formula according to Baudh. śrs. II. 9: 38 15-19. The formula of the Jaiminiyas is different, see Jaim. śrs. I. 1: 1. 2. This Yajus is muttered by the chosen priest, the Udgāṭr, when the Somapravāka, the person who announces the Soma-feast to the priests who are to function, has made his announcement, see Lāṭy. I. 1. 10, Drāhy. I. 1. 10, Caland-Henry, l' Agniṣṭoma, § 6.

2. 'Let the God go unto the God, let Soma go unto Soma, along the path of right' ¹.

¹ Cp. Āp I. c. 6, Baudh. I. c. According to Lāṭy. I. 1. 20, 21, Drāhy. I. 1. 22, 23 these words are spoken by the Udgāṭr either on the day on which the Soma is brought or on the day which immediately precedes the Soma-feast proper, when he goes to the place of sacrifice, making, on leaving his home, first a few paces in northern direction, even if the place of sacrifice might be situated in any other direction than the north of his dwelling, cp. C (aland)-H (enry), § 31a. 'The God goes unto the God' is said, because the Udgāṭr is the earthly representant of the God Parjanya.'

3. Leaving behind what is amiss' ¹.

¹ According to Lāṭy. I. 1. 22, Drāhy. I. 1. 24 he has to mutter these words after he has gone far (*dūraṃ vrajītvā*), i.e. after he has gone over a certain longer distance from his dwelling, because in this case it is possible that he might tread on some inauspicious place: *taḍānīm aprayatadeśābhikramanādy avarjanīyaṃ syāt*, thus the commentator Dhanvin.

4. 'Badvan by name art thou, the way along which Soma goes; may I come unto Soma' ¹.

¹ According to Lāṭy. I. 1. 24 and Drāhy. I. 1. 25, he has to mutter these words after he has taken the path which leads to the sacrificial ground. The meaning of

badvan is unknown. Āp. (X. 1. 5) has *padvā* and thus also one MS. of the text of Dr̥shyāyaṇa and the commentator on it. According to Sāyaṇa it is to be derived from the root *bad* : *sihairye* and means 'solid, firm'.

5. 'O ye Fathers, *bhūh* ! O ye Fathers, *bhūh* ! O ye Fathers, *bhūh* ' ¹.

¹ According to Lāṭy. I. 1. 24, Dr̥shy. I. 1. c. this formula is to be muttered by the Udgātṛ when, being about to enter the mahāvedi, he treads on its northern border, whilst looking southward (towards the region of the deceased, the Fathers). Equally Āp. 1. c. 7. The yajus is repeated thrice because the Fathers are threefold : father, grand-father and great-grand-father (Commentary).

6. 'O manly minded one ! may I, lifting on high, look on thee that art lifting on high ' ¹.

¹ According to the Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. I. 8. 1, Dr̥shy. II. 4, 1) the Chanters have to mutter this formula whilst the Adhvaryu erects the sacrificial post destined for the binding of the animal victim, cp. Schwab, das altindische Tieropfer § 43, C. H. § 106 f.

7. "Through clay soft (art thou), the ford of the Gods, the vedi art thou ; do not hurt me " ¹.

¹ The Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. I. 9.2, Dr̥shy. III. 1.2) ordain that, when the Hotṛ has finished his morning litany, the three Chanters have to enter the mahāvedi whilst muttering this formula, cp. C. H. § 124. Sāyaṇa seems to take *mṛdā* as an adjective of clay.

8. "The head of Viṣṇu art thou, bestowing glory, bestow glory upon me " ¹.

¹ Lāṭy. I. 9.8,9 and Dr̥shy. III. 1.8,9 prescribe that after the Adhvaryu who enters the havirdhāna-shed with the vasatīvarī-water, the Chanters enter this shed, having touched (with their right hand) the *rarāṭyā*. The *rarāṭyā* or *rarāṭī* is a kind of ornament made of grass, and fixed above the entrance of the havirdhāna (cp. C. H. § 125.0).

9. "For sap, for pith, for long life and for health " ¹.

¹ This yajus they mutter (Lāṭy. l.c. 10, Dr̥shy. l.c. 10) whilst entering the havirdhāna-shed, cp. C. H. l.c.

I. 2.

1. "I yoke on thy behalf the earth together with Agni. I yoke the voice together with Sūrya. Yoked on thy behalf is the wind together with the intermediate region. Yoked are the three disunited ones of Sūrya " ¹.

¹ Cp. TS. III. 1. 6. b: *yunajmi te prthivīm jyotiṣā saha, yunajmi vāyum antarikṣeṇa te saha, yunajmi vācāṁ saha sūryeṇa te, yunajmi tīro vipreṇa sūryasya te*. The meaning of *vimrj* and *vipre* is unknown. Sāyana (on TS.) refers to the three offering spoons juhū, upabhr̥t, aruṇa. Sāyana (on PB.) seems to read *vibhṛjaḥ* (*bharjane*). On the curious *yunajmi* cp. Introduction, Chapter III § 6.—According to Lāṭy. I. 9. 14 sqq., Drāhy. III. 1. 10 sqq. the Chanters extend, repeating this formula, their arms between the two shafts of the Soma cart and, without lifting their heels (i.e. standing on their level soles) touch with their hands the quantity of Soma which has been meted out for the morning pressing or, in case the Soma has not yet been divided, over the whole quantity of it. If they cannot reach the Soma, they must extend their hands only over the place and mutter the formula.

2. "On the seat of righteousness I sit down"¹.

¹ According to the Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. I. 9. 14–17, Drāhy. III. 1. 13–15) the Chanters should then pass on and sit down behind the right (the southern) havirdhāna-cart, muttering this formula. Here they should mutter the verses, on which afterwards the out-of-doors laud (the bahispavamānastotra) will be chanted, cp. C. H. § 125. 0.

3. "The vessel of righteousness art thou"¹.

¹ Muttering this formula the Chanters (Lāṭy. I. c. 20, Drāhy. I. c. 18) should lay hold of the droṇakalāṣa, cp. C. H. § 130.

4. "Of the lord of the forest (i.e. of wood) art thou, of Bṛhaspati art thou, of Prajāpati art thou, the head of Prajāpati art thou, the "surviving" vessel¹ art thou; here I push myself forward for the sake of glory and spiritual lustre"².

¹ See VI. 5. 1, where it is said that Prajāpati survived the cutting off of his head: the droṇakalāṣa. ² Muttering this formula, the Chanters push the droṇakalāṣa forward, in an easterly direction.

5. "Ye children of Marut¹, dwellings of the Waters, summits of the mountains, swift falcons, through your voice lead Indra hither, through your noise expel disease. Yoked (as horses-joined) are ye, draw!"²

¹ *maruto napātāḥ*, TBr. III. 7.9.1 (cp. Āp. XII. 3. 2) has *prayuto napātāraḥ*, which may be a corruption of *prayuto napātāraḥ*, cp. Jaim-br. I. 79: *prayuto napātāḥ*; *prayutaḥ* seems to be the genitive of a substantive *prayut*. ² The Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. I. 10.4, Drāhy. III. 2. 5) prescribe (following probably the ritual of the Jaiminīyas: *sammukhān grāvṇaḥ kṛtvābhīmṛṣati*, JBr. I. 79) that the Chanters, with this formula, touch the pressing stones after they have been put in order on the leather, cp. below note 3 on VI. 6. 5.

6. "Here I push this¹ sacrificer on cattle (i.e. I make this sacrificer a possessor of cattle) and myself on cattle and spiritual lustre."²

¹ With regard to the text of Lāṭy. and Drāhy., where we read *imam* instead of *amum*, and Sāyana's remark : *imam iti keśāṃ ei pāṭhaḥ*, I presume that our text is to be read, *idam aham imam yajamānam*. ² The Chanters, muttering this formula, push the droṇakalaśa forward on the pressing stones (Lāṭy. I. 10. 6, Drāhy. III. 2. 7).

7. 'Let the Vasus wipe thee off with the Gāyatrī metre, let the Rudras wipe thee off with the Tristubh metre, let the Ādityas wipe thee off with the Jagatī metre'¹.

¹ Cp. VI. 6.7 and Introduction Chapter III § 6.—According to Lāṭy. I. 10.18, Drāhy. II. 2.22 the Udgātr has to wipe off by means of the daśāpavitra, whilst muttering these formulas, the droṇakalaśa, first its lower part, then its middle and, lastly, its upper part.

8. 'The strainer, O Brahmanaspati, is stretched out; surpassing its members thou goest around it on all sides. No creature whose body has not been heated and who is raw, reaches it, but the cooked ones, who draw, have reached it'¹.

¹ On the meaning of the verse (cp. R̥s. IX. 83.1), which is not entirely clear, cp. C.H. § 130. 5.—The verse accompanies the act of the Chanters, when they stretch the strainer on the droṇakalaśa, cp. C.H. § 130.

9. 'Let the clear Goddess Prayer go forward from us as a chariot well carpentered and swift; for my long life become thou strained, for my glory become thou strained. Of Earth and Sky the origin they know, let hear the waters that flow down. Sing thou, O Soma, here as Chanter, for my long life, for my spiritual lustre, for the weal of the sacrificer, for the reign of so and so'¹.

¹ In this quasi-yajus are contained two R̥kverses VII. 34.1 and 2. The ablative *janitrūt* which is incomprehensible has been rendered as if (as in the R̥s.) it were *janitram*.—These words are to be muttered by the Udgātr when the Soma is flowing in a continuous jet through the pavitra. (Lāṭy. I. 10.21; Drāhy. III. 2.29) cp. C. H. § 131.

I. 3.

1. 'Bekurā by name art thou, acceptable to the Gods. Obeisance to the voice, obeisance to the Lord of the Voice! O Goddess Voice, what from thy voice is the most sweet, therein place me. To Sarasvatī, svāhā!'

2. 'Let the Sun protect me from calamities from the side of heaven, the Wind from the side of the intermediate region, the Fire from the side of the earth, svāhā!'¹.

¹ These two formulas accompany the oblations (Lāṭy. I. 11.9, Drāhy. III. 3. 17) which are offered by each of the Chanters successively as their *praveśahomas*, cp. C.H. § 134 c, page 170, and cp. VI. 7. 1-6.

3. 'What Soma-weapon of malignant ones shall go up to-day, let Varuṇa blow them away by means of the bow of Viṣṇukha'¹.

¹ Cp. Āśv. śrs. V. 3.22, Ath. Samh. I. 20. 2.—The Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. I. 11. 17, Drāhy. III. 3.26, and cp. C. H. § 134. c. end) prescribe that the Chanters on their way to the *āstīva* (the place, where the out-of-doors laud is about to be chanted) throw away, whilst muttering this formula, in a southerly direction from their left hand some blades of grass that they have previously taken.

4. 'With myself, with my progeny, with my cattle, thereby I pacify thought (and) speech'¹.

¹ The pun is in the word *prasiḍāmi* which means also: 'I take my seat.'—Muttering this formula the Chanters take their seat on the *āstīva*, Lāṭy. I. 11. 18, Drāhy. III. 3. 27, cp. § 134. d, page 173.

5. 'With Agni's brilliancy, with Indra's vigour, with Sūrya's splendour let Brhaspati yoke thee for the Gods, for out-breathing. Let Agni yoke the stoma with fervour, in order to convey the sacrifice, let Indra put vigour (into it). Let the wishes of the Sacrificer be efficacious'¹.

¹ Muttering this formula the Udgātṛ, having received from the Prastotṛ a bundle of grass (the *prastara*) and stroking the calf of his right leg with it, 'yokes' (brings into action) the laud, the stotra, Lāṭy. I. 12. 1-2, Drāhy. III. 4. 16-17, cp. C.H. § 134. f., page 175.

6. 'Food I shall make, food there will be'¹, food I will create'².

¹ Read *annam bhaviṣyati* instead of *annam praviṣyāmi*, cp. § 7. The *yajus* is much longer in JBr. I. 88.

² Immediately afterwards the Udgātṛ mutters this formula, Lāṭy. I. c. 3, Drāhy. I. c. 3, C. H. I. c.

7. 'I have made food, food has come into existence, I have created food'¹.

¹ This formula is to be muttered after the completion of the stotra, Lāṭy. I. c. 12, Drāhy. I. c. 26, C. H. § 134 h., page 181.

8. 'A falcon art thou with the Gāyatri for metre. I hold on to thee, bring me safely across. May the laud of the laud come unto me. Joined with Indra may we win, may we enjoy progeny and life-sap'¹.

¹ This *yajus* the Udgātṛ should cause the Sacrificer to mutter over the bundle of grass, Lāṭy. I. c. 13, Drāhy. I. c. 27.

9. 'With splendour, with milk, with heat have we united ourselves, with propitious thought, with insight, and with the true (essences) of mind, in order that I may speak to you what is most welcome. May I be Indra to your view, Sūrya to your eye, Vāta (wind) to your breathing, Soma to your smell, priesthood to your nobility'¹.

¹ With this formula are addressed, by the Udgātr, the persons who as spectators or assistant-chanters have attended to the laud, Lāty. I. c. 15, Drāhy. I. c. 29, C. H. I. c.—The last words must mean: may I become a purohita to you as far as you are kṣatriyas.

10. 'Obeisance to the Gandharva, whose words go in all directions. Lustre bestowing art thou, bring me unto lustre'¹.

¹ These words he addresses to the sun, Lāty. I. c. 16, Drāhy. I. c. 30, C. H. I. c.

I. 4.

1. 'O Lord of the paths, may well-being fall to my share on this path, that leadeth unto the gods'¹.

¹ According to the Sūtrakāras (Lāty. II. 3. 1, Drāhy. IV. 3. 1) this formula is to be addressed to Āditya, the Sun.—On this yajus see the remarks in the introduction, Chapter III § 5.

2-14. 'All-ruling Kṛśānu art thou.—Tutha art thou, nourishing the people.—The cloud art thou hurrying forward.—The intangible art thou, preparing the sacrificial gift.—The penetrating, forward bearing art thou.—The vehicle art thou, conveying the sacrificial gift.—The pleasant, the wise one art thou.—Tutha art thou, the omniscient.—Uśij art thou, the wise one.—Anghāri art thou, Bambhāri.—The one affording protection and worship art thou.—The clean one, the purifier art thou.—Thou art the one, whose law is the holy order, whose light is the Heaven.—The ocean art thou, encompassing all.—Ahi Budhnya art thou.—The one-footed Aja art thou.—Sagaras the Budhnya art thou.—The Kavya art thou, conveying the Kavya'¹.

¹ These formulas are addressed by the Chanters resp. to the āhavanīya-fire, the āstāva, the oṣtvāla, the śmitra-fire, the āgnidhriya, the dhiṇya of the Hotṛ, of the Maitrāvaruṇa, of the Brāhmanācchamsin, of the Pōtr, of the Neṣṭr, of the Acchāvāka, to the mārjālīya, the pillar of udumbara wood, the seat of the Brahman, the old gārhapatyā, the śālāmukhiya, the dakṣiṇagni and the southern border of the mahāvedi, see Lāty. II. 2. 12—25, Drāhy. IV. 2. 3—16. and cp. C. H. § 142 (i), k, l, pages 193, 194.

15. 'Protect me, Fires, by means of your terrible edge, convey me! Obeisance to you! Do not hurt me'¹.

¹ According to the *Sūtrakāras* (*Lāty.* II. 2. 26, *Drāhy.* IV. 2. 17 and cp. C. H. page 194) the Chanters address with this formula all the localities (fires and hearths), that have been addressed already separately. I take *pipṛta* as imprt. to *piparti*; *anika* reminds us of Agni as compared to a part of the arrow (at the upasad's).

I. 5.

1. 'The doors of the divine Order ye are, do not pinch me'¹.

¹ With the first half of this formula they touch the two western door-posts of the *sadas* and with the second half they enter the *sadas*, *Lāty.* II. 3.9, *Drāhy.* IV. 3. 10, cp. C. H. page 194.

2. 'Obeisance to the easterly seated friends, obeisance to the westerly seated friends'

¹ Muttering this formula the Chanters take their seat to the north of the pillar of *udumbara* wood, *Lāty.* II. 3. 10, *Drāhy.* IV. 3. 11, cp. C. H. page 194.

3. 'A men-beholding falcon (art thou), with the eye of Agni I look at upon thee'¹.

¹ This formula is addressed to the Soma in the cup (*camasa*) by the Chanters, when looking upon it before drinking of it, *Lāty.* II. 5. 5, *Drāhy.* V. 1. 5, cp. C. H. § 147. d, page 219.

4. 'Of thee, o Soma, that art drunk by Indra, of thee that containest vigour, that hast the *Gāyatrī* for metre, that art accompanied by thy whole troop, that art invited, I partake, being accompanied by my whole troop and having been invited'¹.

¹ This formula is destined for the drinking of the Soma during the morning service, *Lāty.* *Drāhy.* II. cc., cp. C. H. I. c.

5. 'Standing upright go up to the seven seers. Drunk by Indra, o Lord of the Word, mount to the seven Priests. Keep thy place, do not descend downward'¹.

¹ An exaggerated way of expressing the wish, that the Soma may not cause diarrhoea! The formula is muttered by the Chanters whilst, after having partaken of the Soma, they wipe their mouths, *Lāty.* I. c. 6, *Drāhy.* I. c. 6 and cp. C. H. I. c.

6. 'O Soma, enjoy thyself in my heart¹; our father art thou, o august one! Do not hurt me'².

¹ As so often, 'heart' is equal to 'stomach'.

² Muttering this formula they touch their 'heart', *Lāty.* I. c., *Drāhy.* I. c. 7, cp. C. H. I. c.

7. 'By our praises, o Soma, we strengthen thee, we that know the (right) words. Enter into us and be merciful'¹.

¹ The Chanters with this verse (Rs. I. 91. 11) touch their navel, Lāṭy. I. c., Drāhy. I. c. 8, cp. C. H. I. c.

8. 'Swell thou! Let manly power gather in thee from all sides, o Soma. Be thou in the gathering of strength'¹.

¹ With this verse (Rs. I. 91. 16) the Pratihartr performs the so-called *āpyāyana* rite, Lāṭy. I. c. 9, Drāhy. I. c. 10, cp. C. H. § 147. c.

9. 'Of thee, O Soma, that art drunk by the nearest, by the Ūrva (and) the Kāvya-fathers, of thee that art sweet, that art Nārāśaṃsa, that art accompanied by thy whole troop, that art invited, I partake, being accompanied by my whole troop and having been invited'¹.

¹ With this formula the Chanters partake of the Nārāśaṃsa-cups, twice during the morning service, with the word: 'nearest', twice at the midday service with the word 'Ūrva', once at the afternoon service with the word 'Kāvya', see Lāṭy. II. 5.14, Drāhy. V. 1. 18 and cp. C. H. §§ 153, 197, 236; cp. also Vaitānasūtra XIX. 20 with the note of the German translation of the author (page 53).—*Ūrva* is the designation of the Pitaras at the midday service in the PBr. (but Sāyaṇa has *aurva*) and the Jaiminīya texts, *aurva* in Lāṭy. and Drāhyāyana. Difference of Śākhā?

10. 'With the colour of consecration, the form of ascetism, the greatness of mind, the power of speech, let Prajāpati yoke thee, for offspring and in-breathing'¹.

¹ According to Lāṭy. II. 5. 20, Drāhy. V. 1. 25 this yajus contains four formulas (1. *dikēyayai varṇena prajāpatīs tvā yunaktu prajābhyo 'pānāya*; 2. *tapaso rūpeṇa p. t. y. prajābhyo 'pānāya*; 3. *manaso mahimnā*, etc.; 4. *vāco vibhūtyā. 'pānāya*), each of which serves for 'yoking' (i.e. 'setting into action') the four *ḍvartī* lauds (viz. the four ājyas, the four prāthas and the yajñyājñīya stotra): all the stotras with the exception of the first in each savana: the pavamānastotras (bahispavamāna, mādhyandinapavamāna and ārbhavapavamāna). For the first of these three is destined the formula PBr. I. 3. 5, for the second PBr. I. 5. 11, for the third PBr. I. 5. 14.—Cp. C. H. § 155 page 237.

11. 'Let Vāyu yoke the stoma with the mind, in order to convey the sacrifice, let Indra put vigour (into it); let the wishes of the Sacrificer be efficacious'¹.

¹ This is the formula (a variant of I. 3. 5) which is used for 'yoking' the midday-pavamāna laud, Lāṭy. II. 1, 2, Drāhy. IV. 1. 1, cp. C. H. § 178 a, page 279.

12. 'A male art thou with the Trīṣṭubh for metre. I hold on to thee, bring me safely across. May the laud of the laud come unto me. Joined with Indra may we win. May we enjoy progeny and life-sap'¹.

¹ This formula, a variant of I. 3. 8 is destined to be muttered at the same occasion as the cited yajus, but during the midday-service, Lāty. II. 1. 5, Drāhy. IV. 1. 6, cp. C. H. § 178. c.

13. 'Of thee, o Soma, that art drunk by Indra, of thee that containest vigour, that hast the Trīṣṭubh for metre, that art accompanied by thy whole troop, that art invited, I partake, being accompanied by my whole troop and having been invited'¹.

¹ This formula, a variant of I. 5. 4, is used at the midday-service at the same occasion. Lāty. II. 1. 5, Drāhy. V. 1. 5, cp. C. H. § 189. a.

14. 'Let Soma yoke the stoma with the word in order to convey the sacrifice; let Indra put vigour (into it); let the wishes of the Sacrificer be efficacious'¹.

¹ This formula, a variant again of I. 3. 5. b (cp. I. 5. 11), is used at the 'yoking' of the ārbhavapavamānalaud, Lāty. II. 1. 1, Drāhy. IV. 1. 1, cp. C. H. § 221. a.

15. 'Svara art thou, Gaya art thou, with the Jagatī for metre. I hold on to thee, bring me safely across. May the laud of the laud come unto me. Joined with Indra may we win, may we enjoy progeny and life-sap'¹.

¹ This formula, a variant of I. 3. 8 (cp. I. 5. 12), serves at the evening-service, Lāty. II. 1. 5, Drāhy. IV. 1. 6, cp. C. H. § 221. c.

16. "Of thee, o Soma, that art drunk by Indra, of thee that containest vigour, that hast the Jagatī for metre, that art accompanied by thy whole troop, that art invited, I partake, being accompanied by my whole troop and having been invited'¹.

¹ A variant to I. 5. 4 (cp. I. 5. 13), used as *bhākṣaṇamantra* during the third service.

17. 'Long life (hath been put) into my breath, breath into my mind, into the Rk verse that bestoweth long life¹.—My mind that hath gone unto Yama or hath not fled away, that, through King Soma we put again into ourselves'².

¹ Instead of the incomprehensible *āyupatnyām rci* we ought to read (cp. Jaim. br. I. 187 and Jaim. śra. 19: 23. 11: *āyusmatyā roo mā charitai*) *āyusmatyām rci*.

² Muttering this formula the Chanters, one after another, look down upon the mess of boiled rice destined for Soma, Lāty. II. 10. 7, 8, Drāhy. VI. 2. 6, 7, cp. C. H. § 267. b, page 365.

18. 'My mind that hath gone far away unto Yama Vivasvat's son, make thou return it again unto me, that I may live and not die, and that I may be unhurt'¹.

¹ The tenth day of the twelve day rite being *ananuṣṭubha* (Baudh. śrs. XVI. 6: 252. 10), and PBr. I. 5. 17 being an *Anuṣṭubh*, the verse cited under I. 5. 17 is replaced on this day by the one given under I. 5. 18 (identical with R̥s. X̄a. 60. 10), which is a *Pañkti*, thus according to the *śke* of Lāty. II. 10. 9, Drāhy. VI. 2. 9.

19. 'The endless (sharpness of) sight through which, forsooth, having spied around, he won the race, through which (he overcame) the falcon, the well-winged bird of prey¹, the (sharpness of) sight which they say is in Aditi, let the men-beholding Soma put that into me'².

¹ *yenāhyājim* may be *yenā hy ājim*=*yena hy ājim* or *yena ā hi...ajayad*. Jaim.: *yena hy ājim*.—About a race won by Soma through his farsightedness nothing is known, in the other Vedic texts it is Soma who is stolen by the eagle, no eagle is overcome by Soma.

² The formula accompanies the act of the Chanters when they smear on their eyes the butter from the Soma-caru, Lāty. II. 10. 11, cp. C. H. § 237. b.

I. 6.

1. 'Let loose is the might of Indra. Of thee, o Soma, that hast been drunk by Indra, that containest vigour, that hast the *Anuṣṭubh* for metre, that art accompanied by the fallow (steeds), that art accompanied by thy whole troop, that hast been invited, I partake, being accompanied by my whole troop, having been invited'¹.

¹ According to Lāty. III. 1. 18. a and Drāhy. VII. 1. 17, this is the formula which is muttered by the Chanters before partaking of the *ṣoḍaśin-graha* at a *sattra*.

2. 'Of thee, o Soma, that hast been drunk by Indra, that containest vigour, that hast the *Anuṣṭubh* for metre, that art accompanied by thy whole troop, that hast been invited, I partake, being accompanied by my whole troop, having been invited'¹.

¹ This formula they mutter before partaking of the *ṣoḍaśin-graha*, in case the *stotra* has been sung on verses in which no mention is made of the bay (steeds), Lāty. I. c. b, Drāhy. I. c. 18.

3. 'Thou art the *stuta*, (i.e. the *stotra* completed) of the *stuta*, filled with strength, with milk. May the laud of the laud come unto

me, joined with Indra may we win, may we enjoy progeny and life-sap'¹.

¹ According to Lāṭy. II. 6. 12; Drāhy. V. 2. 19 (and cp. e.g. C. H. §155 s. f.) the Udgātṛ causes the Sacrificer to mutter this formula after each *āvartī-stotra* (i.e.) after all the lauds exc. the pavamāna lauds.

4. 'Of thou, o divine Soma, to whom has been offered with formulas, who hast been chanted in lauds, who hast been praised in verses, who hast been standing over the day, of the Soma-draught that giveth horses and cows, after thou hast been invited, I partake, having been invited'¹.

¹ This is the formula for partaking of the Soma after a twilight laud (*sandhistotra*), Lāṭy. III. 1. 27; Drāhy. VII. 1. 28.

5. 'On the part of sacred order, o divine Stoma, in the home of Viṣṇu I unyoke thee. O divine Stoma, thou hast reached this (moment of the sacrifice) without spilling¹, may we reach a firm support'².

¹ If *anavakaram* may be taking as a gerund of *avakirati* with a privativum.

² According to the Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. II. 11. 1, Drāhy. VI. 3. 4, cp. C. H. § 245) the Chanters 'unyoke' the Stoma whilst muttering this formula, at the end of the third service, after all the lauds have been chanted.

6. 'O Soma, come hither; follow me, o Soma, out of the *sadas* together with vigour'¹.

¹ Muttering this formula the Chanters, after the completion of the *hāriyojana*-oblations, leave the *sadas* by the western gate, Lāṭy. II. 11. 6, Drāhy. VI. 3. 12, cp. C. H. § 247. c.

7. 'Well thriving art thou, the best ray of light, the meeting place of the Gods, the sorcerer of the Gods¹; by which manifestation thou quickenest the brāhman, thereby quicken me, thereby generate me; make me shine out'².

¹ *devānām yātuh*. Kāth. XXXVII. 14: 94. 13 it is narrated how the Gods saw the *devayātu* and the *brahmayātu*, who freed them from the Asuras.

² Immediately after the action mentioned in the note on the preceding §, the Chanters address with this formula the sun, or, if the sun has set, the *gārhapatya*-fire (i.e. the *śālāmukhiya*), Lāṭy. II. 11. 8, Drāhy. VI. 3. 14, cp. C. H. l. c.

8. 'The flower of the Waters art thou, the sap of the plants, the offering most beloved to Indra, *svāha*'¹.

¹ Immediately after this they make two offerings into the āgnidhriya-fire, the first with this formula, the second with simple *svāhā*, Lāty. I. c. 9, Drāhy. I. c. 15, cp. C. H. I. c.

9. 'Of thee, o divine Soma, that art destined for the two fallow (steeds of Indra), of thee to whom has been offered with formulas, of thee that hast been chanted in lauds, that hast been praised in verses, of the Soma-draught that giveth horses and cows, after thou hast been invited, I partake, having been invited'¹.

¹ This is the formula with which the Chanters smell at the grains of which a part has been offered to Indra accompanied by the two fallow steeds, Lāty. II. 11, 12, Drāhy. VI. 3. 18, cp. C. H. § 247. d.

10. 'Of the guilt incurred by the Gods art thou the annulment. Of the guilt incurred by the Fathers art thou the annulment. Of the guilt incurred by men art thou the annulment. Of the guilt incurred by us art thou the annulment. Of the guilt we have incurred either by day or night thou art the annulment. Of the guilt we have incurred either sleeping or waking thou art the annulment. Of the guilt we have incurred either knowingly or unknowingly thou art the annulment. Of guilt after guilt thou art the annulment'¹.

¹ These formulas accompany the offering into the āhavanīya-fire of the eight chips of wood by the Chanters, Lāty. II. 11. 14, Drāhy. VI. 3. 20, cp. C. H. § 248. b.

11, 12. 'Of thee, o divine Soma, that hast been washed in water and pressed out by men—I take a draught full of sweetness'¹.

¹ The first half of this formula the Chanters mutter after having seated themselves around their cups, which have been filled with water and into which some stalks of *dūrva* grass have been deposited, and after they have touched the contents of the cup. With the second half they smell at their hands, Lāty. II. 11.16-18, Drāhy. VI. 3.22-25, cp. C.H. § 249.

13. 'Hail to the waters, to the plants'

¹ With this formula they pour the contents of each cup out in a northerly direction, Lāty. I.c. 19, Drāhy. I.c. 26, cp. C.H. I.c.

14. 'O Desire, turn the desire towards me'¹.

¹ This formula accompanies the act of turning the cup towards themselves, Lāty. I.c. 20, Drāhy. I.c. 27, cp. C.H. I.c.

15. 'Vigour art thou, vigour put into me'¹.

¹ With this formula they put their right hand on their breast, *Lāṭy.* l.c. 20 *Drāhy.* l.c. 28, cp. *C.H.* l.c.

16. 'O Breath, be awake in my Soma-draught'¹.

¹ They touch their eyes, ears and mouths muttering this formula, *Lāṭy.* l.c. 22 *Drāhy.* l.c. 29, cp. *C.H.* l.c.

17. 'Dadhikrāvan has been praised by me, the victorious, swift horse, that he may make our mouth fragrant, that he may prolong our life'¹.

¹ This verse is muttered by the Chanters immediately before they partake of the draught of the sour coagulated milk, the *dādhi*, *Lāṭy.* l.c. 23, *Drāhy.* l.c. 30, cp. *C.H.* § 250.

1. 'A horse thou art, a courser thou art, a charger thou art, a steed thou art, a victor thou art, a winner thou art, a runner thou art, a racer thou art, a stallion thou art'¹.

¹ If a chariot with horses should be given as sacrificial fee to the *Udgātṛ* or one of the other Chanters they should pronounce these names of the horse over the four or three or two horses; in case of four, first two over the right, then two over the left of the two horses that are put to the chariot proper, then two over the right side-horse, then two over the left side-horse, *Lāṭy.* II. 7. 20-27, *Drāhy.* V. 3. 23-31.

2. 'Follow the way of the *Ādityas*. Obeisance to you! Do not hurt me'¹.

¹ This formula he mutters (in the same case) whilst touching the forepart of the chariot, *Lāṭy.* II. 8. 1, *Drāhy.* V. 4. 1.

3. 'With the energy of *Vāyu* I accept thee, with the beauty of the stars I accept thee, with the lustre of *Sūrya* I accept thee'¹.

¹ With the first of these three formulas he accepts (he touches) those parts of the chariot that are made of leather, with the second those that are made of ebony, with the last those that are made of iron, copper or gold, *Lāṭy.* II. 8. 2-5, *Drāhy.* V. 4. 2.

4. 'The rathantara thou art; the *vāmadevya* thou art; the *brhat* thou art'¹.

¹ With the first formula he touches the right wheel, with the second the standing-place (the seat), with the third, the left wheel, *Lāṭy.* l. c. 6-8, *Drāhy.* l. c. 3-5.

5. 'The two curves, the two bows¹ on both sides of the chariot, which move forward along with the rushing wind, the far-darting one with keen senses, the winged one, may these fires, the promoters, bring us across'².

¹ Reading *āṅkā nyāṅkau* instead of *āṅkā nyāṅkū*; but the significance of these words seems early to have been lost.

² According to *Lāṭy.* II. 8.9, *Drāhy.* V. 4.6 he touches again the two wheels with this formula.

6. 'Vaiśvānara, as of old, ascended the firmament, on the ridge of heaven enjoying himself with the cheerful (Gods); producing, as of old, wealth for the creatures, watchful he accomplishes his course which is (day after day) the same'¹.

¹ Cp. *Rs.* III. 2. 12 which, however, differs slightly. Note *ayman*, on which cp. Introduction, Chapter III § 6.—According to *Lāṭy.* II. 8. 10, *Drāhy.* V. 4. 7 the *Udgātr*, to whom the chariot has been given, mounts it, muttering this formula.

7. 'O Gida, this is your chariot, this is, o *Aśvins*, your chariot, the unharmed, all-healing one'¹.

¹ When he has ascended the chariot, he mutters this formula, *Lāṭy.* I. c. 11, *Drāhy.* I. c. 10.

8. 'O *Kṛśānu*, draw on the left (reins)¹.

¹ With this formula he draws on the left reins, *Lāṭy.* I. c. 12, *Drāhy.* I. c. 12.

9. 'O *Dāsanu*, ease off the right (ones)¹.

¹ With this formula he eases off the right reins, *Lāṭy.* I. c. 13, *Drāhy.* I. c. 13. —It is remarkable that the *Sūtrakāras* take as *pratīka* of these formulae *kṛśa* (not *kṛśāno*) and *dāsa* (not *dāśano*.)

I. 8.

1. 'At the impulse of the God *Savitṛ* I accept thee with the arms of the *Aśvins*, with the hands of *Pūṣan*'¹.

¹ The formula of acceptance of each fee should be preceded by these words, *Lāṭy.* II. 7. 13, *Drāhy.* V. 3. 14.

2. 'Let *Varuṇa* lead thee, o divine *Dakṣiṇā*: the horse to *Varuṇa*. Thereby may I obtain immortality, may life fall to the share of the giver, joy to me, the receiver'¹.

¹ These and the following formulas he mutters, when accepting the object indicated in the formula, *Lāṭy.* II. 7. 14, *Drāhy.* V. 3. 15.

3. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the cow to Rudra. Thereby may I obtain immortality ; may life', etc. as above.

4. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the he-goat to Agni. Thereby', etc.

5. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the gold to Agni. Thereby', etc.

6. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the she-goat to Agni and Soma. Thereby', etc.

7. 'The Lord of the food hath given of his food, of the pain-allaying, of the strengthening. 'Obeisance to the scorcher¹ of all people ! O thou enjoying one, do not hurt me.

¹ Uncertain. Is it meaning of *kṣāma* 'digestion' ? There is an *agni kṣāmat*.

8. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the ram to Tvaṣṭṛ. Thereby may I obtain,' etc. as above.

9. 'The women have cut thee (*viz.*, the fleece for the cloth), the industrious ones (*viz.*, the fingers of the women) have stretched (thee on the loom), the weaving females have woven (thee)'¹.

¹ This is the formula for the acceptance of a woven cloth, *Lāty.* II. 8. 23, *Drāhy.* V. 4. 23.

10. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the garment to Bṛhaspati. Thereby may I obtain,' etc.

11. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the non-living thing to the Āngirasa Uttāna. Thereby', etc.

12. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the camel to Pūṣan. Thereby', etc.

13. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the deer to Vāyu. Thereby', etc.

14. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the man to Prajāpati, the elephant to Prajāpati, the boar to Prajāpati, the rice and barley to Prajāpati. Thereby', etc.

15. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā : the sesamum and beans to Kṣetrapati. Thereby', etc.

16. 'Let Varuṇa lead thee, o divine Dakṣiṇā: the mule or the she-mule to Savitr. Thereby', etc.

17. 'Who hath given here to whom? Desire hath given to Desire. Desire is the giver, Desire is the receiver. Desire hath penetrated the Ocean. Through the mediation of Desire I accept thee. This to thee, O Desire!'¹.

¹ This formula, according to Lāṭy. II. 7. 18, Drāhy. V. 3. 19 is to be muttered after each formula of acceptance.

I. 9, 10.

The next two paragraphs of this first Chapter contain the so called Stomabhāga-formulas, i.e., the formulas that are to be muttered by the Brahman priest if he be a Chandoga, a Sāmavedin. This priest (see Lāṭy. I. 12. 1, Drāhy. III. 4. 16), having been asked permission by the Prastotr with the words: 'O Brahman! we are going to chant, O Praśāstr?' gives his solemn permission (*prasava*) before each Stotra with a different formula. As a Soma feast comprises in its largest extension 33 stotras (cp. Dhanvin on Drāhy. XI. 3. 10), there are 33 Stomabhāga-formulas: 1. bahispavamāna, 2-5. ājyas, 6. mādhyandina-pavamāna, 7-10. prsthastotras, 11. ārbhavapavamāna, 12. yajñāya-jñīya stotra, 13-15. ukthastotras, 16. ṣoḍaśistotra, 17-20. rātriprathamaparyāya, 21-24. rātrimadhyamaparyāya, 25-28. rātryuttamaparyāya, 29. sandhistotra, 30-33. atiriktastotras. For 1. serves the formula I. 9. 1; for 2-5 serve the formulas I. 9. 2-5; for 6. serves the formula I. 9. 6; for 7-10 serve the formulas I. 9. 7-10; for 11. serves the formula I. 9. 11; for 12. the formula I. 9. 12; for 13-15 serve the formulas I. 10. 1-3; for 16. serves the formula I. 10. 4; for 17-20. serve the formulas I. 10. 5-8; for 21-24. serves the formula I. 10. 9; for 25-28. the formula I. 10. 10; for 29. the formula I. 10. 11; for 30-33. serves the formula I. 10. 12.

1. 'A rein art thou, for the dominion thee; quicken the dominion; incited by Savitr chant ye for Brhaspati.'

2. 'The beginning art thou; for the law thee; quicken the law; incited by Savitr chant ye for Brhaspati.'

3. 'The following art thou, for the sky thee; quicken the sky; incited by Savitr chant ye for Brhaspati.'

4. 'The junction art thou ; for the intermediate region thee ; quicken the intermediate region ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

5. 'The Pratidhi art thou ; for the earth thee ; quicken the earth ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

6. 'The support art thou ; for the rain thee ; quicken the rain ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

7. 'The Prāva art thou ; for the day thee ; quicken the day ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

8. 'The Anvā art thou ; for the night thee ; quicken the night ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

9. 'The Uśi art thou ; for the Vasus thee ; quicken the Vasus ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

10. 'The Know'ing one art thou ; for the Rudras thee ; quicken the Rudras ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

11. 'The Flaming one art thou ; for the Ādityas thee ; quicken the Ādityas ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

12. 'The force art thou ; for the Fathers thee ; quicken the Fathers ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

I. 10.

1. 'The thread art thou ; for progeniture thee ; quicken the progeniture ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

2. 'The rich one art thou ; for the plants thee ; quicken the plants ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

3. 'The battle-winning art thou ; for cattle thee ; quicken the cattle ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

4. 'The victorious one art thou, whose pressing-stones are yoked ; for Indra thee ; quicken Indra ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye to Br̥haspati.'

5. 'Over-lord art thou ; for out-breathing thee ; quicken the out-breathing ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

6. 'Bearer art thou ; for in-breathing thee ; quicken the in-breathing ; incited by Savitr̥ chant ye for Br̥haspati.'

7. 'Samsarpa art thou, for sight thee; quicken the sight; incited by Savitṛ chant ye for Bṛhaspati.'

8. 'The strong one art thou; for the hearing thee; quicken the hearing; incited by Savitṛ chant ye for Bṛhaspati.'

9. 'The trivṛt art thou; for the trivṛt thee.—The savṛt are thou, for the savṛt thee.—The pravṛt art thou; for the pravṛt thee.—The anuvṛt art thou; for the anuvṛt thee. Incited by Savitṛ chant ye for Bṛhaspati'¹.

¹ Cp. Lāṭy. V. 11. 3, Drāhy. XV. 3. 3.

10. 'The niroka art thou; for the niroka thee.—The samroha art thou; for the samroha thee.—The praroha art thou; for the praroha thee.—The anuroha art thou; for the anuroha thee. Incited by Savitṛ chant ye for Bṛhaspati.'

11. 'Vasuka art thou; (for Vasuka thee).—Vasyaṣṭi art thou.—Veṣaṣṭi art thou.—Incited by Savitṛ chant ye for Bṛhaspati.'

12. 'Ākrama art thou; for Ākrama thee.—Samkrama art thou; for Samkrama thee.—Utkrama art thou; for Utkrama thee.—Utkrānti art thou; for Utkrānti thee. Incited by Savitṛ chant ye for Bṛhaspati.'

SECOND AND THIRD CHAPTER.

(The Viṣṭuti's.)

Introductory remarks. A stotra or "laud" is the chant of a certain number of stanzas (*rk's*), put to melody, *i.e.*, chanted on or according to one of the numerous melodies or ways of chanting (*sāman's*), which are recorded in the grāmegeyagāna or in the aranyegeyagāna of the Sāmavedic texts. For instance, the yaṣṭiāyaṣṭiāyastotra is chanted on SV. II. 53, 54 according to the melody of grāmegeyagāna I. 2. 25, which is based on the verse SV. I. 35.

A stoma, on the contrary, designates the number of the chanted verses either during a whole day of the Soma-sacrifice or during a part of it.¹ The regular stomas are the *trivṛt*, the *pañcadaśa*, the *saptadaśa*, the *ekaviṃśa*, the *pañcaviṃśa*, the *triṇava*, the *trayastrimśa*, the *caturcatvāriṃśa* and the *aṣṭācatvāriṃśa*, *i.e.*, the nine-versed, the fifteen-versed, the seventeen-versed stoma, etc.

¹ Sometimes the word *stoma* denotes simply: *yajña*: a sacrifice of Soma, as *e.g.* Marutstoma, Śunaskarnastoma (elsewhere called *śunaskarnayajña*), see XIX. 3. 2, XIX. 12. 2 etc.; see note on IV. 5. 7.

For the three pavamāna-lauds (the out-of-doors-laud, the midday-pavamāna-laud and the ārbhavāpavamāna-laud), which are the first ones of each *savana* (morning- midday- and afternoon-service) the Sāmavedic texts give each time the stanzas in full on which they are to be chanted, for instance the bahispavamāna or out-of-doors-laud of the normal catustoma agnistoma is chanted on SV. II. 1-9 (Caland-Henry, l'Agnistoma, § 134. g), the midday-pavamāna-laud on SV. II. 22-29 (C. H. § 178. b), the ārbhavapavamāna-laud on SV. II. 39-52 (C. H. § 221. b).

For all the other lauds only *trcas* (i.e. complexes of three stanzas) or *pragāthas* (i.e., complexes of two stanzas) are recorded in the Sāmavedic texts. A pragātha is turned into a tristich in the manner described in C. H. § 199. b, page 307. By repetition of these three stanzas the required number of stotra-verses is obtained. In which manner this repetition is to be made (i.e., how a stoma is to be formed out of the three stanzas of a hymn) is explained in the two following Chapters of the *Śaṅkha*, which treat of the *viṣṭuti*'s: the different modes of getting out of a *trca* the number of verses required for the laud.

A *viṣṭuti* comprises always three rounds, three sections: *pariyāya*'s, each of which should contain each stanza in different or equal numbers; the first part (*viṣṭāva*) of a *pariyāya* is called *trcabhāga*, the second *āvāpa* (*sthāna*), the third *paricarā* (sc. *rk*). In the second *pariyāya* this order is changed and again in the third. Each of these "rounds," is introduced by the syllable *him* (*hum*, in the chant). So, for example, of the first *viṣṭuti* (the *udyañi*, II. 1) the first *pariyāya* consists of the thrice chanted first stanza introduced by the syllable *him*, the second *pariyāya* consists of the thrice repeated second stanza equally introduced by *him*, and the third *pariyāya* of the thrice chanted third stanza of the tristich, introduced by *him*. So the schema is: *hum* 1. 1. 1; *hum* 2. 2. 2; *hum* 3. 3. 3. In which manner the Prastotr has to mark and control the stanzas chanted, is explained in C. H. § 155, page 237 and cp. § 142. o, page 195.

II. 1.

1. For three (verses) he¹ makes *him*, he (chants) the first (verse of the tristich thrice); for three (verses) he makes *him*, he (chants) the middle (one thrice); for three (verses) he makes *him*, he (chants) the last (one thrice). This is the 'ascending' *viṣṭuti* (or manner of getting

at the required number of verses for the laud) belonging to the nine-versed (laud).

¹ Properly the *hīṃkāra* is chanted unisono by all the chanters, here the singular seems to be used to indicate only the section.—The Chauters must previously agree as to the *viṣṭuti* they are going to use. The schema is *hum* 1. 1. 1; *hum* 2. 2. 2; *hum* 3. 3. 3. To the words *sa prathamayā* the verb *stute* or *stuvita* is to be supplied; on the construction, see introduction, Chapter III, § 8.b.

2. It should be practised in chanting by an oldest son born of the oldest wife¹.

¹ Such a Yajamāna should cause the Chanters to use this *viṣṭuti*.

3. From the top he rises to the top¹: it is a 'stepping-on' *viṣṭuti*, used in order that he may step on (his younger brothers, i.e., gain the ascendancy over them), for by that (form) of the sacrifice which is 'stepping on' he prospers. Therefore this (*viṣṭuti*) is to be practised in chanting: for prospering.

¹ He rises higher than high, cp. the expression *bahor bhūyaḥ*.

4. It (this *viṣṭuti*) is a separation of good and bad (prosperity and adversity): with bad lot he parts who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*). No one (no friendly power) that has returned (after having been expelled) is held off (is expelled); no one (no hostile power) that has been expelled, returns (in his realm) No bad one attains ascendancy over him, who is better (more prosperous). No (hostile) tribe assails his tribe, they do not take the progeny (children or cattle) from each other; they content themselves with their own landed state. But Parjanya does not rain (on his lands), for the tristich is (equal to) these worlds (*viz.* earth, intermediate region, sky) and he separates these (worlds, being the tristich) by the *hīṃ*-sound.

5. This is the firmly supported *viṣṭuti* belonging to the nine-versed (laud); firm support gets he who in chanting practises this *viṣṭuti*.

II. 2.

1. For three (verses) he makes *hīṃ*, he chants them right off¹; for three (verses) he makes *hīṃ*, he chants them right off; for three (verses) he makes *hīṃ*, he chants them right off. This is the 'returning' *viṣṭuti* belonging to the nine-versed laud.

¹ i.e. all three after another; *parāciñhiḥ* means properly: 'moving thitherward, turning their back, going away, not returning.' The schema is *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 3.

2. A return¹ is reached by him who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*). It is the uninterrupted *viṣṭuti*. The out-breathing, the in-breathing, the intermediate breathing are (equal to) the tristich², these (breathings, being the tristich) he makes continuous by the *him*-sound; he who practises this (*viṣṭuti*) lives his whole term of life and finds no premature death. *Parjanya* rains (on his lands), for the tristich is (equal to) these worlds, by means of the *him*-sound he unites them.

¹ *parivarta* must be a substantive, not a gerund as Sāyana and Böhtl.-Roth take it, op. § 4 intra: it is probably the same word as *parivarta* from which *parivartini* of § 1 is derived. The precise meaning here and § 4 is not clear to me.

3. But being as it were, slippery, this (*viṣṭuti*) could exterminate (his) cattle. This (*viṣṭuti*) is going hither and away¹. He will be either better off or (at least) the same as he was (before), but he will not decline in welfare.

¹ *ācaparāṇa*, I fail to see the precise meaning of this expression.

4. The Bhāllavi's use to practise this (*viṣṭuti*). Therefore, when accepting, they do not fall forth from return¹.

¹ They obtain or retain 'return', whatever may be the meaning.

II. 3.

1 For three (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) them right off; for three (verses) he makes *him*: the middle one (comes) first, the last one (comes) second, the first one (comes) last; for three (verses) he makes *him*: the last one (comes) first, the first one (comes) second, the middle one (comes) last¹. This is the nest-like *viṣṭuti* belonging to the nine-versed laud.

¹ The schema is *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 2. 3. 1; *hum* 3. 1. 2.

2. He who wishes for children or cattle should in chanting practise this (*viṣṭuti*); a nest (means) children; a nest (means) cattle, a nest even (comes into being).

3. This same (*viṣṭuti*) he should use for one born (long) after (his brothers); he comes at the head of these (other) children who come at the head (i.e. who by birth are the first).

4. This same (viṣṭuti) he should use for more Sacrificers¹; in that all (the verses) occupy the first place, all the middle, all the last, he makes them (*viz.* the Sacrificers) all of equal participation, they do not push away each other, all become of equal mental strength.

¹ Probably at a sattra.

5. Parjanya will rain (on his lands), for the tristich is (equal) to these worlds (*viz.* earth, intermediate region, sky), these words (being the three verses of the tristich) he interlinks by means of the *him*-sound.

6. There is, however, a confusion of things (a mixture of good and bad, for one who uses this viṣṭuti).

7. There is a turning of things upside down : held off is the one who is returned (who seeks to return into his dominion from which he had been expelled), but he who has been held off, returns ; the bad one obtains ascendancy over his better, a (hostile) tribe assails his tribe, they take away the offspring (the children, the cattle) from each other, they do not content themselves with their landed or state condition¹.

¹ Cp. II. 1. 4.

II. 4.

1. For five (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) three (verses, *i.e.* thrice the first verse), then one (the second), then one (the third) ; for five (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) one (*viz.* the first), then three (*i.e.* thrice the second verse), then one (the third verse) ; for five (verses) he makes *him* : he chants one (the first), then one (the second), then three (*viz.* thrice the third verse). This is the viṣṭuti belonging to the fifteen-versed laud containing five (verses) in each turn¹.

¹ The word *pañca* immediately before *pañcadaśasya* must be cancelled. The schema is *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3 ; *hum* 1.2.2.2. 3 ; *hum* 1. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. Fivefold is man¹, fivefold is cattle² ; by means of this (viṣṭuti, which in each round comprises five verses) he obtains man and cattle. The fifteen-versed chant is a thunderbolt³. In that he divides (the verses) each in groups of five, he thereby divides (splits up, deranges) the thunderbolt : for the absence of evil result. This is the firmly supported viṣṭuti belonging to the fifteen-versed chant ; firm support gets he who in chanting practises it.

¹ As consisting of hair, skin, flesh, bones and mark, Ait. br. II. 14.

² There are five paśus or animal victims: man, horse, bullock, ram, he-goat, Ath. S. XI. 2. 9.

³ According to the Commentary because the pañcadaśa stoma and Indra are sprung forth from the breast of Prajāpati (see VI. 1. 8.) and the thunderbolt is connected with Indra.

II. 5.

1. For five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (i.e. the first verse thrice), then one (the second verse), then one (the third verse); for three (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) them (these three verses) right off (in their order, without repetition); for seven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first), then three (i.e. thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse)¹.

¹ The schema is *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. (This *viṣṭuti* (viṣṭuti) which is brought in accordance with three Stomas. One desirous of spiritual lustre should in chanting practise it.

¹ Cp. II. 11. 2.

3. By the five (verses of the first round it is brought in accordance with) the fifteen-versed Stoma, by the three (verses of the second round, with) the nine-versed (Stoma), by the seven (verses of the third round, with) the seventeen-versed (Stoma).

4. The Stomas are strength, strength he thereby brings together (in bringing the three Stomas from different parts unto one point together), for the obtaining of spiritual lustre. In the possession of sharpness and spiritual lustre gets he who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

II. 6.

1. For three (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) the (verses of the whole tristich) right off (without any repetition); for five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first verse), then three (viz. thrice the second verse), then one (the third verse); for seven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses, i.e. thrice the first), then one (the second verse), then three (i.e. thrice the third verse). This is the ascending viṣṭuti belonging to the fifteenversed (chant)¹.

¹ The schema is *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. By means of this (viṣṭuti) the Gods went to the world of heaven; one who wishes for the world of heaven should practise it, for reaching the world of heaven. After having practised it he does not fall forth from the world of heaven.

3. It is the 'stepping-on' viṣṭuti (used) in order that he may step on (his adversaries); by that (form) of the sacrifice which steps on, he prospers. Therefore this (viṣṭuti) is to be practised in chanting: for prospering.

II. 7.

1. For five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses, i.e. thrice the first verse), then one (the second), then one (the third); for five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first verse), then three (i.e. thrice the second verse), then one (the third verse); for seven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first verse), then three (i.e. thrice the second), then three (i.e. thrice the third verse). This is the viṣṭuti belonging to the seventeen-versed (chant), which contains ten (verses in the first two rounds taken together) and seven (in the last round)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. By means of this (viṣṭuti) the Gods overcame the Asuras. He who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti) overcomes his wicked rival.

3. It is the stepping on (viṣṭuti), (used) in order that he may step on (his adversaries); by means of that (form) of the sacrifice which steps on, he prospers; therefore this (viṣṭuti) is to be practised in chanting: for prospering.

4. It is the pregnant viṣṭuti¹; children and cattle will be born unto him, who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ The pregnancy of this viṣṭuti is declared by the Commentator in the following manner. The first (read *prathameṣu* instead of *madhyameṣu*) *viṣṭāvas* (a *viṣṭāva* apparently is the designation of the verse of the tristich sung in different rounds) of this viṣṭuti contain three verses (*viz.* the first and each following *viṣṭāva* contains, read *ceti* instead of *veti*) one verse; this makes five (111, 1, 1). The last *viṣṭāvas* contain each (the first and the second) one, and the last contains three verses (3, 3, 333): equally five together. Between these two sets of five are enclosed seven verses (in each round) of the second verse (2, 222, 222). In that a greater number (of seven) in this manner is enclosed, this viṣṭuti is pregnant and, the middle of a pregnant woman being bigger, this viṣṭuti is designated as pregnant. But the same observation might be made equally about many other viṣṭutis.

5. The seventeen-versed (Stoma) is the peasantry¹, its embryo is the king; he thereby makes the king the embryo of the peasantry².

¹ The *Viśya* is connected with the *saptadāśa stoma*, cp. VI. 1. 10.

² By using this *viṣṭuti* the king (or *Kṣatriya*) will be surrounded by peasantry.

6. No one who has returned (into his realm) is expelled, no one who has been expelled, returns¹.

¹ So this *viṣṭuti* may conveniently be practised by a king who wishes to establish his reign and to keep away his rival, because he will be surrounded by his subjects.

7. The seventeenversed (Stoma) is food¹. In that seven verses (the seven second verses) are in the middle and five (of the two others) around, food (being equal to the seventeenversed Stoma)² is put into the middle (i.e. into the stomach). Neither the Sacrificer nor his children (or his subjects) will suffer from hunger.

¹ Food is connected with the seventeenversed Stoma also ŚBr. VIII. 4. 4. 7

² According to the Commentator the stress is to be laid on 'seven,' because there are seven kinds of domesticated and seven kinds of wild plants.—Food (=seven) is brought into the middle of man (who is fivefold, II. 4. 2.) by the arrangement of the *viṣṭava's*, see note on II. 7. 4.

8. Man is *virāj*-like¹, there are seven kinds of domestic animals². In that the first verses (in the first two rounds) are ten in number and the last are seven (*viz.* in the third round), he makes the Sacrificer obtain firm footing among cattle.

¹ The *virāj* metre having verse-quarters of ten syllables (Ind. Studien Vol. VIII, page 58) and man possessing ten *prāṇas* (ŚBr. XI. 6. 3. 7.) or, according to others (TBr. I. 3. 7. 4.) nine *prāṇas*, to which the central one, the outlet of which is the navel, comes as tenth.

² Cow, horse, goat, sheep, man, donkey and camel (Baudh.).

9. This is the firmly supported *viṣṭuti* belonging to the seventeen-versed (Stoma). Firm footing obtains he who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*).

II. 8.

1. This same *viṣṭuti* with transposition is the *saptāikamadhya* (*viṣṭuti*)¹.

¹ *Viz.* the (*dāśa*)*saptā* *viṣṭuti*, which has in its last round one single verse in the middle. The *viṣṭuti* described in the preceding paragraph has in its last round

(*pariyāya*): 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3, the variant now mentioned has only one in the middle 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3, the first and second *pariyāya*'s are the same in both.

2. The first (verse) is the place of priesthood, the middle one that of nobility, the last one that of peasantry; in that he gives the largest share (of *stotriya*-verses) to the first (verse)¹, thereby he brings strength and might in the priesthood and makes the nobility and peasantry subject to priesthood. A shining-out among the nobility as it were, falls to the share of him², who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*).

¹ The first verse is used thrice in the first, once in the second, thrice in the last round, together seven times, whereas the second and third verses, that represent the *ksātra* and the *viś*, are used in the three rounds only five times each.

² The same expression III. 9. 2.

3. This (*viṣṭuti*) is practised by the Trikharyas, therefore they, in contending for superiority, are not worsted.

II. 9.

1. For seven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses, *i.e.* thrice the first), then three (thrice the second), then one (the third verse); for three (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) the (three verses) right off (*i.e.* without any repetition, in their regular order); for seven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first), then three (*i.e.* thrice the second verse), then three (*i.e.* thrice the third). This is the *viṣṭuti* that reposes on seven (*viz.* on the seven verses of the first round)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. One who has a rival (whom he wishes to destroy) should practise it: just as one harrows with a harrow reposing on seven sharp-pointed (pins)¹, so he breaks to pieces his wicked rival.

¹ 'Or drawn by seven oxen' according to the Commentary.

3. This same (*viṣṭuti*) he should apply for a plurality of Sacrificers¹. The first *him*-making (regards) the first (verse); in that he makes *him* with regard to this one for seven (verses), thereby it (this first verse) obtains seven (*stotriya*-verses); in that seven (verses) again (*i.e.* seven times the second verse in the three rounds, counted together) occur in the middle, thereby this one equally obtains seven (*stotriya*-verses); the last *him*-making (regards) the last verse; in that he makes *him*.

with regard to this one for seven (verses), thereby it (this last verse) obtains seven (stotriya-verses)². He makes them (the Sacrificers) equally participated, they do not push away each other, all become of equal strength.

¹ In case of a sattra.

² This paragraph, especially the accusative in *tāṃ saptaḥbhyo hiṅkaroti*, is obscure to me.

4. This viṣṭuti is practised by the Ābhipratārina's, therefore they are the mightiest of all their relations.

II. 10.

I. The same viṣṭuti, with transposition is the middleless *ubhaya-saptakamadhya viṣṭuti*.

¹ The viṣṭuti *ubhaya* both, viz. in the first and last rounds has only one, single verse in the middle, in contrast to the viṣṭuti described in II. 8, where only one round is *saptakamadhya*. As each *pariḍāya* has the second verse only once, this viṣṭuti is called 'middleless,' which means, according to the Commentator 'with thin middle.' The schema is: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. This (viṣṭuti) should be practised by one born (long) after (his brothers). There is no room left for one born after; in that seven (verses) come first, seven last and three in the middle, man (viz. the word *puruṣa*) comprising three syllables, he thereby makes room for him in the middle and in this room he gets firm support.

3. This same (viṣṭuti) he should apply for one who is desirous of offspring; kept away¹ from the middle² is he who does not obtain offspring, he thereby³ makes room for him in the middle and in accordance with this room (now occupied by him) children and cattle will be born unto him.

¹ If we are not justified in reading *saṃruddho* instead of *saṃrūḍho*, at least it is here used in this sense.

² Because one who has *prajā* is surrounded by it.

³ *taṃ madhyataḥ* must stand for *tan* (=tat) ma°.

4. This same (viṣṭuti) he should apply for a noble, who is kept away by the people (his subjects, from his dominion). The seventeen-versed (Stoma) is the peasantry¹, its embryo is the king (=the noble) (he ought to be surrounded by his people); he thereby drives away the king

from his people²; kept off is the one who is returned (*viz.* who seeks to return to his dominion), but he who has been held off, returns.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 7. 5.

² We expect rather the contrary : he thereby forces the king amid his subjects (the king, a *puruṣa*, being *tryakṣara* and the middle round comprising three verses).

5. This same (*viṣṭuti*) he should apply for one against whom witchcraft is being exercised. The seventeenversed (*Stoma*) is *Prajāpati*¹: he enters into the middle of *Prajāpati*, in order not to be struck down.

¹ For *Prajāpati* is seventeenfold; according to Ait. br. I. 1. 14 *Prajāpati* is the year, which is seventeenfold as consisting of twelve months and five seasons; T. S. I. 6. 11. 1 has a different explanation.

II. 11.

1. For five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three verses (*i.e.* thrice the first verse), then one (the second), then one (the third); for three (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) them right off; for nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first), then three (thrice the second), then three (thrice the third)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. (This is) the (*viṣṭuti*) which is brought in accordance with four *Stomas*¹. One desirous of spiritual lustre should practise it in chanting; by the five verses (of the first round it is brought in accordance with) the fifteenversed (chant), by the three (of the second round it is brought in accordance with) the nineversed (chant), by the nine (of the third round it is brought in accordance with) the thrice-nineversed (chant), by itself it is the seventeenversed (chant). The chants are strength, strength he thereby brings together from different sides into one point, in order that he may obtain spiritual lustre; in the possession of sharpness and spiritual lustre gets he who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*).

¹ Cp. II. 5. 2.

II. 12.

1. For three (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) them right off; for five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (*i.e.* the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then one (the third verse); for nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses, *viz.* thrice the first

verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse). This is the ascending *viṣṭuti* belonging to the seventeen-versed (chant)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. By means of this (*viṣṭuti*) the Gods went to the world of heaven; one who is desirous of getting to the world of heaven should in chanting practise it, so as to reach the world of heaven. He who has practised it in chanting falls not from the world of heaven. It is the getting-higher *viṣṭuti*, (used) in order that he may get higher. For by that (form) of the sacrifice which gets higher he prospers. Therefore this (*viṣṭuti*) is, in chanting, to be practised, in order that he may prosper.

II. 13.

1. For seven (verses) makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first), then three (thrice the second), then one (the third); for five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first), then three (thrice the second), then one (the third); for five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first verse), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third)¹. (This is the *viṣṭuti* called:) 'the pair of bellows with its mouth directed downward.'

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. He should apply this (*viṣṭuti*) (in the soma-sacrifice) of one whom he hates. Just as he (the blacksmith) would blow away with a pair of bellows, whose mouth is directed downward, so he blows away the cattle of the Sacrificer. (It is) the stepping-away *viṣṭuti*, by means of it the cattle of the Sacrificer steps away; he who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*), fares worse.

II. 14.

1. For seven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first), then three (thrice the second), then one (the third); for seven (verse) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse); for seven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third verse). (This is the *viṣṭuti*) belonging to the twenty-one-versed (chant), containing seven verses in each (turn)¹.

¹ Schema; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. There are seven kinds of domestic animals ¹, these he gains by this (viṣṭuti), there are seven 'breaths' in the head ², the organs of sense are the breaths, these he obtains by this (viṣṭuti).

¹ Cp. note 2 on II. 7. 8.

² Mouth, nose (dual), eyes, ears.

3. This is the firmly supported viṣṭuti belonging to the twenty-one-versed (stoma); he who in chanting practises it, gains a firm support.

II. 15.

1. For five (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then one (the second), then one (the third); for seven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first), then three (thrice the second), then three (thrice the third); for nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then three (thrice the second), then three (thrice the third verse). This is the ascending viṣṭuti belonging to the twenty-one-versed chant ¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. By means of this (viṣṭuti) the Gods went to the world of heaven; one who is desirous of the world of heaven, should in chanting practise it, in order to obtain the world of heaven; he who in chanting has practised this (viṣṭuti) falls not from the world of heaven. It is the on-stepping viṣṭuti, (used) in order to step on; by that (form) of the sacrifice which steps on, he prospers; therefore this (viṣṭuti) should in chanting he practised, for prospering.

3. This (viṣṭuti) is of ninefold beginning (and) of ninefold termination, in that, (regarding the first point) the out-of-doors laud is ninefold ¹ (i.e. nine-versed) and (regarding the second point) these nine (stotriya verses) are the last ones of the twenty-one-versed (chant) ². Ninefold are the vital airs (the *prāṇas*), it is the vital airs he thereby lays on both sides ³; therefore that downward directed vital air has half the share of the upper vital airs. The whole (normal) term of life he reaches, he dies not before the (full term of) life, who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ According to the Commentary this viṣṭuti is usually applied on the last (yajñayajñiya) laud of the regular agnistoma sacrifice, which begins with the *trīrt* or nine-versed out-of-doors laud (of 3 x 3 verses).

² The last round (*pariyāya*) of this viṣṭuti contains nine verses.

³ Viz. on both sides, above and below the navel, op. Śat. Br. IX. 4. 3. 6 : *nava vai prāṇāḥ sapta śīrṣann avāñcau dvau* and above, note 1 on II. 7. 8. The function of the two downward directed *prāṇā*'s (elsewhere taken as one single : *apāṇa* as opposed to *prāṇa*) is, to discharge the urine and the faeces ; therefore, when this *prāṇa* is deficient, one dies of stangurine or constipation (*udavartīkhyena rogeṇa*).

4. This (viṣṭuti) is practised in chanting by the Karadvīṣ's, therefore these attain the full term of life.

II. 16.

1. For nine (verse) he makes *hūn* : he (chants) three (verses : thrice the first verse), then three (thrice the second), then three (thrice the third) ; for five (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) one (verse, the first), then three (thrice the second), then one (the third) ; for seven (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) three (verses : thrice the first), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third verse)¹. (This viṣṭuti is called 'the matching chant'²).

¹ Schema *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3 ; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3 ; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3.

² *pratīṣṭuti*, because, as it is set forth in the next §, it matches the other stomas.

2. By chanting the nine (verses of the first round) he matches the nine-versed (chant), by the five (of the second round he matches) the fifteen-versed (chant), by the seven of the third round he matches the seventeen-versed (chant) ; the twenty-one-versed chant is by itself present.

3. The chants that convey the sacrifice¹ are gratified by him in the last (agnistoma) laud ; just as he would gratify (i.e. quench the thirst of) the oxen or horses or mules that have carried (their burden), so he thereby gratifies in the last laud the chants. He who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti) is gratified by (i.e. comes in possession of abundant) children and cattle.

¹ Viz. the normal *o a i u stoma agnistoma*, commonly designated after its last stotra simply as agnistoma. The four manners of chanting (stomas), mentioned in § 1, are used in this simplest form of Soma-feast, op. C. H. page 503, last two lines.

4. This same (viṣṭuti) he should apply for one who is desirous of (obtaining) an office of house-chaplain (to a king or noble). The

nine-versed (chant) is priesthood¹, the twenty-one-versed one is nobility²; in that the twenty-one-versed (chant) begins with the nine-versed³, he sets down the priest hood before the nobility, he gets an office as chaplain and falls not from this office, who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ Because (see VI. 1. 6.) the *trivṛt stoma* and priesthood are both sprung from the mouth of Prajāpati.

² Why? According to VI. 1. 8 the *kṣatra* is equal to the *pañcadaśa stoma*.

³ The out-of-doors laud is *trivṛt*.

5. This (viṣṭuti) is practised in chanting by the Prāvāhani's; therefore they remain in the possession of the office of chaplain.

II. 17.

1. For nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then three (thrice the second), then three (thrice the third); for three (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) them right off; for nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse)¹. (This viṣṭuti is called) 'the lamp lighted on both sides'².

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.

² *sūrmī* 'a metal tube (?)' *jvalantī lohamayī sthūṇā*; on both sides of the lamp (the middle round) lights (the first and third rounds) are supplied. These surrounding *paryāyas* are *trivṛt* and Agni is often called *trivṛt*, e.g. T.S. V. 4. 7. 3; on *sūrmī* c.p. also note 4 on XV. 5. 20.

2. One desirous of spiritual lustre should in chanting practise it; the nine versed (*trivṛt*, thrice-threelfold chant) is gleaming splendour¹, man (i.e. the word *puruṣa*) is trisyllabic; in that two nine-versed chants (i.e. two rounds, each of nine verses) are on both sides (i.e. before and after) and three (verses) are in the middle, the two ninefold ones heat him, just as he would heat gold, for (obtaining) gleaming splendour and spiritual lustre.

¹ Or 'fire,' Agni being equated with *trivṛt* and called *trivṛt*, cp. note 2 on preceding §.

3. Not conducive to cattle, however (is this viṣṭuti): it could burn up his cattle, and there is fear of leprosy, for, too much these two (ninefold rounds, which are equated to brightness) heat (or 'burn').

4. This same (viṣṭuti) he should apply for one who is calumniated; suffering from blemish (stain) is he who, suffers from ugly report; this ugly report, now, which is spread about him, is burnt up by the two ninefold (stomas): he who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti) becomes of gleaming splendour.

THIRD CHAPTER.

(The viṣṭutis, continued.)

III. 1.

1. For nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses; thrice the first verse), then five (five times the second verse), then one (the third); for nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (verse, the first), then three (thrice the second verse), then five (five times the third verse); for nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) five (verses: five times the first verse), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third verse)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. The thrice-ninefold (or twenty-seven-versed) (chant) is a thunderbolt: he thereby splits up the thunderbolt¹, for the absence of evil result.

¹ *Viz.*, he splits up the weapon of his adversary, cp. II. 4. 2.

3. Fixed¹ by five (verses) is this (viṣṭuti); the circulating² (verse) is one single, cattle is fivefold, the circulating (verse) is (equal to) the Sacrificer: in that he fixes¹ (this viṣṭuti) by five (verses) and in that there is one single circulating (verse), he thereby gives the Sacrificer firm support among cattle. This is the firmly supported viṣṭuti belonging to the thrice-nine-versed (chant). Firm support gets he who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ *pañcabhīr vihitā, pañcabhīr vidadhātī* (similarly III. 3. 2, III. 4. 3, III. 8. 3, III. 12. 3, III. 13. 3) seems to imply that over each round 5 verses are distributed.

² To *paricarā* the subst. *ṛk* must be supplied.—In this kind of stoma the *viṣṭava*, which consists of the thrice chanted verse, is called the *trīcabhāga*, the *viṣṭava*, which consists of the five times chanted verse, is called the *āvāpasthāna* ('place of insertion,' because here are to be inserted the verses required for getting a higher number of verses, than indicated by any viṣṭuti of the Brāhmaṇa, or than

contained in the *viṣṭuti*s which have been described in Chapter II of the Brāhmaṇa, these being considered as normal and *prakṛti* (?) ; the *viṣṭāva*, which consists of one verse only, is called the *paricarā*. In the first round we have : *ṛcabhāga*, *avāpasthāna*, *paricarā* ; in the second : *paricarā*, *ṛcabhāga*, *avāpasthāna* ; in the third : *avāpasthāna*, *paricarā*, *ṛcabhāga*. The *paricarā* (=Sacrificer) and the *avāpasthāna* (=cattle) are found in each round, and so it can be said *yajamānam eva tat paśuṃ pratiṣṭhāpayati*. (Is this the right interpretation ? cp. also Lāty. VI. 5 1. sqq.).

III. 2.

1. For seven (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) three (verses : thrice the first verse), then three (thrice the second), then one (the third) ; for nine (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) one (verse : the first), then three (thrice the second), then five (five times the third) ; for eleven (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) five (verses : five times the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse)¹. (This is) the ascending *viṣṭuti* belonging to the thrice-nine-versed (chant).

¹ Schema : *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3 ; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3 ; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. By means of this (*viṣṭuti*) the Gods went to the world of heaven ; one who wishes for the world of heaven should in chanting practise it, so as to reach the world of heaven : having practised it, he does not fall from the world of heaven. It is the 'stepping-on' *viṣṭuti*, (used) in order to step on (his adversaries), for by that (form) of the sacrifice which steps on, he prospers. Therefore this (*viṣṭuti*) is in chanting to be practised : for prospering.

III. 3.

1. For eleven (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) three (verses : thrice the first verse), then seven (seven times the second verse), then one (the third) ; for eleven (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) one (verse : the first), then three (thrice the second verse), then seven (seven times the third verse) ; for eleven (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) seven (verses : seven times the first verse), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third verse)¹.

¹ Schema : *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3 ; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3 ; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3.

2. The thirty-three-versed (chant) is the end¹, the thirty-three-versed one forsooth is the highest of the chants. Fixed by seven (verses)²

is (this *viṣṭuti*), the circulating verse is one single; seven are the kinds of domestic animals, the circulating (verse)¹ is (equal to) the Sacrificer. In that he fixes (this *viṣṭuti*) by seven verses, and in that there is one single circulating (verse), he thereby gives finally (once for all) to the Sacrificer firm support among cattle. This is the firmly supported (*viṣṭuti*) belonging to the thirty-three-versed (chant); firm support gets he who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*).

¹ *Viz.*, of the six-day sacrificial period: the *ṣaḍaha*.

² Cp. note 1 on III. 1. 3.

III. 4.

1. For eleven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then five (five times the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse); for eleven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then five (five times the third verse); for eleven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) five (verses: five times the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse)¹. (It is the *viṣṭuti*) 'of nearer stair'².

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. (3. 5. 3, 3. 3. 5, 5. 3. 3).

² The same expression III. 13. 1. The transition from 3 to 5 and from 5 to 3 in the different *viṣṭavas* is 'nearer' ('less') than in the preceding *viṣṭuti* (of III. 3), where the *samkrama* is from 3 to 7 and from 7 to 1.

2. The thirty-three-versed (chant) is the end. Just as one, who has climbed to the top of a big tree, advances from a 'nearer' stair, so he hereby, by the (*viṣṭuti*) of 'nearer' stair, advances from the 'nearer' stair.

3. Fixed¹ by five (verses) is (this *viṣṭuti*), the circulating (verses) are three in number, fivefold is cattle, man comprises his self (*ātman*), his children, his wife (and so makes up three, *viz.*, as much as in the number of the circulating verses). In that the circulating (verses) are three in number, he thereby gives to the Sacrificer firm support among cattle. Rich in cattle is he who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*).

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 1. 3.

III. 5.

1. For nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then five (five times the second verse), then one

(the third); for eleven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then seven (seven times the third verse); for thirteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) seven (verses: seven times the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse)¹. (It is) the ascending viṣṭuti belonging to the thirty-three-versed (chant).

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. (3. 5. 1, 1. 3. 7, 7. 3. 3).

2. By means of this (viṣṭuti) the Gods went to the world of heaven; one desirous of (obtaining) the world of heaven, should in chanting practise it: in order to obtain the world of heaven. He who has practised it falls not from the world of heaven. From the top he ascends to the top¹. (It is) the on-stepping viṣṭuti (used) in order to step on (his adversaries); by that (form) of the sacrifice which steps on, he prospers. Therefore this (viṣṭuti) should in chanting be practised, for prospering.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 1. 3.

III. 6.

1. For thirteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: the first verse thrice), then five (five times the second verse), then five (five times the third verse); for eleven (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) five (verses: five times the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse); for nine (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first), then three (thrice the second), then three (thrice the third verse). (This is) the descending viṣṭuti belonging to the thirty-three-versed (chant).

Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. (3. 5. 5.=13; 5. 3. 3=11; 3. 3. 3=9.)

2. Just as one, having climbed up to the top of a big tree, would get down by taking hold of branch after branch, so he gets down into this world (*viz.*, the earth) by means of this (viṣṭuti), in order that he may get a firm support.

3. He begins¹ with the nine-versed (chant)² and concludes¹ with the nine-versed (chant)³. The breath is threefold ('the nine-versed chant is breath'), by breath he begins, turning again to breath he

concludes ; his whole term of normal life lives he, he does not die before his natural term of life, who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ *praiti* and *udeti* used as *prāyaṇa* and *udayana* of II. 15. 3.

² According to the commentary on the first day of the six-day-sacrificial period, the *śaḍaha*.

³ The nine stotriya-verses of the last round in this stoma on the last, the sixth day of that period.

4. This (viṣṭuti) is practised in chanting by the Karadvīṣ's, therefore they obtain the whole term of normal life.

III. 7.

1. For fifteen verses, he makes *him* : he (chants) three (verses : thrice the first verse), then seven (seven times the second verse), then five (five times the third verse); for eleven (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) five (verses : five times the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse); for seven (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) three (verses : thrice the first verse), then one (the second), then three (three times the third verse) ¹.

¹ Schema : *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3 (3. 7. 5; 5. 3. 3; 3. 1. 3).

2. He who knows the thirty-three-versed (chant) as firmly established in the twenty-one-versed, gets a firm support. The twenty-one-versed (chant) is the firm support of the chants ¹, in that these seven (stotriya-verses) are the last of the thirty-three-versed (chant) ² and in that the viṣṭuti of the twenty-one-versed (chant) is divided in a sevenfold way ³, thereby he places the thirty-three-versed (chant) firmly into the twenty-one-versed. Firm support gets he who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ Because it is the stoma of the *agnistomastotra*, which is *sarvaprakṛti* (Comm.).

² Just as the *ekaviṃśa* is the last chant of the normal *catusṭoma-agnistoma* (the last round of the viṣṭuti here mentioned is 3. 1. 3).

³ Cp. II. 14. 1.

III. 8.

(Now follow the stomas of the Chandoma-days : the 7th, 8th and 9th of the ten-day sacrificial period).

1. For eight (verses) he makes *him* : he (chants) three (verses :

thrice the first verse), then four (four times the second verse), then one (the third verse); for eight (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (verse, the first), then three (thrice the second verse), then four (four times the third verse); for eight (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) four (verses: four times the first verse), then one (the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3 (3. 4. 1; 1. 3. 4; 4. 1. 3).

2. The Chandoma (days) are cattle¹; in that he makes *him* each time for eight (verses), cattle being eight-hoofed, he gains cattle hoof by hoof.

¹ Simply because of the greater number of verses.

3. Fixed¹ by four (verses) is (this *viṣṭuti*); the circulating (verse) is one single, cattle is four-footed, the circulating (verse) is the Sacrificer; in that he fixes (this *viṣṭuti*) by four (verses) and in that the circulating (verse) is one in number, he thereby gives to the Sacrificer a firm support among cattle. This is the firmly supported *viṣṭuti* belonging to the twenty-four-versed (chant); firmly supported is he who in chanting practises this (*viṣṭuti*).

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 1. 3.

III. 9.

1. For fifteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then eleven (eleven times the second verse), then one (the third verse); for fourteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (verse, the first), then three (thrice the second verse), then ten (ten times the third verse); for fifteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) eleven (verses, eleven times the first verse), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third verse)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3 (3. 11. 1=15; 1. 3. 10=14. 11. 1. 3=15, together 44).

2. The first (verse of the tristich) is the place of priesthood, the second of nobility, the third of peasantry; in that the first two (verses) occur each fifteen times¹, but the last (the third verse) fourteen times², he thereby brings vigour and strength in priesthood as well as nobility, he thereby makes peasantry subject to priesthood as well as nobility.

A shining-out among nobility, as it were³, falls to the share of him, who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ The first verse occurs thrice, once and eleven times in the first *viṣṭava* of each round, the second verse occurs eleven times, thrice and once in the second *viṣṭava* of each round.

² The third verse occurs once, ten times and thrice in the third *viṣṭava* of each round.

³ The same expression II. 8. 2.

3. The Chandoma (chants) (*viz.*, the chants of the Chandoma-days, of 24, 44 and 48 verses) are not really chants, for the chants (proper) are uneven (*i.e.*, of an uneven number of verses)¹, the metres are even (*i.e.*, of an even number of syllables, gāyatrī of 24, triṣṭubh of 44, jagatī of 48, anuṣṭubh of 32, pañkti of 40 syllables). In that this viṣṭuti of the forty-four verses (chant) contains an uneven number² (of verses), they (the Chandoma-chants) become chants.

¹ The *trivṛt*, *pañcadaśa*, *saptadaśa*, *ekaviṃśa*.

² *Viz.*, in the first and third round. Combine *yad eṣāyujinī* instead of *yad eṣā yujinī*.

4. This is the firmly supported viṣṭuti belonging to the forty-four-versed (chant). He who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti) gets a firm support.

III. 10.

1. For fourteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then ten (ten times the second verse), then one (the third); for fifteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then eleven (eleven times the third verse); for fifteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) eleven verses (eleven times the first verse), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third verse)¹. (This is) the middleless (viṣṭuti)².

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum*: 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3 (3. 10. 1, 1. 3, 11, 11. 1. 3. together 44).

² *nirmadhya* 'devoid of middle,' *i.e.* 'with smaller middle': the first and third verses of the tristich occur in all the rounds in the first and third *viṣṭava* together each fifteen times (3. 1. 11 and 1. 11. 3), the middle verse only fourteen times (10. 3. 1).

2. This world (the earth) can be said to exist and yonder world (the sky) can be said to exist, but the intermediate region is a hollow, as

it were. In that this viṣṭuti is middleless, he progenerates himself after (i.e. in accordance with) these worlds, children and cattle will multiply unto him who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti.)¹

¹ The three verses of the tristich are said to be in accordance with the nature of the three worlds: earth and sky are equal, in so far as they are visible, the first and the last verse (earth and sky) are also equal in number, but the second verse (the intermediate region) has a void.

III. 11.

1. For fifteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then eleven (eleven times the second verse), then one (the third); for fifteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (verse, the first), then three (thrice the second verse), then eleven (eleven times the third verse); for fourteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) ten (verses: ten times the first verse), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third verse)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3. (3. 11. 1=15; 1. 3. 11=15; 10. 1. 3=14).

2. For the ājya-lauds (of the Chandomadays) the first (viṣṭuti belonging to the forty-four-versed chant is destined, viz. III. 9), for the prṣṭha-lauds the second (viz. III. 10), for the uktha-lauds the third (viz. III. 11).

3a. The one destined for the ājya-lauds (the one described under III. 9) (is meant for the ājya-laud) of the Hotṛ (or first ājya-stotra); the one destined for the prṣṭha-lauds (viz. III. 10) (is meant for the ājya-laud) of the Maitrāvaruṇa (or second ājya-stotra), the one destined for the uktha-lauds (viz. III. 11) (is meant for the ājya-stotra) of the Brāhmaṇacchaṁsin (or third ājya-stotra); (for the ājya-laud) of the Acchāvāka (or fourth ājya-stotra), the same (viṣṭuti is to be applied) as (for the ājya-laud) of the Hotṛ (viz. III. 9).

3b. The one destined for the prṣṭha-lauds (viz. III. 10) (is meant for the uktha-laud) of the Hotṛ; the one destined for the uktha-lauds (viz. III. 11) (is meant for the prṣṭha-laud) of the Maitrāvaruṇa; the one destined for the ājya-lauds (III. 9) (is meant for the prṣṭha-laud) of the Brāhmaṇacchaṁsin; (for the prṣṭha-laud) of the Acchāvāka the same (viṣṭuti is to be applied) as (for the prṣṭha-laud) of the Hotṛ (III. 10).

3c. The one destined for the uktha-lauds (III. 11) (is intended for the uktha-laud) of the Hotṛ¹; the one destined for the ājya-lauds (III. 9) (is intended for the uktha-laud) of the Maitrāvaruṇa, the one destined for the prṣṭha-lauds (III. 10) (is intended for the uktha-laud) of the Brāhmaṇācchamsin; (for the uktha-laud) of the Acchāvāka the same (viṣṭuti is to be applied) as (for the uktha-laud) of the Hotṛ (III. 11).

3d. (In this manner) all (the viṣṭutis) are applied at the ājya-, at the prṣṭha- and at the uktha-lauds¹.

¹ Properly, there is no uktha for the Hotṛ, but obviously the author here means the agniṣṭomastotra. The expressions *hotur ājyam*, *maitrāvaruṇasyājyam*, etc. refer to those lauds to be chanted by the Chanters, which correspond with the successive recitations (*śastras*) of the Hotṛ, the Maitrāvaruṇa, the Brāhmaṇācchamsin and the Acchāvāka. An analogous case occurs in the Vaitānasūtra (XX. 13), where the expression *agniṣṭoma* is found (cp. the note of the author's translation into German).

4. The *viṣṭuti*¹ (viṣṭuti) is (equal to) cattle. In that this viṣṭuti follows along after all the services (*savanas*), he makes him prosper in regard to cattle after each savana; possessed of cattle becomes he who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ *samīcanti* cp. Lāṭy VI. 2. 22.

III 12.

1. For sixteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then twelve (twelve times the second verse), then one (the third); for sixteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) one (the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then twelve (twelve times the third verse); for sixteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) twelve (verses: twelve times the first verse), then one (the second), then three (thrice the third verse)¹.

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3; *hum* 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. 3. 3 (3, 12, 1; 1, 3, 12; 12, 1, 3, together 48).

2. The forty-eight-versed (chant) is the end. The Chandoma- (chants) are cattle; in that he makes *him* each time for sixteen verses, cattle consisting of sixteen parts¹, he gains the cattle part by part ('in sixteens').

¹ Four hoofs, four feet, head, neck, body and tail.

3. Fixed¹ by twelve (verses) is this (viṣṭuti); the circulating

(verse) is one single, the year has twelve months; the circulating (verse) is the Sacrificer; in that he fixes (this viṣṭuti) by twelve (verses) and in that the circulating verse is one in number, he thereby gives to the Sacrificer finally² (for good) a firm support in the year ('in the time'), in cattle. (This is) the firmly supported (viṣṭuti) belonging to the forty-eight-versed (chant). Firmly supported is he who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 1. 3.

² See the first words of the proceeding §.

III. 13.

1. For sixteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then ten (ten times the second verse), then three (thrice the third verse); for sixteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) three (verses: thrice the first verse), then three (thrice the second verse), then ten (ten times the third verse); for sixteen (verses) he makes *him*: he (chants) ten (verses: ten times the first verse), then three (thrice the second), then three (thrice the third)¹. (This is the viṣṭuti) 'of nearer stair'².

¹ Schema: *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3; *hum* 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3 (3, 10, 3; 3, 3, 10; 10, 3, 3, together 48).

² Cp. III. 4. 1.

2. The forty-eight-versed (chant) is the end of all (the chants). Just as one, having climbed up to the top of a big tree, steps on from nearer stair, so he thereby by the (viṣṭuti) 'of nearer stair' steps on from the nearer stair¹.

¹ Cp. III. 4. 2.

3. Fixed¹ by ten (verses) is (this viṣṭuti); the circulating (verses) are three in number, the virāḥ (metre) is tensyllabic; man comprises his self, his children, his wife; in that he fixes (this viṣṭuti) by ten (verses) and in that the circulating (verses) are three in number, he thereby gives to the Sacrificer finally a firm support in the virāḥ: the food. An eater of food becomes he who in chanting practises this (viṣṭuti).

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 1. 3.

FOURTH AND FIFTH CHAPTER

(The gavām ayana.)

Introductory remark The two next following chapters describe the gavām ayana, i.e., the Soma-feast lasting a year of 360 days. The Jaim. br. describes it II. 372-442. For the precise schema cp. below XXIV. 20; see also the survey in the Introduction to the Ārṣeyakalpa, pages XXIV, XXV.

On the precise meaning of *ayana* we may remark that the translation of *gavām ayana*: 'the course' or 'the walk of the cows' suggests an idea that is not inherent in this word *ayana*; *yanti* with instr and accusative of time denotes a continuous occupation with any sacrifice: *etūbhir iṣṭībhiḥ sapṭāhāni yanti, ta etam sadbhir māsair yanti, gavām ayanena yanti*, etc.

IV 1

1 The cows (once upon a time) held¹ that sacrificial session In the course of ten months they obtained horns. They said: 'We have been successful, let us arise², horns have come to us'. They arose.

¹ Properly the root *sad* with *satram* as object, is the regular expression to denote the participation in a Soma-feast of longer duration than twelve days

² *utthāna* 'arising' is the term which designates the breaking off, the finishing of such a 'session'

2. Some of them¹ said: 'Let us continue the session during these two (remaining: the eleventh and the) twelfth months, let us complete the year'. Their horns in the course of the twelve months got curved ('crumpled')², they obtained, however, all food³. These are the hornless ones, these start forth all the twelve months⁴, for they had obtained all food⁵.

¹ On *tāsam tvevābruvan* see Introduction, Chapter III § 8 (under Sandhi).

² *prāvartanta* is usually taken in the sense of: 'they fell off'. It is not clear to me how *prāvartata* can have this meaning and I am inclined to take it in the sense of: 'to get curved' (at the top), or 'round', 'circular', cp. *pravartā* 'a circular ornament', *pravṛtta* 'round'. The cows all obtained horns during the ten months, but those who continued the sacrifice, of them these horns got curved at the top: a *tūpara* animal, therefore, is, if I am right, not only a hornless animal, but also one with small, inward bent horns.

³ Either because they had undertaken the *sattra* in order to obtain food (as the Jaim. br. has it) or because they had continued their session also during the two months, the vedic names of one of these being *ūry* (cp. Ait. br. IV. 17: *ūryam*

tv asanvan). These two months seem to form the rainy season (*tasmāt tūparā vārṣikau māsau prarivā* [so my conjecture, op. Acta Orientalia, Vol. V, page 252]. *caranti*, TS. VII. 5. 1. 2) and seem here to be taken as the last two months of the year.

4 Probably the meaning is, that the hornless cows remain during the whole year in the meadows, which the other kind, the horned ones, are not equal to (*tasmād dvādāśa māśāḥ tūparāḥ prarivarīś caranti dāśa śrāḡiṇīḥ*, Kath. XXXIII. 1; *tasmād u tāḥ* (sc. *tūparāḥ*) *sārvān ṛtūn prāptvottaram uttiṣṭhanti*, Ait. br. IV. 17).

5 For this legend op. TS. VII. 5. 2 and VII. 5. 1. 1-2, Kath. XXXIII. 1, Ait. br. IV. 17. 2-3, Jaim. br. II. 374.

3. All food obtains he who knows this.

4. Prajāpati (at the beginning) was here alone, he desired; "May I multiply, may I beget progeny." He saw this overnight-rite¹, he practised it, by means of it he begat day and night.

¹ The first day of the year's sattrā.

5. In that this (day) in an overnight-rite, they¹ procreate day and night, they get a firm support in day and night. The year comprises the day and the night only; by the day and the night they thereby reach the year.

¹ The performers of a sattrā, who all are Yajamānas.

6. In that it is a jyotiṣṭoma¹, they thereby complete the beginning of the sacrifice; that it is an ukthya², is for preventing discontinuity of the Soma-feast; that it is a night (-rite)³, is for obtaining the whole.

¹ A sacrifice of 12 stotra-śastras.

² A sacrifice of 15 stotra-śastras.

³ An ukthya followed by the *rātriparyāyas* and the *sandhistotra*.

7. He saw these stomas¹: the light, cow- and life-stomas; these stomas are the worlds, the "light" (*jyotiś*) is this world, the "cow" (*go*) is the middle one, the "life" (*āyus*) is the highest.

¹ Here the word stoma denotes the days called jyotiṣṭoma, goṣṭoma, āyusṭoma; op. Introd. remarks on chapters II, III.

8. In that there are (in the year's sattrā) these stomas, they generate these worlds, they get firm support in these worlds.

9. He (Prajāpati) applied again this three-day-period; by this six-day-period (*ṣaḍaha*) he procreated the seasons.

10. In that there is this six-day-period, they generate the seasons, they get firm support in the seasons.

11. He applied again this six-day-period; by means of these two six-day-periods he procreated the twelve months.

12. In that there are these two six-day-periods, they generate the months, they get firm support in the months.

13. He applied again these two six-day-periods; by means of these four six-day-periods he procreated the twenty-four half-months.

14. In that there are these four six-day-periods, they generate the half-months, they get firm support in the half-months.

15. Having procreated this world, he brought strength into himself by means of the six-day-period with the *pr̥sthasāmans*.

16. In that there is this six-day-period with the *pr̥sthasāmans*, they finally establish themselves firmly in strength.

17. By means of this (month) he procreated the (other) months, the year. In that there is this month, they generate the year, they get firm support in the year.

IV. 2.

(The 'proceeding' day: *pr̥yāṇīya-atirātra*.)

1. There is this proceeding day (the opening day of the year's sacrifice, the second of the whole *sattra*).

2. By means of the proceeding day the gods proceeded to the world of heaven: because they proceeded, therefore it is called the proceeding day.

3. Therefore one¹ must become an officiating priest of (i.e. at) the proceeding day; for this (day) is nearest to the world of heaven; he who is not an officiating priest of this (day), is left out of the world of heaven (i.e. does not reach it).

¹ All the priests at a *sattra* are at the same time *Yajamāna*.

4. It is (a) twenty-four-versed (day)¹.

¹ A day of which all the lauds are twenty-four-versed, cp. II. 14-17.

5. The *gāyatrī* consists of twenty-four syllables; the *gāyatrī* is gleaming splendour and spiritual lustre. Having laid hands on gleaming splendour and spiritual lustre, they proceed.

6. It is (a) twenty-four-versed (day); twenty-four-fold is the year¹: manifestly they lay hold on the year.

¹ As consisting of 24 half-months (J.Br. II. 377).

7. As many stotriya-verses as are contained in the twenty-four-versed day with uktha lauds¹, so many days there are in the year: by means of the stotriya-verses they thus reach the year.

¹ Again as so often *uktha* is equal to (or faulty instead of) *ukthya*.—The *ukthya* has 15 lauds each of 24 verses=360 in all.

8. There are fifteen lauds, the half-month has fifteen days, half-month by half-month they thus reach the year.

9. There are fifteen lauds and fifteen recitations (*śāstras*); that makes a month, month by month they reach the year.

10. Regarding this they say: 'A wound as it were, is the *hotrā*¹ of the *Achāvāka*; if it (the sacrifice, the Soma-feast) closes after the (laud of the Chanters and the corresponding recitation of the) *Achāvāka*. they are likely to become wounds². If it is to be an *ukthya*, the *traikakubha*³ and the *udvāṁśiya*³ are to be fixed at the end'; these two *sāmans* are strength: in strength they finally are firmly supported.

¹ The office of a *hotraka* (*Hotr*, *Maitrāvaruṇa*, *Brāhmaṇācchamsin*, *Acchāvāka*).

² On *īśvarermā* see Introduction, Chapter § 8, end.—Possibly the function of the *Acchāvāka* is called a wound, because he enters the service some time after the sacrifice has begun, leaving, so to say, an open space (as a wound may be a gaping in the flesh).

³ See note on XV. 6. 4 and 6.—The *traikakubha* should in this case be taken as the Brahman's, the *udvāṁśiya* as the *Acchāvāka*'s *sāman*.

11. Now, however, they say: 'it must be made an *agniṣṭoma*; the *agniṣṭoma*, indeed, is a sacrifice conducting to the world of heaven; for it rises upward after the (laud of the Chanters and the corresponding recitation of the) *Hotr*.

12. The *agniṣṭoma* is (contains) twelve lauds and the year is (contains) twelve months, thereby it (the sacrifice) is of equal measure with the year. There are twelve lauds and twelve recitations, that makes twenty-four: the year is (contains) twenty-four half-months, thereby it (the sacrifice) is of equal measure with the year.

13. Now, however, they say: it must be made an ukthya: for the obtainment of the day.

14. All the characteristics¹ are brought about, for all is reached by this day².

¹ Viz. of the ten day period, the *daśarātra*, as it seems, cp. the long passage Nid. sūtra IV. 13: *sarvānti stomān sarvāṇi prṣṭhāni sarvā vibhaktir daśarātrārūpāṇīti vibhaktimātreṇaiva kalpayante*—This § as it seems must be connected with the following, where the *rūpāṇi* are described.

² It is remarkable that the praxis of the *Ārṣeyakalpa* (I. 1. s. f.): *agnim vo vṛdhantām iti satrāsāhiyaṁ saubharam udeśāṁsiyām* does not agree with the *Brāhmaṇa*, cp. *Nidānasūtra* IV. 13: *uddharantī ācāryās trairakubhaṁ samānodarkayony apurūpaṁ prāyagvīthe, tāpraiti saubharam prṣṭhānvitam vikālpo vāsmād brāhmaṇacoditāstī*. The meaning of this passage is not wholly clear to me.

15. (The verse beginning): 'The Soma (draughts) possessing a thousandfold vigour are being strained for the obtainment of booty'¹ in which occurs the word 'a thousand', is to be taken as opening (verse for the out-of-doors-laud).

¹ S.V. II. 539=RS. IX. 13. 3.

16. It (this verse) is the characteristic of the year¹; he (*viz.* the Chanter) purifies them all² (*i.e.* all the partakers of the *sattra*) by means of this (opening-verse), he addresses them all.

¹ The year having so many days and the verse containing the word, 'thousand' (Comm.).

² Note the plural *pavante* of the verse.

17. Now, however, they say: 'the verse beginning' 'be strained as the first of speech'¹ should rather be taken (as opening verse of the out-of-doors-laud). The beginning of speech verily is the opening of the year: at the opening they thereby lay hold on the year'.

¹ This tristich (SV. II. 125-127=RS. IX. 62. 25-27) is prescribed in accordance with this *Brāhmaṇa* by *Maśaka* in his *Ārṣeyakalpa* I. 1.b.

18. A copulation, as it were, is this utterance: the words: 'be strained' represent the male, and 'of speech', the female; 'of Soma' the male and 'with bright' the female. A copulation he produces on their behalf at the opening of the sacrifice for the purpose of pro-generation.

19. The *jarābodhiya*-melody (sung on the tristich beginning:)

‘ O Agni, harness those steeds of thine ’¹ is to be taken as agniṣṭoma-chant. With the harnessed year they proceed (or begin). It is (composed) on (verses) of twenty-four syllables: the characteristic of the twenty-four-versed (chant).

¹ SV. I. 25=II. 733-735=RS. VI. 16. 43-45 (with variants). On SV. II. 733-735 the ūhagāna gives no jarābodhiya, neither does the Ārṣeyakalpa record this sāman. The tristich SV. II. 733-735 has no *vinīyoga* in our ritual, only in the Brāhmana (in this passage). We seem to be right in supposing that the uttarār-cika (SV. II) was compiled later than the time of the Brāhmana and that the author of the Brāhmana refers in this passage to the R̥gvedic texts. The tristich *agne yun̄kēva* is n o t found in the ārcika of the Jaiminīyas.

20. Now, however, they say: ‘ the yaḥñāyaḥñiya-chant only is to be taken ’ (as agniṣṭomasāman)¹.

¹ And so does Maśaka.

21. The yaḥñāyaḥñiya is the way: in this manner they do not leave the way.

IV. 3.

(The Brahman's chant during the year.)

1. The chant (sāman) of the Brahman (i.e. the pr̥ṣṭha-laud corresponding with the śastra of the Brahman or the Brāhmanā-cchamsin, the third laud (stotra) at the mid-day service, of all the abhiplava-six-day-periods and the three svarasāman days during the first half of the year) is the abhivarta (sāman)¹.

¹ See note on § 3.

2. By means of the abhivarta the Gods turned themselves to (*abhyavartanta*) the world of heaven. (The reason) why the Brahman's chant is the abhivarta, is, that they may turn themselves to the world of heaven¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 378, Journ. of the Amer. Or. Soc., Vol. XVIII page 45.

3. It has a finale (*nīdhana*) of one syllable¹; of one syllable consists (the word) ‘ speech ’; by means of speech thereby having taken hold of the world of heaven they reach it.

¹ The abhivarta (Grāmegeyagāna VI. 1. 34 on SV. I. 236, finishing words:

indrām gīrbhir navāmahe) closes: ¹indrām ²gā' ¹ir ¹bā' ²h̄ | ⁸navā' ²8 ¹mā' 2345 | ³hā.
1111
2345||

4. By means of a *sāman* (or 'with a *sāman*') they go hence, by means of a *ṛc* (or 'with a verse') they return¹.

¹ The *sāman* is the *abhivarta-sāman* used in the first half of the year; in the *abhiplava-six-day* periods of the second half of the year the *pragātha* SV. II. 806-807 is used to chant on it each day a different melody (*paurumiḍha*, *mānava*, *janitra*, *bhāradvāja*, *śyāita* and *naudhasa*), cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* II. 7 (and II. 5. 6). In this manner during the first half of the year the *sāman* is the same, the *ṛc* different, in the second half the *ṛc* is the same, but the *sāman* different.

5. Yonder world (the sky) is the *sāman*, this world (the earth) is the verse¹; in that they go hence with a *sāman*, they go, after taking hold of the world of heaven; in that they return with a verse, they get a firm support on this world.

¹ We are reminding of the well-known formula: *amo 'ham asemi sã tvam sãmã-hum asemi pã tvam pãtvam, am prthivĩ tvam*, etc.

6. If they were to abandon the *sāman* (i.e. if during the first half of the year they did not use continually the *sāman*, the *abhivarta*), they would fall from the world of heaven; if they were to quit their hold of the verse (during the second half of the year), they would vanish from this world (i.e. they would not reach again the earth).

7. The *sāman* is the same, the *pragātha* (on which it is chanted) is varied: to various bright (things) surely comes he who undertakes a journey.

8. The *abhivarta*, forsooth, is a male, a seed-placer; he places the seed continually into the *pragāthas*; in that from here (i.e. in the first half of the year) the *sāman* is the same, but the *pragātha* different, they thereby place the seed. In that afterwards (i.e. in the second half of the year) the *pragātha* is the same, but the *sāman* different, they thereby cause the placed seed to spring.

9. By means of the *sāman* he milks from here (in the first half of the year) the *pragāthas*¹ (i.e. he gets the good out of them), by means of the *pragātha* he afterwards (in the second half) milks the *sāmans*: for the sake of congruency.

¹ Read *pragāthān* instead of *pragāthām*.

10. They who undertake a journey, each time returning, these do not perform their journey; they who undertake a journey without returning, these arrive¹.

¹ And in this manner the performers of a *sattra*, who during the first half of the year use other *sāmans* than during the second half, reach the world of heaven. —Read: *punar nivartam yanti*.

11. If they repeat a chant¹, it would be as if one would seat himself near a cow (in order to milk it), that has (already) been milked.

¹ See note on next §.

12. If they (do) not (repeat) a chant¹, they reach the fulfilment of all the desires they wish to see fulfilled.

¹ The precise meaning of *āstutam* is not clear to me. The meaning of these two sentences seems to be a recommendation not to repeat the *brahmasāmans*; these must be different in each half year.

13. The theologues argue: 'is the year used up¹, or is it not used up'? 'In this way it is not used up'², it should be answered: the other lauds return again, but the Brahman's *sāman* (alone) goes upward³.

¹ Read: *yātayāmā* (nomin. from *yātayāman*) instead of *yātayāmāḥ*.

² Read: *tenāyātayāmeti*.

³ A repetition causes 'using-up'; as the other *prāthasāmans* in the *śadahas* are day after day the *brhat*, *rathantara*, *vāmadevya* and *kāleya*, there is a fear of *yātayāmatva*; but the *brahmasāmans*, which are during the first half of the year chanted on different verses and in the second half of the year are chanted on different melodies, take away the fear of 'using-up'.

IV. 4.

(The Brahman's chant; continued.)

1. In the (first) five months (of the year) the *bārhata pragāthas*¹ are used up² (for the *brahmasāmans*).

¹ A *pragātha* is a combination of two verses: either a *brhatī* (of 8+8+12+8 syllables) and a *satobṛhatī* (of 12+8+12+8 syllables), or a *kakubh* (of 8+12+8 syllables) and a *satobṛhatī*. By repetition, out of these two verses are made three. When the *brhatī* precedes, the *pragātha* is called a *bārhata pragātha*, when the *kakubh* precedes, it is called a *kākubha pragātha*, cp. *Vaitānasūtra* XXII 8. 9, XXV. 4. 5.

² For this translation of *āpyante* cp. XIV. 1, 1. Perhaps we might equally well translate here: 'are obtained' (*viz.* out of the *Ṛksamhitā*). According to Lāṭy. X. 6. 5, *Nidānasūtra* V. 3, and *Kalpānupadasūtra* I. 7, the *Ṛksamhitā* contains 104 *bārhata pragāthas* addressed to Indra (I count 106 of them, but am not sure about this). Four of these are destined for the *brhat*, the *rathantara*, the *kāleya* and that *sāman* on which during the second half of the year the

brahmasāman is chanted (*viz. indra kratuṃ na ābhara* ṚS. VII. 33. 16, 17=SV. II. 806, 807); moreover one is destined for the brahmasāman of the caturviṃśa opening day. The remaining 99 are to be used at the abhiplava-ṣaḍahas of the first five months for the brahmasāmans. These five months contain each four abhiplavas: together 120 days; as there are only 99 pragāthas left over for these 120 days (cp. Jaim. br. II. 381: 'before the fifth month the bārhatā pragāthas are used up') the remainder are taken from the 29 sātibārhatā treas contained in the Rksamhitā (I am unable to point out which Rk-verses are meant). These sātibārhatā pragāthas are used on the third day of each abhiplava-ṣaḍaha. The exact reckoning is not clear to me.

2. These having been used up, they should proceed (during the remaining days) uniting two metres¹.

¹ For the brahmasāman during the sixth month, cp. Lāṭy. X. 6. 9 and Jaim. br. II. 381: 'having united two metres: the uṣṇih and the triṣṭubh, they should finish (with these) the six months; having united two metres: the anuṣṭubh and the paṅkti, they should finish the six months'.

3. They should be three uṣṇih (and) one gāyatrī: these make three brhatīs¹.

¹ Uṣṇih: 8+8+12 syllables, gāyatrī: 8+8+8. Three uṣṇih ad 28=84+one gāyatrī ad 24=108=3 brhatīs ad 36 syllables. In this manner the want of bārhatā pragāthas in the Rksamhitā is supplied.

4. Regarding this they say (however): 'this uniting of the two metres, forsooth, is, as it were, a splitting up of the metres'.

5. They should (rather) apply the metres, which increase by four (syllables)¹.

¹ These metres are: the gāyatrī, uṣṇih, anuṣṭubh, brhatī, paṅkti, triṣṭubh, jagatī.—In order to make up the want of bārhatā pragāthas, verses in gāyatrī metre are, according to Lāṭy. X. 6. 12, to be taken for the brahmasāman on the caturviṃśa day, in uṣṇih on the first abhiplava-day, in anuṣṭubh on the second day, in brhatī on all the other days; cp. below, § 7.

6. The metres, which increase by four (syllables), are the (four-footed) cattle; thus by means of the cattle they afford a (means of) approaching the world of heaven¹.

¹ The accusative *svargam lokam* seems to be governed by *ākramam*.

7. They should apply one gāyatrī during one day (*viz. the caturviṃśa-prāyaṇīya-day*), one uṣṇih during one day¹, one anuṣṭubh during one day²; with the brhatī they should proceed during five months³; the paṅkti they should apply during one day⁴; with the triṣṭubh they

should proceed during the sixth month, and on the day immediately before the viṣuvat-day (i.e. on the third svarasāman-day) they should apply the jagatī.

1 The first day of the first abhiplava of the first month.

2 The second day of the first abhiplava of the first month.

3 The third day of the first abhiplava of the first month and during the rest of the first month and the following five months.

4 The sixth day of the second abhiplava of the sixth month.

8. Regarding this they say (however): 'unsuitable for the mid-day-service are these metres¹; they should apply the bṛhatī and the triṣṭubh (only)'.

1 As at the midday-service only gāyatri, bṛhatī and triṣṭubh are regularly used.

9. These two metres¹, forsooth, are powerful², they are plainly the characteristic mark of the midday-service.

1 The bṛhatī and triṣṭubh.

2 Cp. Śat. br. V. 3. 1. 2: *vīryaṃ triṣṭup* and Pañc. br. XV. 10. 11: *tasṃād bṛhatī chandasām vīryavattamā*.

10. On a rathantara-day¹ the bṛhatī is to be taken (for the brahmasāman); the bṛhatī, forsooth, is the special place of the rathantara (sāman)²; he thereby gives firm support to the rathantara in its own place. On a bṛhat-day³ the triṣṭubh is to be taken; the triṣṭubh, forsooth, is the special place of the bṛhat (saman)⁴; thereby the rathantara and the bṛhat find continually firm support in their own place.

1 Viz. on a day, on which the rathantara sāman is taken for the first (or Hotr's) prṣṭhalaud.

2 They both are the typical Hotr-chants for the first prṣṭhalaud.

3 Viz. on a day, on which the bṛhatsāman is taken for the first prṣṭhalaud.

4 I do not see the reason for this assertion.

11. They should apply (for the brahmasāman at the prṣṭhalauds) thirty-three pragāthas; thirty-three in number are the deities; in the deities even they have (in this manner) continually a firm support. They should apply twenty-four: the year consists of twenty-four half-months; in the year even they have continually a firm support. They should apply twelve: the year consists of twelve months; in the year

¹ The exact of purport of what is said in this § is not clear to me. Probably the author permits for the brahmasāman in the first half of the year 33, or 24 or 12 etc. pragāthas; when these are used up they apply them again as long as need be. It seems that the *Arṣyaśāstra* takes no notice of all the possibilities treated in IV. 4. On the whole see Lüty. X. 6-8, *Nidānasūtra* V. 3-4; the *Jaiminiya brāhmaṇa* (Jl. 382) agrees closely with PBr.

(The svaraśāman-days.)

2. The demoniac Svarbhānu struck the sun with darkness; by means of the svara (sāmāna)¹ the Gods delivered (*aspr̥ṇvan*) it; that there are the svarasāman (days), is for delivering the sun (from darkness).

3. By means of the para (sāmāns) (thereupon) the Gods conveyed the sun to the world of heaven; because they conveyed (apārayan), therefore are they called the para (sāmāns) ¹.

¹ Cp. TBr. l. c. Kāth. l. c. line 5.

4. Him who knows this, him convey the para (sāmans).

5. They are seventeen-versed¹.

¹ Each laud of these days is made to consist of seventeen stotriya-verses.

6. Prajāpati is seventeenfold¹; it is Prajāpati they reach (thereby).

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 10. 5.

7. They¹ have the anuṣṭubh for their metre, Prajāpati is of anuṣṭubh-nature²; they (thereby) actually take hold of Prajāpati.

¹ Viz. the verses on which the svara's are chanted; these are in anuṣṭubh metre.

² Cp. below, IV. 8. 9 and Ait. br. III. 13. 2: as Prajāpati divided the metres among the gods, he retained the anuṣṭubh for himself, *athāśya yat svaṃ chanda āśid anuṣṭup*, etc.

8. Three are before (the viṣuvat-day), three after.

9. The Gods were afraid lest the sun should fall down from the world of heaven; they fastened it (there) by means of these seventeen-versed stomas; that there are these stomas, is for the sake of propping up the sun¹.

¹ Cp. Kath. XXXIII. 6: 31. 8, TBr. I. 2. 4. 2.

10. They are thirty-four-fold (stomas)¹. The thirty-four-versed (stoma) is the highest goal; by means of the highest goal even do they fix it (viz. the sun, the viṣuvat-day).

¹ Taken together two and two.

11, 12. They feared lest it (viz. the sun) might fall across, to the farther side; they propped¹ it all round (i.e. above and below) by means of all the stomas: the two Abhijit and Viśvajit (days)²; these two stomas are strength, by strength even they thus prop¹ the sun all round: for the sake of holding (it), in order that it may not fall down nor fall across.

¹ Read *paryārṣan* and *paryṛṣanti*.

² The Abhijit and Viśvajit days are sarvastoma (cp. notes on Ārṣeyakalpa II. 1 and II. 6, pages 17 and 25) and below, note 2 on XX. 2. 1.—On the whole cp. Kath. XXXIII. 6: 31. 9, TBr. I. 2. 4. 2.

13. Regarding this they say (however): 'it is similar to falling into a pit, when after a thirty-three-versed (stoma) they undertake a

seventeen-versed (one)'¹. A *prsthya* (six-day period) is to be put between.

¹ *Viz.* when after an *Abhijit*, the last stotra of which is thirty-three-versed (cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa*, page 17, note 1), follow the *svarasāman*-days, which are seventeen-versed (IV. 5. 5). This transition is similar to falling into a pit, because the transition of the stomas is abrupt.—Instead of *trayastrīṃśat* read *trayastrīṃśāt*.

14. (In this case) the seventeen-versed-day of it (of the *prsthya-ṣaḍaha*) is to be put at the end, for the sake of congruency¹.

¹ If the third day of the *prsthya ṣaḍaha* (which *ṣaḍaha*, on the whole, agrees with the first six days of the *daśarātra*), being seventeen-versed, precedes the *svarasāman* days, which also are seventeen-versed, there is no such abruptness. The purport of § 13 and 14 is expressed more clearly in the *Jaim. br.* II. 386 (see Śāyana's citation of the *Ātīyāyana* *a. h. l.*): 'having performed the *Abhijit* before the *prsthya-ṣaḍaha* they should bring round the middle day of the *prsthya-ṣaḍaha*, that of *sa* (i.e. the seventeen-versed stoma, after (the last day of this *ṣaḍaha*): the thirty-three-versed *stoma*; in this way they undertake after a seventeen-versed day (*viz.* the one of the *ṣaḍaha*) a seventeen-versed day (i.e. the first *svarasāman* day).

15. Regarding this they say (however): 'the seventeen-versed (stoma) is the belly of the stomas¹. If they removed the seventeen-versed (stoma) from the middle, the offspring would suffer from hunger, the participants of the *sattra* would suffer from hunger.

¹ Probably because (cp. VI. 1. 10) it came forth from the middle of the body of *Prajāpati*.

16. The seventeen-versed (stoma) must be undertaken after the thirty-three-versed one; the thirty-three-versed stoma is the highest goal and the seventeen-versed one (also) is the highest goal: from the highest goal thereby they step over unto the highest goal¹.

¹ They get as high as possible.

17. Regarding them (these *svarasāman*-days) they say: 'are they to be made *ukthya*s or *agniṣṭoma*s'? If they are *ukthya*s—

18. the *uktha*-lauds are the cattle¹, cattle is a means of quenching², by means of a quenched (ceremony) they undertake the *viṣuvat* (day)³.

¹ Simply because of the plurality?

² As the cattle yields milk, butter, etc.

³ So that the *viṣuvat*, which is equal to the sun, be not overheated, *śānti* signifying also: 'the extinguishing of fire, the removal of heat'.

19. Regarding this they say (however): 'there would be no equilibrium¹, as it were, if the viṣuvat day as well as the Abhijit and Viśvajit days were to be agniṣṭomas, but the others (viz. svaraśāman-days) ukthyas² verses.

¹ *vivivadhā* 'not being *vivadhā*', a *vivadhā* being the shoulder yoke from each side of which depend two heavy objects (buckets, e.g.). If the viṣuvat and the Abhijit before it, and the Viśvajit after it, were made agniṣṭomas, but the svaraśāman-days ukthyas, the weight on each side would be unequal, on each side would be a heavier and lighter load (?). Instead of *vivivadhā* the Jaim br. (II. 387) has *vilomā yajñāḥ*, which is more logical.

20. All (the svaraśāman days) are (therefore) to be made agniṣṭomas.

21. The agniṣṭoma is strength; in strength they obtain even in the middle (of the year) firm support. Nine (days) are of equal number of stomas¹: nine in number are the breaths²; in the breaths they (in this manner) obtain firm support.

¹ When all the svaraśāmans are also agniṣṭomas, we obtain together with Abhijit and Viśvajit and viṣuvat, nine of them. Sāyaṇa seems to comprehend these words in a different way.

² Cp. note on II. 7. 8.

IV. 6.

(The viṣuvat or middle day.)

1. There is that viṣuvat(-day).

2. The viṣuvat(-day) is the world of the Gods; they thereby climb unto the world of the Gods.

3. It is (a) twenty-one-versed (day); the sun, forsooth is the twenty-first of this universe¹; unto the world of the sun they thereby climb.

¹ See next §.

4. Twelve in number are the months, five the seasons, three the worlds, yonder sun is the twenty-first¹.

¹ The same statement is often met with, for instance Śat. br. XI. 2. 6. 11.

5. In the middle of the sacrifice even they get firm support.

6. (The tristich beginning:) 'O Vāyu, the bright (Soma) hath been offered unto thee'¹ is the opening (tristich) (of the out-of-doors laud) containing the word 'bright': the characteristic of the sun².

¹ SV. II. 978-980=RS. IV. 47. 1-3 (anuṣṭubh).

² It is striking that the Ārṣeyakalpa prescribes a different *trpa* as *pratipad*: perhaps this rests on the contents of § 8.

7. Of the Gods it is Vāyu, forsooth, that reaches him (*i.e.* the sun), of the metres it is the anuṣṭubh; if the opening (tristich) were a different one, he (the sun) would burn down (the Sacrificers)¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 339: 'an anuṣṭubh-verse addressed to Vāyu (the Wind) is the opening tristich: the Voice ('Word'), forsooth, and the Wind of the Gods reach him'.

8. 'They are severed from breath', they say, 'who depart from the opening tristich in gāyatrī-metre'¹. In that, however, this tristich is addressed² to Vāyu, thereby they are not severed from breath, for Vāyu is breath.

¹ *Viz.* who take the opening tristich for the pavamāna-lauds any other than a *pratipad* in gāyatrī-metre.

² Read *bhavatī* instead of *bhavanti*.

9. And they also appease¹ him by means of this (opening tristich), for Vāyu (Wind) is a (means of) appeasing¹.

¹ On *śamayati* and *śānti* cp. note 1 on IV. 5. 18. The viṣuvat-day is again identified with the sun, whose too excessive heat thus is removed by the wind. Jaim br. III. 389: 'if the wind did not blow, yonder (sun) would burn this (world) by its heat and Agni vaiśvānara would destroy the creatures'.

10. (This verse, containing the words:) 'Come along for the drinking of Soma' is addressed to Soma who is being clarified (to Soma pavamāna)¹.

¹ And thus especially adapted for a pavamāna-laud: the bahispavamāna-stotra.—The words are SV. II. 978. c.

11. It is a (verse) containing the word 'team'¹; for the teams are cattle, the cattle is a (means of) quenching², by means of a quenched (ceremony) even they thereby go unto the sun (*i.e.* undertake the viṣuvat-rite).

¹ *sparho deva niyuvatā*: 'desirable, O God, by (Vāyu), who drives with a team of horses', SV. II. 978. d.

² Cp. note 2 on IV. 5. 18.

12. It (*viz.* the viṣuvat-day) has the divākṛtya (sāmans)¹ for its chants.

¹ Under the name *divākīrtiya* are comprised the five *ādityasya vrata śukriyāṇi*: *bhrāja*, *ābhrāja*, *vikarṇa*, *bhāsa*, *mahādivākīrtiya* (the *divākīrtiya* par excellence). Of these the *bhrājasaman* (*araṇyegeyagāna* VI. 1. 5.) is composed on *agna āyūrṇhei pavase* (ār. ārc. V. 1); the *ābhrāja* (ar. *gāna* VI. 1. 6.) on *agnir mūrdhā* (ār. ārc. I. 27); the *vikarṇa* (ar. *gāna* VI. 1. 7) on *vibhrād bṛhat* (ār. ārc. V. 2); the *bhāsa* (ar. *gāna* VI. 1. 8.) on *prakṣasya vṛṇaḥ* (ār. ārc. III. 8); the *mahādivākīrtiya* (ar. *gāna* VI. 1. 9-18) on different *stobhas* and ār. ārc. V. 2 (*vibhrād bṛhat*).

13. The demoniac *Svarbhānu* struck the sun with darkness; from it (from the sun) the Gods drove away the darkness by means of the *divākīrtiyas*; in that there are the *divākīrtiyas*, they drive away even the darkness from it. The *divākīrtiyas* are the rays of the sun, by means of the rays even they thereby plainly take hold of the sun ¹.

¹ Cp. TBr. I. 2. 4. 2, Kāth. XXXIII. 6: 31. 21.

14. The *bhrāja* ('shine'-*sāman*)¹ and the *ābhrāja* ('flame'-*sāman*)¹ are chanted at the beginning ('mouth', 'upper part') of the two *pavamāna*-lauds; from its (the sun's) very mouth ('upper-part') they by means of these two remove the darkness.

¹ The *bhrāja* is the second *sāman* (the *gāyatra* not being taken into account) of the midday-*pavamāna*-laud, the *ābhrāja* of the *ārbhava*-*pavamāna*-laud, see *Ārṣeyakalpa* II. 5.

15. The *mahādivākīrtiya*¹ and the *vikarṇa*² are in the middle; from its (the sun's) middle part they by means of these two (*sāmans*) remove the darkness. The *bhāsa* is at the end³; from its (the sun's) feet (lower part) they by means of this (*sāman*) remove the darkness.

¹ As *hotuḥ prṣtha*, Jaim. br. II. 390.

² As *brahmasāman* (Jaim. br. I. c.) i.e. as third *prṣtha*.

³ As *agniṣṭomasāman*.

16. It (*viz.* the *bhāsasāman*) has ten *stobhas*¹, ten syllables contains the *virāj*; in the *virāj*² they get firm support.

¹ *ṛtaṃ me, bhadrām, śreyasḥ, vāmam* etc., see *Sāmaveda saṃhitā* ed. Calc., Vol. II, page 508 and cp. the *Stobha*-book II. 9 (ib. page 540).

² *Viz.* 'in food': *virāj vā annam*.

17. Now, regarding the saying of the theologians: 'by means of six months they go hence on their way, by means of six they return—where, then, is the world of heaven, for reaching which they hold the *sattrā*?'?

18. (It should be answered:) 'by (the tristich beginning:) 'the crest of heaven'¹ they take hold of the world of heaven.

¹ SV. II. 490-492=RS. VI. 7. 1, 4, 2; note that the Black Yajurveda (e.g. TS. I. 4. 13) has equally the verses RS. VI. 7. 1, 4.—On these verses the bhāṣa is chanted.

19. By (the words): 'the disposer of the earth' they gain firm support on this world (the earth).

20. By (the words): 'Agni vaiśvānara, born in the sacred rite' the characteristic mark of the viṣuvat (day, i.e. the sun) is brought about.

21. By (the words): 'the wise universal-sovereign, the guest of men' they reach food.

22. By (the words): 'him the Gods have begotten as a vessel for their mouth'¹ they are born (in their offspring).

¹ Reading with the RS. *ānannā* instead of the Sāmavedic tradition *ānannā*.

23. It¹ is (performed) on jagatī- and triṣṭubh (metres)²; jagatī- and triṣṭubh-like, forsooth, is the sun³; if it were (performed) on (metres) different from these, they would fall from the world of heaven (they would not reach the world of heaven)

¹ Viz. the viṣuvat-day as to its first prṛtha-stotra and its agniṣṭoma-stotra.

² The verse *vibhrād bṛhat* is jagatī, *mūrdhānam divaḥ* is triṣṭubh.—Cp. Nidāna-sutra V. 9: *atha khalvāha: triṣṭubhajagatiṣu bhavati; kasyedam brāhmaṇam syād iti? prṣṭhāgniṣṭomasāmmor ity āhuḥ* etc. According to Sāyana the assertion that the viṣuvat-day is performed *triṣṭubhajagatiṣu* refers only to the bhāṣasāman (chanted on *mūrdhānam divaḥ*), which being by itself *traiṣṭubha*, is by the words *yā devyā* also *jāgata*. This statement is to me incomprehensible.

³ Because the earth is gāyatrī-like, the intermediate region triṣṭubh-like, the sky jagatī-like and the sun moves between intermediate region and sky, cp. Kauṣ. br. XXV. 3. 6: *triṣṭubhajagatyor ha vā sva āhita ādityaḥ pratisṭhitas tapati*.

24. It (viz. the bhāṣasāman) is (chanted) on (verses) containing the words: 'universal sovereign'¹; the world of heaven is universal sovereignty. In the world of heaven even they get firm support.

¹ Cp. IV. 6. 21.

IV. 7.

(The Brahman's chant.)

1. The viṣuvat (day) is the body (the trunk) of the year; on both sides of it (i.e. before and after) are the two halves (of the year);

the abhivarta¹, by means of which they depart hence, and the pragātha², which comes afterwards (*i.e.* in the second half), these both are brought into practice on the viṣuvat-day³. They thereby bring the halves into the body of the sacrifice: in order to reach the world of heaven.

¹ The brahmasāman, on which different verses are chanted during the first half of the year.

² The pragātha *indra kratum na ābhara*, which is chanted on different melodies, see § 2.

³ The abhivarta falls (at the viṣuvat-day) on the midday-pavamāna-laud and the vikarṇasāman is chanted on *indra kratum na ābhara*.

2. It is the pragātha (beginning): 'O Indra, bring us a bility'¹.

¹ SV. II. 806-807=RS. VII. 32. 26-27.

3. This (pragātha) has been 'seen' by Vasiṣṭha, after his son had been slain¹; he then became rich in progeny and cattle. That it is this pragātha, is for the sake of obtaining progeny.

¹ *putrahata* as Kāth. XII. 10: 172. 12 against the regular *hatāputra* of TS. II. 5. 2. 1 and Jaim. br. I. 150, III. 26. According to the Anukramanika on RS. VII. 32. 26 (which is the pragātha here mentioned): *saudāsair agnau prakṣip-yamāṇaḥ śaktir* (the son of Vasiṣṭha) *antiyaṃ pragātham ālebhe* (began to recite the first half), so *'rdharca ukte dahyata; taṃ putrokrataṃ vasiṣṭhaḥ samāpayateti śāṭyāyanakam; vasiṣṭhasyaivārṇam iti tāṇḍakam*. On this legend cp. below VIII. 2. 3, XIX. 3. 8 and Jaim. br. II. 390, 392 in Journal of the Amer. Or. Soc., Vol. XVIII, page 47; cp. also Śāyana on TS. VII. 4. 7. 1: *viśvāmītraśāpena hateṣu putreṣu... vasiṣṭhaḥ... saudāsān abhyabhavat*, and Kauṣ. br. IV. 8.

4. (The quoted pragātha contains the words): 'may we, living, attain to light'. They, forsooth, who happily traverse the year, attain, living, to the light.

⁵ 'Let no unknown, evil-minded tribes, let no unfriendly ones tread us down'. The evil-minded ones are the thieves, the impostors. These they thereby overcome.

6. 'By thine help, o Hero, we will traverse the streams, the ever-flowing waters'. The streams, the ever-flowing waters, forsooth, are the year. This they thereby traverse.

7. (The pragāthas beginning:) 'to-day and to-morrow continually'¹, 'thee to-day and to-morrow the men'², 'h i m to-day and to-morrow'³ are the linking pragāthas; one of these is to be taken (as

the Brahman's chant during the second half of the year), for the sake of congruency. They link (the religious performances) of each following day (with those of the preceding one).

¹ SV. II. 808-809=RS. VIII. 61. 17-18.

² SV. II. 163-164=RS. VIII. 99. 1-2.

³ SV. II. 1041-1042=RS. VII. 66. 7-8.

8. Now they say, however : (the pragātha beginning :) 'O Indra, bring us ability' is to be taken ¹, for the sake of prospering.

¹ And so does the author of the Āṛṣeyakalpa II. 7, page 26.

9. Descending as the months ¹.

¹ In the second half of the year the course followed in the first half is reversed, cp. Āṛṣeyakalpa, Canto XXV.

10. In the manner as they climb from here (i.e. from the ground) on a tree, in the same manner they descend from it: having ascended unto the world of heaven, they thereby regain firm support in this world.

IV. 8.

(The go-and āyus-days.)

1. There are the go- and the āyus-stoma (days) ¹.

¹ In the last month, after the three abhiplava six-day periods, follows an āyus and a go-day. Why runs the text : *gauś cāyus ca* (as XXIV 14.1) instead of *āyus ca gauś ca* ? Jaim. br. has the same.

2. Two-footed is the Sacrificer : (these two must be performed) for obtaining firm support.

3. They have a plus and a minus ¹ : after the plus and the minus, forsooth, the children are born ².

¹ The goṣṭoma contains 15 stotriya verses in the bahispavamāna, 36 in the four ājyastotras, 85 in the mādhyandinasavana, and 105 in the ṛttriyasavana : together 241 ; here is a plus of one stotriya verse above the decimal number (the virāḥ) ; the āyusṭoma, on the other side, has 9 stotriya verses in the bahispavamāna, 60 in the four ājyastotras, 85 in the mādhyandinasavana, and 105 in the ṛttriyasavana : together 259 ; here is a minus of one (cp. Āṛṣeyakalpa page 7, note 2 and page 8, note 2.)

² The male has a plus : the member, the female has a minus : the vulva ; in accordance with this plus and minus, i.e. out of it are born the young ones.—Cp. Kāth. XXXIII. 2 : 27. 16 : *ekayā gaur atirikṣa ekayāyur ānaḥ* and TS. VII. 4. 11. 1-2.

4. They are virāj-like¹; the virāj is food: in food even they obtain firm support.

¹ The number of stotriya verses of the two stomas, together being 500, is dividable by ten, cp. Kāth. I. c. *te saṁstutā virājam abhi sampadyante* and TS. I. c.

(The ten-day rite.)

5. There are the ten days of the twelve day-period¹.

¹ The dvādasāha without the opening- and the closing day (prāyaṇiya and udayaṇiya).

6. The ten days are an accomplished virāj; in accomplished virāj (in perfect food) they obtain firm support.

7. There are (in this ten day period) the (six) pr̥sthā¹; the pr̥sthā, foorsooth, are strength; in strength even they get firm support. There are the Chandomas²; the Chandomas are cattle; in cattle even they gain a firm support. Then there is that tenth day of used up stomas³, of used up metres³, of used up cases⁴, which is unexpressed⁵ and Prajāpati-like⁵.

¹ The six pr̥sthāya days, on which successively the pr̥sthāsāmāns (rathantara, bṛhat, etc.) are the hotṛsamāns, i.e. serve for the first pr̥sthalaud.

² The 7th, 8th and 9th day of the daśarātra.

³ āptastoma āptacchandās. in so far this day is the final clause (of the nine days), on which all the stomas, all the metres are again used in due order.

⁴ āptavibhaktika. The rule is that the ājyastotras, at least one of them, contain a certain definite vibhakti (one of the seven case-forms of declension, the vocative being reckoned as eighth) of the name of the God invoked (agni or indra) see below X. 7-9 and Nidānasūtra III 9: *athaitāḥ sapta nāma vibhaktayaḥ : sa taṁ tena tasmai tasmāt tasya tasminn ity āmantriṣṭamī ; sa khalu vibhaktim āmantriṣṭam* ('the vocative') *prāthame 'hani karoti* (cp. the first ājyastotra: *agna ā yāhi*) : *..tam iti dvitīyā, tāṁ dvitīye (agnim dūtām..); teneti tṛtīyā, tāṁ tṛtīye (agnināgnih samidhyate); sa iti prāthamā, tāṁ caturthe 'hani karoti (janasya gopā ... agnih)* etc.

⁵ *aniruktaṁ prājāpatyam*; in the words of the pr̥sthastotra *kayā naś citra ābhuvad... kayā śaciṣṭhayā .. kas tvā* (SV. II. 32-34) instead of the name of the deity invoked, the pronoun *kaś* is used, which, as is well-known, represents Prajāpati.

(The tenth day.)

8. What they reveal, that they overdo; therefore no revealing should be made¹.

¹ Read with the Leyden MS. *yad vyāhur* (instead of *yad adhyāhur*), cp. below XV. 7. 3 and Kauṣ. br. XXVIII. 1: *sa yo vyāha so 'tīrecayati*; *vyāhur* is explained by Sāyaṇa as *vibruvanti* (so to be read instead of *vikravanti*). The meaning is: 'what is recited too much (or too less).' The tenth day is *avivākyam* i.e. if any mantra or any act has been forgotten during the service, or if any mantra or any act has been practised, that does not belong to it, no one should draw the attention to this fact, no one should express his opinion about it. Usually, if such be the case, a *prāyaścitta* should take place.

9. Cryptically they bring into practice the *anuṣṭubh*¹; the *anuṣṭubh*, forsooth, is *Prajāpati*²; if they perceptibly brought into practice the *anuṣṭubh*, they would go unto *Prajāpati*³.

¹ For the chants of the *śrghava-pavamāna*-laud at a certain moment (cp. Einl. on *Āśvalāyana* p. XXIV), *anuṣṭubh* verses are to be taken, usually for the *śyāvāsa* and *śrghava*. In the *prākṛti* are chanted on *anuṣṭubh*'s (SV. I. 545, 546). At this time, on this tenth day, however, they are chanted on a peculiar kind of *anuṣṭubh*, viz. the *pīṭhikamadhya*, of 12+8+12 syllables, viz. SV. II. 714-716, cp. below XV. 11. 8, and especially XV. 7. 2, 5. According to *Baudhāyana* XVI. 6: 252. 10-253.7 this tenth day is *ananuṣṭubham*, cp. *Āśvalāyana* VIII. 12. 2-7, Kauṣ. br. XXVIII. 1: *uterjyate daśame* 'hany *anuṣṭub*.

² See note 2 on IV 5. 7.

³ They would attain the *prajāpateḥ śāyujyam*, in other words they would die in the middle (before the end) of the *sattra*, and, as Sāyaṇa remarks, the participants of a *sattra*, it is true, wish to attain this union with *Prajāpati*, but only after they have lived long and die at the normal end of life.

10. He, verily, who knows the pith of the sacrificial session, becomes (himself) the pith; of the chants (the *sāmans*) the *vāmadevya* is the pith, of the deities it is *Agni*, of the metres it is the *virāj*, of the stomas it is the thirty-three-versed one¹. Having united all of this into one whole, they rise².

¹ Cp. below XV. 12. 2.

² This refers to the last laud of the last day but two of the *gavām ayana*, the tenth day of the *daśarātra*, after which they 'rise from the session' (*sattrād uttīṣṭhanti*) i.e. they finish the sacrificial 'session.'

11. The theologians say: 'have ye risen from a going-on, or from a still-standing session?'¹

¹ *udasthātā* can only be the pluti-form of *udasthāta*, 2nd p. plural aor. act. The tense and person in the question are remarkable. Cp. with this and the next §§ XV. 12. 3-5.

12. They who rise after chanting the rathantara (sāman), these rise from a going-on (session). Regarding these he should say: 'they will be devoid of a firm support.' They who rise after chanting the brhat (sāman), these rise from a still-standing (session). Regarding these he should say: 'still-standing (not increasing) will be their prosperity: they will not be better off'¹.

¹ And for this reason neither the rathantara nor the brhat are to be chosen as the last sāman.

13. They (on the contrary), who rise after chanting the vāmadevya, these rise from pith¹ to pith, from fullness to fullness, from support to support, for the young ones have the intermediate region as their support².

¹ Cp. IV. 8. 10.

² Sāyaṇa: *avakāśam antareṇa saṃcaraṇānupapattis tūṣṇī tadāyatanatvam*, cp. Śat. br. IV. 5. 2. 13: *antarikṣāyatanā vai garbhāḥ*. For the rest, the vāmadevya being identified with the intermediate region, they reach the antarikṣa and thereby *prajā*, which is *antarikṣāyatanā*; cp. also VII. 9. 6.

14. It is on (verses) of thirty-three syllables¹: after gaining firm support among the thirty-three deities², they rise.

¹ The vāmadevya is chanted on the thirty-three-syllabic virāj: *agnīm naro dīdhi*, SV. I. 72=RS. VII. 1. 1-3.=SV. II. 723-725.

² Cp. IV. 4. 11.

15. The vāmadevya is Prajāpati-like¹: after gaining firm support in Prajāpati they rise. The vāmadevya is cattle: after gaining firm support in cattle they rise.

¹ This sāman being composed on SV. I. 69: *kayā naś citra ābhuvad*; *ka* is the quasi-mystic name of Prajāpati.

IV. 9.

(The tenth day, continued; the mental
laud, etc.)

1. Having performed the patṇisamyājas¹, they (viz. the Chanters) go up (out of the *prācīnavamśā śālā*, where these 'oblations have taken place) in easterly direction and address the (verse) of redundant metre (beginning): 'this one of thousand men'² to the āhavanīya-fire (standing before it, directed to the east)³.

¹ Cp. C. H. § 252; the day closes with the *patnisamyājas*, cp. Āpastamba XXI. 9. 14, 15. The Chanters also have to perform those oblations with a special mantra, Drāhy. IX. 3. 23.

² S. V. I. 458.

³ According to Drāhy. IX. 4. 1-2 the Udgātr only chants the *sāman* (thrice), all three join in the *nidhana*.

2. The (verse) of redundant metre is (equal to) these worlds¹; in these worlds they obtain firm support.

¹ This equation is not known from any other source.

3. The finale (*nidhana*) is *go*¹; the cow (*go*), verily, is the characteristic mark of the *virāj*²: in the *virāj* even they obtain firm support.

¹ The *sāman* (the) of the two attributed to Gaur āgīrasa), *grāme-geyagāna*, XII. 1. 23. ⁵ *yañ saho hā* i, and closes: ⁸ *go*¹¹¹ 2345h. Cp. Drāhy. IX. 4. 1.

² Probably because *virāj* is equal to food (milk).

4. Having entered with their face westward (into the *sadas*), they hold the (mental) laud with the verses¹ of *Sārparājñi*.

¹ Ār. ārcika V. 4-6=SV. II. 726-728=RS. IX. 189. 1-3. They are chanted on the *gāyatra-sāman*. Cp. Kauṣ. br. XXXVII. 6: *te samprasrpya sārparājñyā r̥kṣu stuvate* and TS. VII. 3. 1. 3.

5. By means of these (verses) the Serpent Arbuda removed his dead skin; their dead skin even they remove by means of these (verses).

6. *Sārparājñi* is the earth; on the earth even they obtain firm support.

7. They chant three (verses); three in number are these worlds; on these worlds they obtain firm support.

8. Mentally he causes them to return¹.

¹ For all lauds with the exception of the three *pavamāna*-lauds the *Adhvaryu* holds the *upākaraṇa* saying: *upavartadhvam*: 'return ye', indicating thereby that the tristichs of these lauds are to be repeated, cp. Āp. XII. 17. 9; C. H. § 155, page 236. For the mental laud these words are not pronounced loudly, but only said *mente*. The conclusion of the *stotra* is indicated to the *Hotṛ* not by the word 'this (is the last verse)', but by looking at him.

9. Mentally he (the Udgātr) makes *him*; mentally he (the *Prastotr*) sings the *prastāva*, mentally he (the Udgātr) sings the *ud-*

gītha, mentally he (the Pratihartṛ) sings the pratihāra, mentally they (the three Chanters together) sing the finale¹: for the sake of reaching the unreached.

¹ Cp. Baudh. XVI. 7: 254. 7 sqq., Āp. XXI. 10. 4.

10. What they (the participants of the sattra) do not reach by means of the voice, that they (the Chanters) make them reach by means of the mind.

11. On an enclosed space¹ they hold the laud: in order that they may encompass the brahman².

¹ Probably the two doors of the sadas are covered up.

² In this way will not go forth from them the mantras, the sacred texts.

12. They hold a colloquy on (the nature of) brahman¹: in spiritual lustre even they gain firm support.

¹ *brahmodya*, *brahmavādyā* or *brahmavadya*. According to Drāhy. IX. 4. 12-15 the Theologians of the Sāmaveda give different explications regarding the nature of this *brahmodya*. According to Śāṅkhāyana XVI. 4. 8 sqq. it is a dialogue in question and answer between Hotṛ and Adhvaryu, Brahman and Udgātṛ, Brahman and Sacrificer, according to Āp. XXI. 10. 13-11. 10 between, on the one side, Adhvaryu, Brahman, Hotṛ, Hotrakas, and Udgātṛ, and on the other side the Yajamāna, who answers the questions. These three texts give the questions which are addressed and the answers which are given, cp. also Āśv. X. 9. 2 and Ait. br. V. 25. 22.

13. The Hotṛ recites loudly the Four-hotṛ-formulas; he thereby holds the recitation following on the laud¹; for that is no laud which is not followed by a recitation.

¹ When the Hotṛ mentally has repeated the verses of the laud, he recites by way of śastra (each stotra must be followed by a corresponding śastra) the Catur-hotṛ-formulas. In the manuals of the Hotṛ these are given Śāṅkh. X. 14. 4 and Ait. br. V. 25. 3-13, Āśv. VII. 13. 9-10.

14. They abuse¹ Prajāpati; now that they have got hold of him, this (fact) is now² proclaimed by them (as they think:) 'we have got hold of him.'

¹ The abusing of Prajāpati consists according to Drāhyāyāna (IX. 4. 17-18) either in mentioning the evil deeds of Prajāpati or in repeating the evil facts done by Prajāpati as recorded by the Adhvaryus and the Ṛgvedins. Of the Ṛgvedins is known the tale of the incest of Prajāpati (Ait. br. III. 33, cp. below VIII. 2. 10 and Śat. br. I. 7. 4). Āpastamba (XXI. 12. 3) cites several *prajāpatiparivāda-*

*mantras, e.g. yat stenān yad vṛkān daṁśān mabākān yad aghāyavaḥ | tad u te vṛjinam
tv etad vratam etan na me matam.*

² Probably (note the place occupied in the sentence by *enam*) *tīvad* belongs to the preceding, not to *āpāmainam*.

15. The householder (Gṛhapati) holds the pillar of udumbara-wood; the householder, forsooth, is the reacher of food ¹, food even he reaches to them.

¹ Cp. *ūrg vā udumbaraḥ*, passim in all the Brāhmaṇas.—The Gṛhapati and all the Chanters after the completion of the mental laud must take hold of the pillar until the stars become visible, cp. Drāhy. IX. 4. 21, 23.

16. They restrain their speech ¹.

¹ Until the stars become visible, Drāhy. l.c., Āp. XXI. 12. 7.

17. Milked ~~and~~ it were, are now the metres, used up, and gone to end; these ~~thereby~~ thereby invigorate with juice,

18. and they also link the (religious performances) of the next (day) with (those of this day).

19. At a sattrā the sacrificial fee is the (person) self ¹.

¹ At a sattrā no cows are given as dakṣiṇā; a sacrifice devoid of dakṣiṇā is inauspicious; by the conception here given, the inauspiciousness is removed. The Brāhmaṇa is identical with TS. VII. 4. 9. 1.

20. When one cuts off ¹ from himself, he reaches the fulfilment of whatever wish he has.

¹ *avadyati* is the technical term for the cutting off from the havis, the sacrificial substance, such as a puroḥṣa.—The TS. I. 6. has: *ātmānam eva dakṣiṇām nityā suvargaṁ lokam yanti*, the Jaim. br. (II. 374) uses the expression *apṛvate* 'they free themselves' (?).

21. During two (months¹: the first two) he cuts of his hair, during two (the two following months) his skin, during two his flesh, during two his bones, during two his mark, during two his fat and blood ².

¹ Thus Śāyana, but it seems preferable to understand with the Jaim. br. (II. 374) *upasadbhyām*; if we accept this interpretation, the participants of the sattrā begin their Soma-feast in a spiritual state, as it were. The gavām ayana is preceded by 12 dīkṣā- and 12 upasad-days, see e.g. Baudh. XVI. 13: 261. 1. If the Jaim. br. (II. 373) states that there are three upasads, this must be an error.

² Cp. TS. I. c. and Āp. X. 14. 10: *pīvā dīkṣate kṛṣo yajati ; yad asyāṅgānām miyate juhoty eva tad iti vijñāyate.*

22. Their top-knots they one after another cause to be shaved ; mishap even they thereby remove from themselves (as they think) : 'let us go lighter to the world of heaven' ¹.

¹ Cp. TS. VII. 4. 9. 1 s. f. *śikhām anu pravapanta ṛddhyā, atho raghiyāṁśaś evargam lokam ayāmeti* ; Āp. XXI. 1B. 4: *sattraṁ ced, vapanakāle śāśikhāni (pra) vapante*. Ordinarily this shaving takes place after the offering of the *vaśā maitrā-varuṇi*, cp. C. H. § 256a, page 407, according to Lāṭy. IV. 4. 18, Drāhy. XI. 4. 19 the shaving takes place at the end of the gavām ayana and with this statement the Jaim. br. (II. 374) agrees : 'therefore (i.e. because the cows got curved horns or lost their horns, cp. above IV. 1,2) the participants of a sattra shave even their top-knots: they then become equal to the cows (who got all the food).'

23. And they also become similar to the cows : in order to get all food ¹.

¹ This refers to IV. 1. 2 ; cp. the quotation from Jaim. br. in the preceding note (on IV. 9. 22).

IV. 10.

(The mahāvratā.)

1. Prajāpati created (lit. let loose out of himself) the creatures ; he was emptied out and fell down. To him the Gods altogether came up ; they said : 'let us bring together a mighty (fast-)food (*mahad vratam*) that will restore him.' ¹ For him they brought together what food ripens during a year ; that they reached him, that he partook of ² ; that restored him. 'Mighty (*mahad*), forsooth ³, is that food (*vratā*) that has braced him.' Thence the name 'mahāvratā'.

¹ Cp. TBr. I. 2. 6. 1: *prajāpatiḥ prajāḥ aṅṣaḥ vṛtto 'śayati ; taṁ devā bhūtānaḥ rasam tejah sambhṛtya tenainam abhisejyan*, etc. According to the Jaiminiyas the mahāvratā has its name from the words of the deities, who having brought to Prajāpati the pith of the regions, of the waters and of the food, exclaimed : 'We bring food (*vratam*) to the great one' (*mahate*), Jaim br. II. 409.

² Read *avratayati* instead of *avrajayati*.

³ On *maryā* (h) as an interjection or particle cp. Pischel, *Vedische Studien* I, page 61.

2. Prajāpati, forsooth, is great (*mahān*), his food even is this *vratā* (-rite) ¹.

¹ According to the explanation of § 1 the word mahāvratā is a karmadhāraya compound, according to the second explanation it is a bahuvrīhi.

3. Regarding this (mahāvratā-rite) they say: 'in the middle of the year it is to be undertaken: in the middle (of the body: in the stomach) the food which has been eaten, restores.

4. Regarding this (however), they (other theologians) say: 'if they undertake (it) in the middle of the year, they reach the (one) half of the food, but lose¹ the other.' 'At the end of the year even it is to be undertaken; for in the (course of the) year all food ripens.

¹ Read here and v. 9. 13 *chambatkurvanti* instead of *saṃvāṭkurvanti*.

5. This (a) twenty-four-versed (day); the year is twenty-four fold, food is the twenty-fifth.

¹ In this manner the mahāvratā is a pañcaviṃśa-day, cp. TBr. I. 2. 6. 1-2: *pañcaviṃśastomo bhūti caturvīṃśatyardhamāśaḥ saṃvatsaro, yad vā etasmint saṃvatsare dhiprāṇāḥ ād annaṃ pañcaviṃśam abhavat*.

6. The twenty-four-versed opening day (the first but one of the year's sattra) is (the same as) this finishing day¹.

¹ By this fact the beginning and the end of the year are the same. The purport of this sentence in this context (in the midst of the description of the mahāvratā) is not very clear. Perhaps this fact, which ought to be mentioned at the end of the description of the gavām ayana, is mentioned here by anticipation, before the lengthy treatment of the mahāvratā.

7. Because they bring¹ together the food after a year, this twenty-fifth (stotriya-verse) comes into existence.

¹ We expect the imperf., 'because they (the Gods) had brought together', cp. § 1. Perhaps the imperfect is intended; a few times also in the Śat. br. the present is used instead of the imperfect, see Introduction to the edition of the Kānviya Śat. br. chapter III, § 29.—The author of our Brāhmaṇa implies in § 7, that properly the mahāvratā is a caturviṃśa day; § 7 seems to continue § 5.

FIFTH CHAPTER.

(The gavām ayana, continued.)

(The mahāvratā, continued.)

V. 1.

1. The vāmadevya is to be taken for the mahāvratā (laud)¹.

¹ i.e. that part of the first prṣṭha-laud, which is designated as the ātman, 'the trunk,' cp. V. 2. 1. Jaim. br. II. 411; *vāmadevyam evaīśāyānnaḥ prṣṭhaṃ kār-yam itī*.

2. The 'head' is nine-versed ¹.

¹ Literally 'thrice three fold.' The so-called 'head' of the mahāvrata laud (i.e. always of the first prāṭha-laud of the midday service) is chanted in gāyatra melody on three tristichs, viz. SV. II. 146-148=RS. I. 7. 1. 2. 4; SV. II. 263-265=RS. I. 84. 13-15; SV. II. 800-802=RS. VIII. 93. 1-3.

3. For threefold is the head: hair, skin, bone ¹.

¹ Cp. TBr. I. 2. 6. 2-3: *tridhāvīṭaṁ hi śīro loma chavir asthi*.

4. Fivefold (or five-versed) is the other ¹ trunk: hair, skin, flesh, bone and mark.

¹ *itara* used as ἄλλος, cp. § 7.

5. Having made once the *him*-sound they chant 'the head' (i.e. the stotriya-tristichs composing this part of the vratasāman) right off ¹ (without repeating any of the nine verses, in their order as given above).

¹ Cp. TBr. I. c.

6. Therefore when the limbs grow fat, the head does not also grow fat, (and) when they grow lean, it does not also grow lean ¹.

¹ *medyanti* and *kr̥ṣyanti* accus. plur. neutr. Cp. TBr. I. 2. 6. 3: *tasmāt tat sadṛg eva na medyato 'numedyati, na kr̥ṣyato 'nukr̥ṣyati* and Jaim. br. II. 408: *tasmād idaṁ śīro na medyato 'numedyati, na kr̥ṣyato 'nukr̥ṣyati*.

7. Again and again returning ¹ they chant the (tristichs constituting the) other trunk; therefore the other trunk (i.e. the parts except the head) grows fat and lean (but not so the head).

¹ i.e. repeating (cp. note 1 on IV. 9. 8.): for the other parts of the vratasāman are the pañcadaśa, saptaśaśa, etc. stomas, the required number of verses for which is got by repetition after the rules laid down in Chapter 2 and 3. Cp. Jaim. br. II. 407: 'he makes (by repetition) fifteen verses out of the three; therefore the arm grows fat and lean with the trunk.

8. The 'head' is (chanted) on gāyatri-verses containing the word *arka* ¹.

¹ SV. II. 146 (cp. § 2 note 1): *indram id gāthino bṛhad indram arkebhīr arkaṇaḥ*; according to the Jaim. br. (II. 9) on Jaim. Samh. IV. 5. 2-4=RS. VIII. 16. 9-11: *taṁ arkebhīḥ taṁ sāmabhiḥ*.

9. Arka, forsooth, is food, the gāyatri is spiritual lustre: food even and spiritual lustre he puts at the beginning (ready for them) ¹.

¹ Or: 'he brings in (their) mouth.'

10. The 'wings' are fifteen-versed and seventeen-versed; by means of the wings the Sacrificer, having become a bird, goes to the world of heaven.

11. Regarding these two they say: 'they are to be made equal: either both fifteen-versed or both seventeen-versed: for the sake of equilibrium.'

12. Regarding this, however, they (other theologians) say: 'if they are equal, then they are of equal strength.' They are to be made fifteen-versed (the one) and seventeen-versed (the other): the bird, forsooth, when holding his wings *ślant*¹, so to say, flies swifter.

¹ *sācīva... kṛtvā* probably *trāsis* for *sācīkṛtvā* (cp. *pradaksinī... kurvate*, Baudh. X. 2: 2. 19), otherwise 'instead of *sācī* a dual. masc. would be required; but cp. RS. X. 142. 2.

13. On the right side (i.e. as right wing) the *brhat* (*sāman*) is to be taken: the right side of the trunk is the more powerful.

14. But they (i.e. others) say: 'it is to be taken on the left side: at the side of the *Brāhmaṇācchaṁsin*¹; *triṣṭubh*-like is the *brhat*², *triṣṭubh*-like is the *Brāhmaṇācchaṁsin*³, *triṣṭubh*-like is the fifteen-versed (chant)⁴.

¹ Who has his seat in the *sadas* to the left side of the *Hotṛ*.

² Being chanted on *triṣṭubh*-verses: SV. II. 159 160=RS. VI. 46. 1-2.

³ The *Brāhmaṇācchaṁsin* is the second of the *Hotṛakas*, just as the *triṣṭubh* is the second metre of the *caturuttarāṇi* (Ind. Studien, Vol. VIII, page 16).

⁴ Cp. VI. 1. 8.

15. At the right side the *rathantara* (*sāman*) is to be taken (*viz.* for the right wing); at the side of the *Maitrāvaruṇa*¹; *gāyatrī*-like is the *rathantara*², *gāyatrī*-like is the *Maitrāvaruṇa*³, *gāyatrī*-like is the seventeen-versed (chant)⁴.

¹ Who has his seat to the right side of the *Hotṛ*.

² Because the *rathantara* sprang from the mouth of *Prajāpati* along with the *gāyatrī*.

³ Because the *Maitrāvaruṇa* is the first of the *Hotṛakas*, just as the *gāyatrī* is the first metre of the *caturuttarāṇi*.

⁴ The *rathantara* (chanted on SV. II. 30-31=RS. VII. 32. 23-23) is on *jagati*, and the *jagati* contains twice the number of syllables of the *gāyatrī*, thus *Sāyana*.

16. The 'tail' is (a) twenty-one-versed (chant).

17. The twenty-one-versed (stoma) is the support of the stomas, therefore a bird, having supported itself on its tail, flies up, and, having supported itself on its tail, sits down ¹.

¹ Cp. Ait. br. I. 4. 3: *atho ekaviṃśo vai stomānām pratiṣṭhā*, and: *tasmāt sarvāṇi vayāṃsi pucchena pratiṣṭhanti pucchenaiva pratiṣṭhāyotpatanti*.

18. The yajñāyajñīya (sāman) is to be taken for the tail, for the yajñāyajñīyā (sāman) is the tail of the mahāvratā ¹.

¹ Probably because the last laud, the agniṣtomastotra, of the mahāvratā-day is chanted on the yajñāyajñīya.

19. But they (i.e. other theologians) say: 'excessive for two-footed (creatures) is the yajñāyajñīya ¹; the bhadra (sāman) ² is to be taken, for the sake of prosperity ³.

¹ Because the yajñāyajñīya on SV. II. 53, 54=RS. VI. 48. 1, 2 is on verses with four padas, but the bhadra ('good' 'auspicious') is on dvīpadā tristubhs (SV. II. 460-462=RS. X. 157. 1-3.)

² Aranyageyagāna III. 1. 21, composed on SV. I. 452.

³ And so the Ārṣeyakalpa prescribes the bhadra for the 'tail.'

V. 2.

(The mahāvratā, continued.)

1. The vāmadevya is to be taken for the mahāvratā (laud) ¹; its head is the gāyatrī, its wings are the rathantara and the brhat, its tail is the yajñāyajñīya.

¹ Probably here also (cp. V. 1. 1) the ātman-part is intended; to this assertion the prescript of V. 2. 6 is a *vikalpa*.

2. Who knows the thousand ¹ that are hitched in the mahāvratā, he obtains a thousand head of cattle.

¹ According to Ait. Br. II. 3. 4 the stotra has thousand verses, see the translation of Keith, page 219. *

3. Its head is the eastern region, this is thousandfold through the metres; the one of its wings is yonder (world: the sky), this is thousandfold through the stars; its other wing is this (world: the earth), this is thousandfold through the plants and trees; its trunk is the intermediate region (the air), this is thousandfold through the birds; its tail is the western region, this is thousandfold through the

fires¹ and the rays (of the sun)². He who knows thus, obtains a thousand head of cattle.

¹ Because, according to the Commentary, the gārhapatya and other fires, as the śālāmkhiya are in the western part of the sacrificial ground.

² Because the rays of the rising sun go all to the west (Comm.).

4. Regarding this they say (however): 'the vāmadevya is unfitting for the prṣṭha (laud)¹, for it is devoid of finale².

¹ i.e. for the prṣṭha stotra of the hotṛ; the usual prṣṭhasāmāns for the hotṛ prṣṭha are rathantara and brhat, which are nidhanavṛta, provided with a nidhana.

² *pro bahirbhūtaṃ nidhanam yato 'nya nāsti*, cp. C. H. § 204, page 315.—For the anidhana sāmāns cp. below, VII, 3. 5.

5. Without support is the chant that is devoid of finale.

6. The rājana (sāman)¹ should be taken for the mahāvṛata (laud).

¹ The melody of *ra* 318 (aranyagāna IV. 2. 19) chanted on S.V. II. 833-835 = RS. X. 120. 1-3.

7. The rājana (sāman) is plainly (equal to) food: it is fivefold¹, for food is fivefold².

¹ The rājana is fivefold either by the fact that all the five parts of it are to be repeated five times (Ait. Ār. II. 3. 4.), or on account of the five times repeated stobha: *hum hum hum hum hum*, or on account of the five finales *vāg, idā, suvo, brhad, bhā*.

² Eating (*asyam*), chewing (*khādyam*), sucking (*coṣyam*), licking (*lehyam*), drinking (*peyam*).

8. It is provided with the *him*-sound: thereby there is (that) characteristic of the vāmadevya¹.

¹ The vāmadevya has also (as the rājana, cp. note 1 to § 7) *hum* in its pratihāra.

9. It is provided with a finale: thereby there is (that) characteristic of the prṣṭha (laud)¹.

¹ Which should have a finale, cp. V. 2. 5.

10. The vāmadevya¹ of five finales², (chanted) on (verses) of redundant metre³, is to be taken as the (prṣṭha) sāman of the Brahman.

¹ The melody of *kayā naś citra ābhuvad*: aranyagāna II. 1. 30.

² *īha prajāṃ īha rayiṇṇaṃ rāraṇo; rāyaspoṣṭhāya sukṛtāya bhūyase; aganma vāmam idam brhat; idam vāmam idam brhat; carūcarāya brhata idam vāmam idam brhat.*

³ S.V. II 836-838 = RS. II. 22. 1. 3. 2.

11. The (verse) of redundant metre exceeds the other metres: the mahāvratā (day) thereby exceeds the other days.

12. By means of the Brahman's sāmān thereby it (viz. the mahāvratā-day) makes the other days exceedingly thriving¹.

¹ Differently the commentary: *atimedayati ātmānaṃ vardhayati svatoṽrddham api punaḥ rājanena sāmānā vardhata ity arthaḥ.*

13. It has five finales¹, for food is fivefold².

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 10.

² Cp. note 2 on § 7.

V. 3.

(The mahāvratā, continued.)

1. The ilānda¹ is to be taken as agniṣṭomasāman.

¹ The melody of ār. āroka III. 12 (*agnir aśmī janmanā*), registered in the aranyagāna V. 1. 2 (Sāmav. ed. Calc. Vol. II, page 307), chanted on SV. II. 1166–1171 (cp. Lāty. X. 9. 6) = RS. X. 140. 1–6; ūhyagāna II. 2. 14 (SV. ed. Calc. Vol. V, page 452). Cp. Śākh. XVIII. 23. 6, 7: *yady u sarvasmīn galge stuvīran* etc.

2. The ilānda in a visible way is (equal to) food: it (the ilānda) is refreshing drink (*irā*) and food (*anna*); in refreshing drink even and food they finally¹ are supported.

¹ Viz. at the end of the gavām ayana.

3. Its (viz. the ilānda's) metre is the sea¹, waving and bristling²; a sea, as it were³, waving, as it were, bristling, as it were, becomes he who is successful⁴.

¹ The verses are compared with the ocean on account of their great number of syllables; two of them form a stotriyā of 80 syllables.

² Properly 'hairy', on account of the numberless hairs of man (?). On this passage cp. Weber in Indische Studien Vol. VIII, page 108 sqq.

³ Cp. Ait. br. II. 3. 3: *sa eṣa puruṣaḥ samudraḥ sarvaṃ lokam ati*; the sea is typical of the endless.

⁴ *yo bhavati*, cp. XXV. 4. 3. The Jaim. br. II. 413 has: *samudra ivākṛtās tuṣṭu-vānā aśmeti*.

4. Therefore it is to be applied on these (verses), for the sake of prosperity.

5. The finale is *vrātam*¹; thereby the characteristic mark of the mahāvratā is brought about; it is *svat*¹, for reaching the world of

heaven; it is *śakuna* ('bird')¹; as a *śakuna* the Sacrificer, having become a bird, goes to the world of heaven.

¹ Stobha II. 4, see SV. ed. Calc. Vol. II, page 536 and cp. *ūhagāna* II. 2. 14, ed. Calc. Vol. V, page 453.

6. The *yajñāyajñīya* is to be taken as *agniṣṭomasāman*¹.

¹ And so does the *Ārṣeyakalpa* II. 10. a (end). Both cases are known to the *Bahvr̥cas*: *cyaveta ced yajñāyajñīyam, agne tava śrayo vaya iti sat stotriyānurūpau yad iṇḍam*, Ait. Ār. V. 3. 2, and *Śāṅkh.* as cited under note 1 to § 1.

7. That (*sāman*) is to be taken as *agniṣṭomasāman*, which is not overreached ('overtuned') by another voice: the voice (of one person), surely, cannot overreach ('overtune') the voice (itself); the *yajñāyajñīya* is the voice¹, in the voice they finally find a firm support.

¹ This *sāman* has to be its finale.

8. The *varāṇa*¹ is to be taken as *agniṣṭomasāman*.

¹ *Vāravantīyas*² name are *grāmegeyagāna* I. 1. 30; VIII. 2. 17; XV. 2. 12, 13. Probably the first of these is meant, cp. notes on XVII. 5. 7 and XVIII. 6. 16.

9. *Agni vaiśvānara*, forsooth, went burning this (world)¹; of him the Gods were afraid; they warded him off by means of a *varāṇa* branch; because they warded him off (*avārayanta*), therefore it is called *vāravantīya*.

¹ Cp. the well-known legend of *Agni vaiśvānara* burning the land, *Śat. br.* I. 4. 1. 10 sqq.

10. Therefore the *varāṇa* is endowed with healing power¹, for by it the gods defended themselves.

¹ See e.g. *Ath. S.* VI. 86. 1. *varāṇo varayātī āyam devo vanaspatih | yakamo yo asmin āviṣṭas tam u devā avīvaran ||* and cp. the remark of Bloomfield in his commentary on this *sūkta*, *Sacred Books of the East*, Vol. XLII, page 505.

11. Therefore a *Brāhmin* should not use for drinking a vessel of *varāṇa* (wood), lest he may extinguish *Vaiśvānara*¹.

¹ If he drank from such a vessel, he would suffer from indigestion. *Vaiśvānara* is the inner fire, whereby food is digested: *ayam agniṣṭomasāman* *yo 'yam antaḥ puruṣe yenedam annam pacyate yad idam adyate*, *Śat. br.* XIV. 8. 10.

12. The *vāravantīya* is cattle; cattle is a means of quenching¹; from the year that has been quieted² they thereby rise.

¹ Cp. note 3 on IV. 5. 11.

² Or: 'come to rest' (*śāntiā*).

V. 4.

(The mahāvratā, continued.)

1. With the prāṇa (sāman)¹ they² address³ the āhavanīya³ (standing) to the east (of it, directed to the west); the prāṇa (or out-breathing) they thereby gain.

¹ The melody of aranyagāna II. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 318.

² The Udgātṛ chants the sāman, the two other Chanters join in the finale.

³ Of a *cūyāgni*, a high-altar built of bricks, because a gavām ayana sattra is always connected with the 'piling of agni.' The *parigāna* mentioned Jaim. śra. 4, Āp. XVII. 12. 10, 11, Baudh. X. 49: 15. 15, Lāṭy. I. 5. 11. sqq., Drāhy. II. 1. 8. sqq., seems to be different from the practice here described, but cp. Lāṭy. III. 9. 4 sqq., Drāhy. X. I. 4 sqq.

2. With the apāna (sāman)¹ they address the tail (of the bird-shaped high-altar), (standing) to the west (of it, with their face directed to the east); the apāna (or in-breathing) they thereby gain.

¹ The sāman (composed on the same verses as the prāṇa) recorded aranyagāna II. 2. 2.

3. With the two vratapakṣas¹ ('wings of the [mahā] vrata) they address the two wings² (of the bird-shaped high-altar); the regions they thereby gain.

¹ The two sāmans śr. gāna II. 2. 5, 6 (cp. Ed. Calc. Vol. II. page 438), composed on the same verse.

² With the first the right wing, with the second the left one.

4. With the 'heart of Prajāpati'¹ they address the armpit²: excellence³ they thereby gain.

¹ The sāman aranyagāna V. 2. 15 (cp. Ed. Calc. Vol. II., page 499) composed on stobhas.

² The left one according to Drāhy. X. 1. 10: the seat of the heart.

³ Because Prajāpati is *jyeṣṭha*

5. With 'the invoking of Vasiṣṭha' (vasiṣṭhasya nihava)¹ they address the cātvalā; heaving reached thereby the world of heaven, they announce their welfare.²

¹ Grāmegeya VIII. 1. 36 composed on SV. I. 313, cp. also § 6.

² *śriyaṃ vadante*; they do this probably by the words of the verse (see next §), on which the sāman is chanted, *sumneṣv id vo antamā madama*.

6. It is (chanted) on a verse addressed to the All-gods¹; to possess all forms is the peculiar mark of cattle; cattle they thereby gain.

¹ This melody (of grāmegeyagāna VIII. 1. 36) is adapted to the verse of Ār. Ārika III. 9, see Introduction, Chapter II (page XII.).

7. With 'the success of the session'¹ (satrasyarddhi) they address the āgnidhra; in success even they are supported.

¹ The sāman ar. gāna IV. 1. 4 (SV. ed. Calc. Vol. II, page 465) on stobha: *aganma jyotir | amṛtā abhūma | antarikṣam prthivyā adhyaruhāma | divam antarikṣād adhyaruhāma | uvidāma devān | sam u devair aganmahi*, cp. RS. VIII. 48. 3.

8. It has a four-syllabic finale¹; four-footed is cattle; in cattle even they are firmly supported.

¹ *suvar jyā*.

9. They reach the finale until the breath fails them: the whole (normal time of) ¹ they (by doing thus) reach.

10. With the śloka¹ and anuśloka² they address the two havirdhāna (carts)³; glory⁴ they thereby gain.

¹ The sāman grāmegeya XII. 11. 1 (SV. ed. Calc. Vol. I, page 887) composed on SV. I. 439.

² Grāmeg. XII. 11. 3 (ed. Calc. l. c. p. 889) composed on SV. I. 440.

³ The first they chant over the havirdhāna carts standing in front of them, directed to the west, the second standing behind them, directed to the east.

⁴ Because they are śloka and anu śloka.

11. With the yāma(sāman)¹ they address the mārjāliya; the world of the Fathers² even they thereby gain.

¹ Ar. gāna III. 2. 3 composed on SV. I. 320 (cp. ed. Calc. Vol. II, page 461).

² Both, mārjāliya and pitṛloka are in the south.

12. With the āyus- and the navastobhasāman¹ they address the sadas²; priesthood and nobility they thereby gain.

¹ Ar. gāna III. 1. 13 and 14, composed on SV. I. 437.

² The first they chant over the sadas, standing in front of it, directed towards the west, the second standing behind it, directed towards the east, Drūhy. X. 1. 17.

13. With the chant of Réya¹ they address the gārhapatya².

¹ Ar. gāna V. 1. 23, composed on Ār. Ārika IV. 9 (ed. Calc. Vol. II, page 324).

² This sāman they chant over the old āhavanīya: the ālāmukhiya-fire, according to Dhānāmjayya standing on the inside of the mahāvedi with the face turned to the west; according to Śāṇḍilya behind it, outside the mahāvedi with the face turned to the east, Drāhy. X. 1. 18, 19.

14. All beings (once upon a time) praised Indra with a chant; R̥śya noted that one¹ of his (*viz.* Indra's) members¹ had been omitted in (these) chants; that member of him he praised with this (chant), thereby he reached the place dear to Indra. Through this (chant) they reach the place dear to Indra.

¹ *aṅga, guhyarūpa*, Comm., probably 'secret part.' According to Sāyaṇa this *bhogasādanam guhyarūpam* is indicated by the words of the stobha: *śyāsa indra bhūḥ, maghavan indra bhūḥ, prabhūḥ* and *indras tatarapūtaḥ* (Stobhagrantha II. 6, SV. ed. Calc. Vol. II, page 538); the word *bhūḥ* reminding us of the verb *bhuj* 'to enjoy.' Probably the membrum virile is meant.

15. If they undertook (*i.e.* chanted) the finale behind his back¹, they would fasten timidity upon themselves; they undertake (*i.e.* chant) the finale to his face¹: timidity even they (thereby) put aside.

¹ *parokṣam*: cryptically, here rather: behind the back (of the God), who is addressed in the verse: Indra; *pratyakṣam*: overtly, here rather: to the face of the God addressed. The meaning is that nought is to be spoken a b o u t Indra but that the God h i m s e l f is to be addressed. This is partly the case in the finale, which contains the vocative *indra*. Perhaps these vocatives only are intended by the author of the Brāhmaṇa. If one does not address a God (in vocative), he speaks about him, and this can be a sign of timidity, of a want of confidence in the power of the God. According to Lāṭy. III. 9. 22, Drāhy. X. 1. 20 the *pratyakṣavāda* is to commence after the word *indra* (because this i s already a vocative), in this case only *indra tatarapūtaḥ* is to be changed into *indra tatarapūta* (voc.). The commentary of Dhanvin on sūtra 10 is to be emended: *tena indras tatarapūta iti prathamāntam* ('the case sign of the nominative') *apohya indra tatarapūtesī sambuddhyantam* ('in the vocative') *prayojyam yathā śyāsa, indra, maghavan indreti irini sambuddhyantāni tadad iti*. And somewhat later, instead of Reuter's conjecture *pragalbho hi bhrāntam sambodhayitum kṣamaḥ*, we ought to read *pragalbho hrīmantam s. k.* In the following words, which give an example for *pratyakṣavāda*: 'thou art able, o King, to rule the world', *paripālana* is to be substituted for Reuter's *paripālanaṃ*. As an example of *parokṣavāda* Dhanvin says: 'but the non-confident says in his own home: 'this king is able (to rule the world).''—Finally I subjoin the passage of the Nidānasūtra (VI. 7), which refers to our Brāhmaṇa, although I am not able to translate it: *śyāsa sūmni kiṃ pratyakṣam kiṃ parokṣam iti. hrāvam pratyakṣam, drāghitam parokṣam; api vandreṭi pratyakṣam indra iti parokṣam; api vā yathā grāma etad aṅgam ācāṣṭe, tat pratyakṣam, tasyaisā stuṭiḥ syāt: tatdaram*

(sic!) *iva te pāyur rjur anāskandha iti; yathāsamāmnāyam evopeyur, evam hi brāhmaṇaṃ bhavati. yad vai manusyāṇāṃ pratyakṣaṃ tad devāṇāṃ paroṣaṃ, atha yaṃ manusyāṇāṃ paroṣaṃ tad devāṇāṃ pratyakṣaṃ iti. tat kuśalaṃ yad asminn ahaṇi devapratyakṣaṃ kuryuh.*

The preceding chapter treats of the *parimād's*, i.e. the thirteen *sāmans* to be chanted in the different parts of the bird-shaped high-altar and of the day-sāmana. According to the *Sūtrakāras* (see *Drāhy. X. I. 1*, sqq.) these *sāmans* are chanted (by the *Udgātr* alone, the two assistant Chanters joining in the finale) immediately before the *mahāvratā* laud i.e. the first *prsthastotra* at the midday-service of the *mahāvratā* day. These chants, although being *parisāmans* (*Drāhy. I. 5. 1*), are to be considered as forming part of the *mahāvratāstotra*; this is apparent from the fact that *Maśaka* in his *Ārṣeyakalpa* mentions them as belonging to the *vratā* (*vratam prsthāṃ: trayodaśa parimādo brāhmaṇakṛptā indram id gāthino bṛhad* etc. II 10. a); the *Upagranthasūtra* (I. 2) confirms this surmise: *vrate dvijaṣṭhiḥ śiraḥpakṣapucchānām parimādbhis trayāḥ pañcaviṃśāḥ*, i.e.: 'the *vratā* (= *mahāvratāstotra*) contains sixty-two verses from the head (9), the two wings (15 + 17) and the tail (21); together with the *parimād's* (13) this makes three twenty-five-fold (stomas)' ($62 + 13 = 75 = 3 + 25$), cp. *Varadarāja* on *Maśaka* l. c.: *eteṣāṃ prsthāṅgatvaṃ prsthasya pañcaviṃśasampatsiddhyartham uktam*, the whole *mahāvratā* day being a *pañcaviṃśastoma*, in which each laud consists of twenty-five *stotriya* verses.—As to the *parimāds*, it is only in the texts of the *Jaiminiyas* and the ritual of *Śāṅkhāyana* that they are also (as in *PBr.*) indicated by their name (*TBr. I. 2. 6. 5* mentions the word only), viz. *Śāṅkh. ār. I. 4¹, śrs. XVII. 12. 4*, where it is prescribed that the *Hotṛ* should mutter (as he usually does before holding his *śastra*; equally do the chanters) the verses on which the *sāmans* (*parimāds*) are built up. In *Śāṅkhāyana* as well as in the *Taittirīyasaṃhitā* the chants differ from those given by the *Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa*; according to *Śāṅkh. (ār. l. c.)* they are 1. *nidhanam āṅgirasam*. 2. *bhūtecchadāṃ* or *bhūtechandasāṃ sāma*². The *Jaimi-*

¹ The word *parimāda* given in the Dictionary of St. Petersburg does not exist; in stead of *athaitān parimādān japān japati* *Śāṅkh. ār. I. 4*, śrs. l. c.) read *parimādāṃ j. j.*: 'he mutters the texts of the *parimāds*.'

² I here observe that the words following in the *Śāṅkh. ār.* are to be read, not *pratiṣṭhāyati tad rūpam*, but *pratiṣṭhāyati tad rūpam*.

nyas give this name (in the last form) as another name for the ṛsyasya vratam (or ṛsyasya sāma), cp. Jaim Samh., Einl. page 25. The *artha-vāda* following in Śāṅkh. immediately after this sāman: *priyam indrasya dhāmopajagāmeti* must refer to this sāman, not, as Keith in his translation of the text (the Śāṅkhāyana āraṇyaka with an appendix on the mahāvratā, London 1908, page 4 note 2) deems more natural, to the next following one¹. A comparison of PBr. V. 4. 14 makes this clear.—3, 4. krośānukrośe (these sāmans occur in the grāmegeya). 5. payaḥ (occurs in the aranyageya). 6, 7. arka and arkapuṣpa (both occur ib.). The Taitt. Samh. (VII. 5. 8. 1—2) enumerates 1. krośa, 2. sattrasyarddhi (cp. PBr. V. 4. 7), 3. prajāpater hrdaya (l. c. 4), 4, 5. śloka and anuśloka (PBr. V. 4. 7). Both traditions differ considerably from the Pañc. br.; the Taittirīyas stand nearer to the Kauthumas, whilst the tradition of Śāṅkhāyana stands nearer to that of the Jaiminīyas than to that of the Kauthumas. The Jaiminīyas (JBr. II. 398–403) enumerate: 1. viśveśāṃ devānām vratam, 2. 3. krośānukrośau, 4. sattrasyarddhi, 5. 6. vratapakṣau, 7. 8. prāṇāpānau, 9. 10. ślokaṇuślokau, 11. 12. nihnavābhinihnavau, 13. aṅgiraśāṃ ṣaḍviṃśatyakṣaranidhanam, 14. bhūteccandasāṃ vratam; here we have one too many, as also appears from II. 404, where thirteen *parimāds* are mentioned.

¹ *jagāma* is probably 3rd ps., not 1st.

V. 5.

1. Having mounted a throne-seat the Udgātṛ chants (the rājana chant¹ of the vratalaud); under the eyes even of the Gods² he thereby gains a seat above (others)³.

¹ That only this part of the stotra is meant, appears from V. 6. 7.

² *devasākṣya eva tad upariśadyaṃ jayati*, cp. Śat. br. V. 2. 1. 22; *aiśāśmā āsandīm āharanty, upariśadyaṃ vā esa jayati yo jayaty antarikṣasadyaṃ, tad enam upary āsinam adhasād imāḥ prajā upāsate*; TBr. I. 2. 6. 5; *yasya talpasadyam anabhijītaṃ syāt sa devānāṃ sāmnyakṣe* (cp. note 2 on XII. 13. 26) *talpasadyam abhijayānīti talpam (= āsandīm) āruhyodgūyēt, talpasadyam evābhijayati*, and Kāth. XXXIV. 5: 38. 23 (almost verbally agreeing with PBr.) *atho devasākṣya evopariśadyaṃ jayanti*.

³ Because he has been placed higher, nearer to the Gods.

2. It is (made) of udumbara (wood); the udumbara is food; food he thereby retains for himself.

3. Its treasure¹ is a span: that he may not leave this world².

¹ The height of its feet, Drāhy. X. 3. 4.

² Therefore the feet are no more than a span high.

4. With the metres¹ he mounts: to the world of heaven even he mounts.

¹ With the formulas *vasavas tvā gāyatreṇa chāndasārohantu tūn anu adhi-rohāmi* etc., Drāhy. X. 4. 9.

5. With the metres¹ he descends: on this world (the earth) he gains a firm support.

¹ With the same formulas (changing *ārohantu* and *adhirohāmi* in *avarohantu* and *avarohāmi*) but in reversed order, Drāhy. X. 4. 9 (where *aparuḥya* is to be corrected into *avāroḥya*).

6. The whole 'trunk'¹ is to be chanted by the Udgātṛ after he has taken up (certain verses) from all (the other parts of the *vratalaud*)², in order that he may not be disjoined in these worlds³.

¹ Here *ātman* again designates the *rājanasāman*.

² The explanation of the words is given below, V. 6. 2-5.

³ In order that the *ātman* (i.e. his *rājanasāman*) may not be severed from its head, wings and tail; see V. 6. 5.

7. When one *stotriya* (verse) (*viz.* the last) is not (wholly) chanted¹, he brings down his feet (from the seat)².

¹ *Viz.* whilst the *prastāva* is being chanted.

² And at the moment when the finale is chanted, he places them on the ground (Drāhy. XI. 4. 7-8), as is implied in the next following §.

8. Simultaneously with the finale¹ they² reach a firm support³: on these worlds even they firmly stand.

¹ Of the last verse.

² All the Chanters; the *Prastotṛ* and *Pratihartṛ* have been sitting on *kṛcchra*, see § 12.

³ They put their feet on the ground.

9. The *Hotṛ* holds his recitation having mounted a swing¹; thereby a characteristic mark of merriment² is brought about.

¹ Cp. Ait. Br. I. 2. 4, Śaṅkh. Br. I. 7, Śra. XVII. 15. 10. sqq.

² *mahas* according to Sāyana means here *tejas*, which does not suit the context. Cp. TBr. I. 2. 6. 6: *maho vai plekko mahasa evānnādyasyāvaruddhyai*.

10. When merriness seizes children, then they mount swings.

11. The Adhvaryu holds his responsorium having mounted a plank (of udumbara-wood)¹.

¹ Cp. e.g. Āp. XXI. 17. 14.

12. The others¹ take their¹ seat on bundles (of kuśa-grass); they thereby keep ascending upwards².

¹ The Hotrakas, the two other Chanters, the Brahman and the Gṛhapati.

² Cp. Kāth. XXXIV. 5: 38. 23: *svargam u lokam ākramamānā yanti*.

13. There are the Abhigara ('praiser')¹ and the Apagara ('reviler')¹; the one finds fault with them, the other eulogizes them. He who finds fault with them, drives away their evil lot, he who eulogizes them, praises what by them has been well-chanted and well-recited.

¹ From *abhigrṇāti* and *apagrṇāti*: 'to praise,' 'to revile'. Outside the Sāmaveda literature these two performers are given by Kāty. (XIII. 3. 4-5), who has taken them over from the Sāmavedic literature and in Kāth. XXXIV. 5; 39. 1 (almost verbally agreeing with PBr.): *abhigarāpagarau bhavataḥ; pra vā anyañ satrināḥ śaṁśati, nindaty anyo; yaḥ praśaṁśati yad evaiṣāṁ suṣṭutaṁ suśastaṁ tat sa praśaṁśaty, aīha yo nindati yad evaiṣāṁ suṣṭutaṁ suśastaṁ tat so 'pahanti*. The name of at least one of these officials occurs in Baudh. II. 3: 37. 1-2: *abhigaro dhruvagopaḥ saṁśrāva īti sadasyasya* (sc. *puruṣāḥ*). In the texts of the Taittirīyakas (TBr. I. 2. 6. 7) the praising and reviling are combined with the ritual recorded in Pañc. br. V. 5. 14-17. According to the Taittirīyakas namely the Brāhmin says: 'these have succeeded, they have brought about welfare,' the Śūdra says: 'these are taking away (? *udvāsakāriṇaḥ*), these have brought about mishap'.

14. An Ārya¹ and a Śūdra fight for the hide²; of these two they cause to win the (member of the) Ārya-caste.

¹ According to the Commentators on the sūtras: a *Yajña*.—It is impossible to decide whether the author of the Brāhmaṇa means *arya* or *ārya*; the Kāth. points to *ārya*. According to the well-known rule of Pāṇini (II. 2. 34) the compound *śūdrāryau* means: 'an Āriya and a Śūdra.'

² The Ārya stands inside the mahāvedi with his face directed to the south, south of the Mārjāliya (how is this possible?), the Śūdra stands outside the mahāvedi with his face to the north; they tug at a round, white hide, striving to obtain it; first the Śūdra pulls; the Ārya must win, Drāhy. XI. 3. 4-7; cp. Kāth. I. c. (39. 3): *śūdrāryau carma vyāyacheta... āryaṁ varṇam ujāpayati... antarevdy āryaḥ syād bahirvedi śūdraḥ; śvastaṁ carma parimaṇḍalaṁ syād ādityasya rūpam*, cp. also TBr. I. c., Āp. XXI. 18. 4, 19. 9-12.

15. The Gods and the Asuras fought about the sun¹; the Gods got possession of it. Thereupon the Gods throve, the Asuras came to naught. He thrives himself, his rival comes to naught who knows this.

¹ By tugging at it. Read *vyāyāochanta* instead of *ochantas*. Oertel defends the reading with participle ('The disjunct use of cases,' page 39), but cp. Kāth. I. c. *devās ca vā asurās cāditye vyāyāochanta, tam devā abhyajayan* and TBr. I. 2. 6. 6.

16. In that they cause the (member of the) Ārya-caste to win, they thereby cause themselves¹ even to win.

¹ On the singular *āmānam* cp. Oertel, The disjunct use of cases, page 184.

17. It is a *śrūṇā*, hide; thereby the characteristic mark of the sun is brought about.

¹ Cp. Kāth. as mss. p. 11, for § 14 (note 1).

18. At all the corners (of the mahāvedi) the drums sound (i.e. are beaten)¹; they thereby gain the voice that is in the trees².

¹ Drāhy. XI. 3. 20, TS. VII. 5. 9. 2-3, Kāth. XXXIV. 5: 39. 6: *sarvāsu śrak-tiṣu dundubhayo vadanti yā dīkṣu vāk tām tenāvavundhate*; Āp. XXI. 18. 1, 19. 8.

² Cp. below, VI. 5. 12, 13. The drums are made of wood.

19. There is the earth-drum¹; they thereby gain the voice that is in the earth².

¹ Behind the āgnīdhra-shed a hole is made in the ground, half inside, half outside the mahāvedi; over this hole an ox-hide with the hairy side above, is stretched, Drāhy. X. 3. 1—3, cp. TS. VII. 5. 9. 3. Kāth. I. c. (39. 7), Āp. XXI. 18. 2-3.

² I am unable to trace a passage in the PBr. where it is said that *vāc* entered the earth. Maitr. Samh. II. 5. 9: 60. 2: *yāsurei vāg avadat semāṃ prāviśat*.

20. All (manner of) voices (i.e. music) resound¹; they thereby gain that voice that is in these worlds.

¹ TS. VII. 5. 9. 3: *sarvā vāco vadanti: sarvāśāṃ vācām avaruddhyai*, Drāhy. XI. 3. 21, 22, Śākh. Śra. XVII. 14. 12: *kurvanti ghosam ghosakṛtāḥ*.

21. Accoutred, clad in armour they¹ go around²; thereby the characteristic mark of courage is brought about, and they also pay honour to the mahāvratā.

¹ The companions of the king, who, according to the Sūtrakāras, also fulfil a rôle at the feast (Drāhy. X. 2. 1. sqq.).

³ Having accoutred themselves with shields etc. to the east of the sacrificial ground, they go around to the south of it; Kāth. XXXIV. 5: 39. 15: *samnadddha-kavacāḥ pariyanti, mahāvratam eva mahayanty atho sandratīyā eva.*

V. 6.

(The mahāvratam, continued.)

1. All the officiating priests together should chant the mahāvratam (laud)¹.

¹ The head, wings, tail and trunk, cp. TBr. I. 2. 6. 4: *sarveṇa sāha stuvanti.*

2. The Adhvaryu should chant 'the head'¹, the Maitrāvaruṇa 'the right wing'², the Brāhmaṇācchamsin 'the left wing'³, the Gṛhapati 'the tail'⁴, the Udgātṛ 'the trunk'⁵.

¹ The nine verses, see V. 1. 2 and Āp. XXI. 17. 3.

² The rathantara.

³ The brhat.

⁴ The bhadra.

⁵ The rājana.

3. When they act in this way, they should each of them leave for the Udgātṛ¹ one of the stotriya verses (of the chant which he has to perform), after this (verse) has not (yet wholly) been chanted².

¹ Literally: 'they should, all of them, go near the Udgātṛ with' etc., cp. TBr. I. 2. 6. 4: *ekaikām ucchiṣanti.*

² Cp. note 1 on V. 5. 7.

4. Having chanted three (verses) of 'the trunk', the Udgātṛ should put in the (last) stotriya (verse) of 'the head' (left over by the Adhvaryu); having chanted the next three (verses of 'the trunk'), he should put in the (last) stotriya (verse) of 'the right wing' (left over by the Maitrāvaruṇa); having chanted the next three (verses of 'the trunk'), he should put in the (last) stotriya (verse) of 'the left wing' (left over by the Brāhmaṇācchamsin); when the last but three or the last but one stotriya (verse) (of 'the trunk') has been chanted, he should put in the (last) stotriya (verse) of 'the tail' (left over by the Gṛhapati)¹.

¹ In the same way the Jaiminiyas (Jaim. br. II. 408): *ta ekaikayāstutayo-dgātāram upasamāyanti; tadbhir udgātodgāyaty; ātman eva tad aṅgāni pratidadhāt; tasmād ātman aṅgāni pratiṣṭhānt; ātmanottamayodgāyati* ('he himself [=ātmanā] chants this last verse left over by each of the others'): *tasmād ātman ātmana ud eva śete.*

5. They thereby put the limbs on 'the trunk'¹, for the obtainment of the world of heaven².

¹ Cp. JBr. (in note on § 4) and TBr. I. 2. 6. 4: *ātman hy aṅgāni baddhāni*.

² The method here (in V. 6. 1. 5) set forth is one of the two (for the other see below, § 7) that may be practised in chanting the vrata laud. It has already been alluded to above (V. 5. 6). It is remarkable that of all the other vedic texts (besides the Jaim. br.) it is only the Taittirīya-saṃhitā that accepts this order of things. The passage of TS. can only be understood in the light of our Brāhmaṇa; Śāyana appears to have no notion of its purport. We read then (TS. VII. 5. 8. 2): *navabhir adhvaryur udgāyati...sarvā aindriyo bhavanti...apratihṛtābhir udgāyati*, whereupon follows the mention of the rathantara, brhat, bhadra and rājana; these nine verses have nothing to do with the anuśloka sāman (mentioned before), as Śāyana believes, but they are the triṣṭ śiras gāyatram, all the verses of which are indeed adjoined to it. That they should chant them without pratihāra is new in the Taitt. Saṃh. Even Āpastamba (XXI. 17. 3) seems to have misunderstood his own Samh. as he joins the words *navabhir aindriḥbhir apratihṛtābhir adhvaryur udgāyati* immediately after *anuślokaṃ stuvate*. Besides, in TS. I. c. 4, the two sentences *ekaikayāstutayā samāyanti* and *tābhir udgātodgāyati* agree, one of them nearly verbatim, with Jaim. br. II. 408 (see note 1 on § 4) and, as to the matter, wholly with Pañc. br. VI. 6. 3, but these words seem here (in TS.) to be out of the context, as they follow after *pañcadhā viniśadya stuvanti*, on which see below, note 1 on VI 6. 7.

6. Now they say, however: 'how could an Adhvaryu or a Bahvṛca¹ (i.e. a R̥gvedin) chant a sāman'? No other than the Udgātṛ should chant the whole (mahāvratā laud); that is (something) complete; in completeness they gain a firm support.

¹ As the Maitrāvaruṇa and, properly speaking, also the Brāhmaṇācchamsin.—This sentence alludes to V. 6. 2.

7. Having chanted in the havirdhānashed 'the head,' they should, taking hold of each other, go in a westerly direction; then, having gone round the dhiṣṇyas, to the south of them, and having taken their seat behind the dhiṣṇya of the Maitrāvaruṇa, they should chant the rathantara (sāman) of fifteenfold stoma; then they should go together in a northerly direction behind the dhiṣṇya of the Hotṛ and, having seated themselves behind the dhiṣṇya of the Brāhmaṇācchamsin, they should chant the brhat of seventeenfold stoma; then, having again gone out (of the sadas) along the same way by which they had entered (it), they should go round the agnidhra, to the north of it, and, having taken their seat behind the

g ā r h a p a t y a (i.e. the śālāmukhiya), they should chant 'the tail' of twenty-one-fold stoma; then, having again entered (the sadas) along the same way, by which they had left it, they should seat themselves each on his own place, and the Udgātr, having mounted the throne-seat, should chant 'the trunk'¹.

¹ This, then, is the ritual recommended in contrast to the one formerly (V. 8. 1-5) described, by the author of the Brāhmaṇa. In this way there is still a connection between the sāman and those of the ṛtvij's, by whom, according to the formerly described, but now rejected ritual, it should be chanted. The ritual of § 7 enjoins the chanting of the whole mahāvratā to the Udgātr alone. The plural is due to the fact, that the Prastotr and Pratihartṛ also take part in the chanting. The words at the end: *te... upaviśya... udgātātmanodgāyati* contain an anacoluthon caused by the desire to indicate here the seat of the Udgātr. Strictly speaking, the text ought to run: *te... upaviśya... ātmanā stuviran, āsandīm āruhyodgātā stuvita*.—To the ritual here described refers the author of Taitt. Saṃh. VII. 5. 8. 4: *pañcadhā viniśadya stuvanti*: 'having taken their seat on five different places.' Which are these places, is now apparent from Pañc. br. V. 6. 7. The commentary of Sāyaṇa here is utterly insufficient. Unknown to the Sāmāgas is the prescription of TS. VII. 5. 8. 4 that the Chanters should perform the first five stotriyas standing, the following five sitting. Practically this seems impossible, since the *viśvutī* is to be marked on the garment by means of the little wooden pegs. The expression of TS. I. c. 4 *ekaikayāstulayā samāyanti* (cp. note on V. 6. 5 s. f.) seems to be in contradiction to the preceding words. Here we have a mixing-up of the two possibilities proposed by the Pañc. br.—We see from this § 7, that the essential part of the mahāvratā laud is the *ātman*, 'the trunk'; it is only for the chant of this piece that the Udgātr takes his seat on the *āsandī*.

8. The wives (of the Sacrificers, i.e. of the partakers of the session) accompany the (chant of the rājana) by (playing on) 'apaghātīlās'¹; the wives thereby fulfil the office of priests (whilst they think): 'let us go simultaneously to the world of heaven'.

¹ Behind the Choristers (on them cp. C. H. § 134. d, page 173) the wives of the Yajamānas take their seat; each of them has two instruments, a *kāṇḍaviṇā* and a *picchorā*; on these they play all together alternately, first on the *kāṇḍaviṇā*, then on the *picchorā*. The *kāṇḍaviṇā* is a flute of bamboo, the *picchorā* a guitar, which is beaten by means of a plectrum, *Lāṭy*. IV. 2. 5-7, Drāhy. XI. 2. 6-8. The Jaim. br. (cp. 'Das Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa in Auswahl' No. 165) enumerates the following instruments; *karkari, alābu, vakrā, kapiśireṇī aiśiki, apāghātīlīkā* (cp. Āp., below), *viṇā kaṭyapī* (cp. Ath. S. IV. 37. 4: *āghātīlīkā karkaryaḥ* 'cymbals and lutes,' Whitney). Āp. XXI. 17. 6, 19 names three instruments: *apāghātīlīkā, tambalaviṇā* and *piccholā*: the second is according to R. Garbe (see his Introduction to Āp. vol. III, page VIII) a tamil guitar. Baudh. XVI. 20: 286. 9-10; 267. 9-10 names also three instruments: *āghātī, piccholā* and *karkarikā*, on which cp. the Karmāntesūtra (Baudh. XXVI.

17. s.f.); Śāṅkh. XVII. 3. 12 has: *ghāṭakarkarir avaghaṭarikāḥ kāṇḍaviṇḍāḥ picchorā itī*, read perhaps *āghāṭarikir avaghaṭa*°, etc.; but the following passage (sūtra 15-17) is rather uncertain.

9. In every house (of all the Sacrificers) food is being prepared¹. Now, if they should ask: 'wherefore do they prepare this?'² they should answer: 'these Sacrificers will eat food.'³

¹ During the other days of the year Brāhmins are to be fed in the house of the Gr̥hapati (?), but on this day this should take place in the house of all the partakers of the session.

² Or: 'What are they doing there?'

³ Viz. in yonder world.

10. Who speaks evil of those that have been initiated¹, takes a third part of their food (on himself), who eats their food, a third part, the ants a third part.

¹ Viz. of those who have undergone the *dikā*-rite=the partakers of the sattra.

² The stress is to be laid evidently on the second third, as this § must be connected with the preceding one.

11. They perform with the *parimāds*; the *parimāds* are the skin and the hair of the mahāvratā; having thereby gained the skin and the hair of the mahāvratā, they retain it (viz. skin and hair)¹.

¹ The śruti quoted by Sāyaṇa: *yad etān ha* (read: *yādrg aha*) *vai puruṣo devebhyah karoti tādrg asmai devāḥ kurvanti* is Jaim. br. II. 386. On our passage cp. Jaim. br. II. 403: 'as man's hairs, nails, hairs on the body, beard, thus are they (viz. the *parimāds*) of it' (viz. of the mahāvratā) and TBr. I. 2. 6. 4-5: *sarveṇa saha stuvanti, sarveṇa hy ātmanātmānvī, sahotpatanty; ekaikām uochiṣṣanty ātman hy aṅgāni baddhāni; na vā etena sarvaḥ puruṣo; yad ita ito lomāni dato nakhān parimādaḥ kriyante, tāny eva tena pratyupyante*, i.e. 'they chant together the whole (mahāvratā laud), for through the whole 'trunk' he becomes possessed of a trunk; together they fly (as birds) upward; they each leave over one (of his stotriya-verses, cp. supra V. 6. 4), for on the trunk the limbs are fastened. Man, however, is not complete thereby (i.e. by the possession of solely limbs and trunk); that he gets here and here (i.e. on his limbs and trunk) hairs, teeth, nails (thereby he now becomes complete); the *parimāds* are practised, thereby these (hairs, teeth, nails) are fixed on (his body)'. I suppose the text has not been handed down correctly, as the accusatives *lomāni dato nakhān* hang in the air. Perhaps we should read *kurvanti* instead of *kriyante*: 'in that the *parimāds* bring about here and here hair, teeth, nails,' etc. For the rest, the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa raises the surmise, that in this context the word *parimādaḥ* may have a meaning different from the usual one (cp. excursus on V. 4) and that it indicates the music accompanying the chant: after the description of the lute the Jaim. br. II 46. has:

athaitā anyāḥ parimādaḥ kriyante, and II. 404: *athaitā vācaḥ pravadanāḥ keudrāḥ parimādaḥ*, whereupon follows the description of the musical instruments.

12. They string the lute; the lute is the end¹ and the mahāvratā is the end²; thereby they salute by its music³ the end by means of the end.

¹ As it is the last or most perfect of all the instruments.

² The end of the year, the last day (but one).

³ *abhivādayanti* 'they salute:' and also: 'they play, make resound.'

13. It is provided with a hundred strings, man, forsooth, has a life of a hundred years, has a hundred powers¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 45, 418, Kāth. XXXIV. 5: 39. 10, TS. VII. 5. 9. 2.—The *vāṇa* is an instrument of wood, according to Śāṅkh. consisting of a kind of crate and a handle (cross-bar?); it is covered with the skin of a red ox, hairs on the outside, it has ten holes at its back side, over each of which ten strings are fastened; these strings are manufactured of *muñjā* or *darbha* grass. The strings are touched by the Udgātr by means of a reed or a piece of bamboo (with its leaves), that is bent of itself (not by the hand of man): *indrenatayā* (var. *indrana* °) *iṣikayā*, Jaim. br., and from this text the word is taken over by Lāṭy.-Drāhy. (On this word cp. note 3 on XV. 5. 21). The Udgātr does not properly play on this instrument, having touched the strings (see § 14) with the plectrum he orders a Brāhmin to play on it, Drāhy. XI. 1. 1-10, cp. Āp. XXI. 18. 9, Śāṅkh. XVII. 3. 1-11.

14. He should grate on it¹ in upward direction muttering the formulas: 'for out-breathing (I grate on thee); for in-breathing (I grate on) thee; for through-breathing (I grate on) thee.' Having obtained thereby the out-breathing, the in-breathing and the through-breathing they retain these.

¹ He should touch the strings with the plectrum; probably this must be done thrice, each time with one of the formulas. The Jaim. br. prescribes the formulas: *mā no jyotiḥ, vāk satyam, mā no bhadrāḥ*.

15. Females¹, bearing water-jars go² around the mārjālīya³, (calling out:) 'here is honey, here is honey.'⁴ Accompanied by loud noise they thereby, having become birds, go simultaneously to the world of heaven.

¹ Female slaves, at least five, at highest fifty or twenty five.

² 'Dance,' according to Baudh. Āp.

³ Sunwise they go round according to Drāhy.-Lāṭy.; first thrice withershins (*apradakṣiṇam*), afterwards silently sunwise, according to Śāṅkh.

⁴ According to Baudh. and Āp. this call: *haimahā, idam madhu* is the refrain of a longer chant, the text of which is given by the Sūtrakāras of the Yajurveda.

V. 7.

(The gavāṃ ayana, continued: the gaurivita and other sāmāns during the year.)

1. The Gods divided (distributed) the Voice, what pith of it was left over, that became the gaurivita (sāman)¹. This (pith, i.e. this sāman) revolves along with the anuṣṭubh²; the anuṣṭubh is Voice, the gaurivita is the pith of Voice.

¹ Grāmegeya V. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 168=RS. VII. 69. 4.

² The gaurivita occurs on each day of the whole year's session viz. in the anuṣṭubh part of the śrībhāgavāṃsānā laṅg. op. Arṣeyakalpa, Einl. page XXIV.

2. But that they chant day after day the gaurivita, they thereby bring into the Voice the pith of the Voice.

3. He who thus, speaks with a pith-full voice¹.

¹ With a voice that is rich in pith, not 'dry' or harsh.

4. It has two 'raisings'¹; these are the two that look out for a stopping-place in the (journey to the) world of heaven; by means of the first (former) they finish the first (former) day, by means of the following (the second), they pass, in chanting, across² to the following day.

¹ *dvayudāsam, udāsa=utkṣepa: utkṣepo nāma dīrghaviśeṣaḥ*; probably the notation *satyā*²3123 is meant, which occurs twice in the gaurivita. Instead of *avasānadāsaṁ* read *avasānadārāṁ* op. XI. 5. 19 (which is identical with our §) and Jaim. br. II. 424: 'the gaurivita forsooth is (that part of the sacrifice) which has relation to the to-morrow; what has relation to the to-morrow, is: progeny, cattle and the world of heaven. Just as one who has good knowledge of fields comes up to a village, thinking: 'here is a good path, along it we will go; here is a good ford, by it we will set across; here is a good dwelling, here we will dwell,' in this same way these two raisings of the gaurivita wander (before the journeying troop) (as) the two (persons) that look out for a stopping-place;' the restored text runs: *etaḥ dha vai yajñasya śvastanāṃ yad gaurivitaṃ, prajā śvastanāṃ, paśavaḥ śvastanāṃ, svargo lokāḥ śvastanāṃ sa yathā kṣetrājño grāmaḥ dhāṃsyed: adaḥ sugaṃ, tena yāsyāmo, 'daḥ suviraṃ, tena vāsyāmo, 'daḥ suvasaṃ, tad vāsyāma ity, evam etau gaurivitasya yodhāv avasānadārāṁ carataḥ*; that here also *avasānadārāṁ* (the ma. has *dārāṁ*) is the correct reading, is proved by Jaim. br. III. 17: 'just as in ordinary life two (persons) looking out for a stopping-place find a stopping-place (*avasānta*), so find these two raisings of the gaurivita the to-morrow for the Gods;.. one of these raisings is the person looking out for a stopping-place, *avasānta ityāḥ*.

It is herewith just as if one were to settle down after reaching grass and water that been looked for.'

² The translation of *abhyativadati* (which occurs again VIII. 3. 6) would be in German: 'sie reden hinüber zum nächsten Tage.'

5. The gaurivita is (that part) of the sacrifice which has relation to the to-morrow; if they were to let loose (i.e. not to practise during the whole year) the gaurivita, there would be for them neither to-morrow nor progeny.

6. 'The other¹ (part of the) sacrifice,' they say, 'comes to an end, but the Voice has no finish.' In that there is day by day the gaurivita, they thereby again bring into action the Voice for themselves².

¹ Is 'other' used here as ἄλλος, 'or, with śāyaṇa to be taken in the sense of *vāgrahitayajña*?

² The gaurivita being the pith of the Voice, see § 1.

7. Day by day there is the (sāman) that has the word *sva*r ('heaven') for its finale¹.

¹ The *suśānasāman*, Grāmegeya XVII. 1. 26, composed on SV. I. 572=RS. IX. 106.10, chanted on different verses; the finale (e) *upā* of the Grāmegeya is to be changed into (e) *suvar*, cp. Lāty. VII. 10. 1 and 7.

8. To the region of the Gods ascend they who undertake (i.e. practise) the sāman with the word *sva*r as finale. 'He verily, causes the participants of a sattra to undertake a sacrificial session,' they say, 'who makes them ascend to the region of the Gods.' No one sitting¹ in the region of the Gods comes to distress. In that there is day by day the sāman with the word *sva*r as finale, they suffer no distress whatever.

¹ *āśināḥ* is used because of the idea implied in *sattra* 'session.'

9. 'They verily swerve from this world,' they say, 'who practise the sāman with the word *sva*r as finale. (But this objection is of no value, for) in that they by means of a verse¹ undertake (i.e. chant) (the word) *sva*r², they get a firm support in this world, in that (there is) the e-sound, they get a firm support in the intermediate region, in that they by means of a sāman (chant the word *sva*r), they get a firm support in yonder world. In all the worlds they get a firm support in chanting the svarṇidhana (sāman).

¹ *ṛc* is equal to earth, *sāman* to heaven or sky; cp. the well-known mantra: *amo 'ham aśmī sū tvam* etc.

² I propose to read : *avar upayanti* instead of *avarūpam yanti*. The expression *avar upayanti* used à double entente, meaning also 'they get to heaven.'

³ The *nidhana* being *e suvar*, cp. note 1 on § 7.

10. It is the *suññāna* (*sāman*)¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 (on § 8).

11. The Gods, in going to the world of heaven, were afraid of ignorance¹; they saw this *suññāna* (*sāman*) ('knowledge giving *sāman*'), and thereby attained knowledge. In that there is day by day the *suññāna* (*sāman*), they attain knowledge.

¹ Probably : 'were afraid lest they should not find their way heavenward.'

V. 8.

(The *sāmāna* that must be chanted during year, continued.)

1. They who feed the Voice with food, become eaters of food, they who let it (the Voice) be parched, get parched up.

2. The *gaurivita*, the *śyāvāśva* (and) the *nihava*, these *sāmāna*s are the food of the Voice, of these the Voice is the food; in that these *sāmāna*s do not fall off¹ (i.e. are used day by day during the whole year), they thereby feed the Voice with food and so they all become eaters of food.

¹ According to this *Brāhmaṇa* the three *sāmāna*s here designated, should day by day be chanted in the *anuṣṭubh*-part (= *vāc*, cp. V. 7. 1). For the *gaurivita* (and the *suññāna*) this rule holds in the ritual of the *Ārṣeyakalpa*, not for the *śyāvāśva* and the *nihava*. How is this incongruency to be explained?

3. Stepping on and stepping off they are : stepping on and stepping off verily is a characteristic feature of the Voice¹.

¹ The meaning of this sentence is obscure to me.

4. There is day by day the *plava* (*sāman*)¹.

¹ According to *Sāyana* day by day in the *brhatī* part of the midday service. I do not find it in the *Ārṣeyakalpa*.

5. A sea they cross, who enter upon the (sacrifice of a) year; he, verily, who without a boat (*plava*) crosses the sea, does not come out of it; that there is the *plava* (*sāman*), is for reaching the world of heaven¹.

¹ Cp. XIV. 5. 17.

6. By (the words of the finale of the sāman) : 'may we overcome all difficulties' ¹ they overcome what by them is wrongly chanted or recited (in stotra or śastra).

¹ These words are the nidhana of the plava, Grāmegeyagāna XIV. 1. 34, see the edition of Calcutta Vol. II, page 75.—The § is identical with XIV. 5. 18.

7. There is the (sāman) with the finale *okaḥ* ('house'), at the head (i.e. beginning) of the six-day-period ¹.

¹ See Ārṣeyakalpa I 2 end: *pra sunvānāyāndhasa* (SV. II. 736-738) *iti... auṣṇiham okonidhanam ekasyām* (on II 737). The okonidhana, Grāmegeya X. 1. 29, is composed on SV. I. 382; it has the word *okaḥ* as finale.

8. To the farthest distance get they who go to the end of the six-day-period; that there is the sāman with the word 'house' (*okaḥ*) as finale, is for knowing (the way) ¹.

¹ *okonidhana* meaning also, 'having a house for (i.e. at) the end.'

9. When one arrives at his own house, he then knows the way in every direction, all is (as clear as) day ¹ for him.

¹ *divā* cp. VIII. 1. 13. and Chand. up. III. 11. 3.

V. 9.

(The time for the consecration: *dīkṣā*.)

1. On the *aṣṭakā* par excellence ¹ they should undergo the consecration.

¹ *ekāṣṭakā*. After each full-moon the eighth day is an *aṣṭakā*; the *aṣṭakā* par excellence is that *aṣṭakā* which falls after the Māghī purnamāsī, i.e. one week before the beginning of the new year, as it seems, cp. Āp. grhs. XXI. 10 etc.—This whole ninth khaṇḍa (on which see Weber, 'die vedischen Nachrichten über die Nakṣatra' page 341 sqq.) agrees almost verbatim with TS. VII. 4. 8.

2. The *aṣṭakā* par excellence is the spouse of the year ¹, during this ² night (=day), verily, it (the year) dwells with her (with its spouse the *Ekāṣṭakā*); having thereby obviously taken hold of the year, they undergo the consecration.

¹ Ath. S. III. 10. 2: *saṃvatsarasya yā patnī*, ib. 8: *saṃvatsaraḥ patir ekāṣṭake tava*.

² Read *atāh* instead of *gatāh*.

3. Of this (term) this is a defective feature that they descend into the water ¹ without delight ².

¹ Viz. at the avabhṛtha, the lustral bath which would then fall after a year, in winter-time.

² Op. Jaim. br. II. 373: *seva tu paricakṣā yad apo 'nabhinandantaḥ śīṣīre vabhrītham adbhāvayanti* and Kauṣ. br. XIX 3: *saṃvepamānā avabhṛthād udāyanti*.

4. In regard to (a part) of the year that has been torn asunder they undergo the consecration, who undergo the consecration at the aṣṭakā par excellence¹.

¹ Because the *dīkṣā* would fall partly in the old, partly in the new year, the *dīkṣā*-days being twelve in number.

5. They are the two seasons that are called the last (of the year)¹; in regard to (a part) of the year that is unhappy² they undergo the consecration, who undergo the consecration with regard to the two seasons that are called the last of the year.

¹ I combine the words of § 4: *antaṇāmānāv rītū bhavataḥ* (so is to be read instead of *bhavate*) with § 5. The *dīkṣā*, undertaken on the *ekāṣṭakā*, falls in the last two seasons of the year, which are to be regarded as one whole.

² Being the last: *anta*.

6. Therefore the consecration is not to be undertaken on the aṣṭakā par excellence.

7. In Phālguna (month)¹ they should undergo the consecration.

¹ On Phālguna full-moon-day.

8. The Phālguna (full-moon-day) is the head (i.e. the beginning) of the year; at the head (the beginning of the year) having thereby taken hold of the year they are consecrated.

9. Of this (term) this is a defective feature, that the viṣuvat (day) then falls in with the cloudy (season)¹.

¹ Which would be of bad augurium, because the viṣuvat is the sun. The middle day of the year would thus fall on the śarad month āśvayuja, cp. Weber, op. cit. page 343.

10. On Citra-full-moon they should undergo the consecration.

11. The Citra-full-moon, verily, is the eye of the year; in the head (=at the beginning) is the eye; at the head (=in the beginning of the year) having thereby taken hold of the year they are consecrated. This term has no defective feature.

12. Four days before the day of full-moon they should undergo the consecration.

13. Their buying of the soma (then) falls together with the aṣṭakā par excellence; thereby they do not lose the aṣṭakā par excellence¹.

¹ The *dikṣā* lasting twelve days and the *somakrayana* following immediately after the *dikṣā*, this last ceremony would, if the *dikṣā* were to begin four days before Citrā-full-moon, fall not on the *ekāṣṭakā*, but on the *aṣṭakā* after Citrafull-moon, the *ekāṣṭakā* being the eighth day after Māgha-full-moon (see on V. 9. 1). I guess that §§ 12 and 13 had to follow originally immediately after § 2. Of the ritualistic Sūtras Apastamba is somewhat uncertain about the question which *paurṇamāsī* is meant in TS.; his text (XXI. 15. 5, 6) runs: *caturāhe purastāt paurṇamāsyai dikṣeran | māghya ity āśmarathyaḥ | caitrya ity ālekhanah*. More explicit is Baudh. XVI. 13: 280. 5. sqq.: *te caturāhe purastāt māghyai paurṇamāsyai dikṣante; teṣāṃ ekāṣṭakāyaṃ krayaḥ saṃpadyata, itī nu yadi samāṃ avijñāya dikṣante; yady u vā etasyāṃ evaīkāṣṭakāyāṃ samāṃ vijijñāsan* (according to the ritual of XIV. 13: 176. 6-16), *caturāha eva purastāt phālgunyai vā cāitryai vā paurṇamāsyai dikṣante, teṣāṃ aparapakṣasyāśtamāyaṃ krayaḥ saṃpadyate, tenaikāṣṭakāṃ na chaṃbaṭkurvanti*. Baudhāyana, then, speaks strongly in favour of my surmise. For the rest the Jaim. br. (II. 373), disapproving of the *ekāṣṭakā* for the same reason as the Pañc. br. (see note 2 on § 3), recommends for the *dikṣā* the term of five or six days after new-moon in the month Phālguna.

14. For them¹ the *sutyā* (i.e. the Soma pressing, the beginning of the Soma feast days) falls on the first half (of the month, i.e. in the half of the waxing moon). The months are one after another finished in the first half (of the month), they rise in the first half; after them, having risen, cattle and herbs rise and lucky words are spoken (spread) about them: 'these partakers of the session have succeeded'¹. They do succeed.

¹ Viz. if they undertake the *dikṣā* four days before full-moon (either phālgunī or caitrī).

V. 10.

(The years-rite with dismissed day-rites:
utsarginām ayanam.¹)

¹ Compare TS. VII. 5, 6 and 7, Kāth. XIII. 7, Lāty. IV. 8. 8-23, Drāhy. VIII. 4. 4. 8-28, Baudh. XVII. 22, Āp. XXI. 24, Śaṅkh. XIII. 20.

1. They who practise 'dismissal'¹, make swell (or 'strengthen') the year.

¹ They who dismiss (remove, abandon) the ritual of certain days out of the year-rite, cp. note on V. 10. 4 and the text of V. 10. 5.

2. If no dismissal out of it is made, the year is like an inflated leathern bag (i.e. like a leathern bag filled with air); if they did not practise dismissal, they would die of stranguline.

¹ Cp. TS. VII. 5. 6. 2: *yad ahar noterjeyur yathā dṛtir upanaddho vipataty evaṁ saṁvatsaro vipateti* and Jaim. br. II. 393: *yo vai pūrṇa (i.e. pūrṇe) āvapati vi vā vai tat patati pra vā śīryate*.

3. The year is out-breathing¹, the months are in-breathing¹; in that they practise dismissal they put their in-breathing into their out-breathing². The consecrated one who dies before the normal time of life, is afflicted by the distress of the year out of which no dismissal has been made.

¹ *prāṇa* as the counter-part of *udāna* (usually this is *apāna*), as for instance Sat. br. XI. 2. 1. 1. The months are compared with in-breathing, because they make, as it were, holes in the year for the month.

² Elsewhere it is considered as a bad occurrence when the *udāna* passes into the *prāṇa*. Sat. br. XI. 5. 3. 9: when the *gārhapatya*-fire is extinguished... *udānaḥ prāṇam apīyati*. The thought of § 3 is more clearly expressed in the Jaim. br. II. 393: 'from a vacuum (the lungs) the out-breathing starts forth. Prajāpati is the year, his out-breathings are the full-moon-days; by dismissing the full-moon days, they make for Prajāpati's out-breathing a way to pass out' (*prajāpāter eva tā prāṇān uterjante*).

4. Regarding this they say: 'must dismissal¹ take place or not?'

¹ According to Baudh. and Āpastamba five days are to be dismissed in the first half of the year (before the *viṣuvat*-day), and five days in the second half (after the *viṣuvat*-day), viz. five *jyotis*-days: the first day of each first *abhiplava-ṣaḍaha* in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th month, and after the *viṣuvat* the last day of each first *prāthya-ṣaḍaha* in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and, in the 12th month, the last day of the last (3rd) *abhiplava-ṣaḍaha* (a *jyotis*-day). In the first and seventh month there is no *utsarga*. The ritual thus falling out is replaced by the offering of a he-goat to Prajāpati and different *puroḥāsas*, Baudh. XVII. 22: 301. 7—302. 7, Āp. XXI. 24. 1—25. 4.

5. In case they should prefer to practise dismissal, they should dismiss the *ukthas*¹; thereby dismissal takes place and (at the same time) does not take place².

¹ Cp. Āp. XXI. 25. 6: *ukthāni vā (vā uterjeyuḥ)*. The *uktha*-stotras and corresponding *śastras* and *grahas* of the *uktha*-days should be dismissed. The statement given here finds, as it seems, its explanation in the *Sūtra* of Drśhy. Lāṭy. I. c., and cp. Varadarāja on *Aṇeyakalpa* I. 7. a1 (page 12, line 3 of the edition), where it is set forth that the dismissal should take place in this way, that in each

month the 6th day of the three opening abhiplava-ṣaḍahas should be ukthyas, but the 8th day of the last ṣaḍaha an agniṣṭoma. Now, as the ukthastotras at the end of the 6th day are optional (cp. Ārṣeyakalpa l.c.), it can be said that by doing so, on the one hand, *utsarga* is made, and, on the other hand, is not made.

² Cp. Āp. l. c. 7.

6. But they say also: 'it is to be made a 'one-and-three' stoma¹. Thereby (on the one side) dismissal has been obviously brought about, but on the other side, they press out the soma' (i.e. they perform sacrifices of soma).²

¹ The day, on which they agree to practise dismissal, should be made an *ekatrika* stoma (cp. below, XVI. 16), consisting of stomas alternately of one stotriya and of three stotriyas. This is another way to obtain *utsarṣtam* and at the same time *anutsarṣtam*, cp. Dr̥shy. VIII. 4. 11—14. (Dhanvin is to be read: so 'yam stotriyālopo nāmotsarga iti), and Āp. XXI. 21. 5, Śāṅkh. XIII. 20. 4.

² The printed text has *abhyutsunvanti*; although this reading is repeated in the Commentary, it cannot be right, the *s* and *n* are not accounted for, and, moreover, a compound *abhyutsunoti* does not exist. Now, the Commentary on Lāṭy. IV. 8. 13 cites this passage with *abhyurusunvanti*; that an *u* must be read is proved by the Leyden MS., which rightly, as it seems to me, presents: *abhy u tu sunvanti* (*u* 'but', *tu* 'nevertheless'). The *ekatrika* soma is a pressing, is a sacrifice of soma.

7. 'There are, forsooth, holes in the year of those,' they say, 'who dismiss a stoma'¹.

¹ Viz. who shorten a stoma in the manner described above, §§ 5. 6.

8. They take hold of (i.e. they immolate) a victim; of the stoma even they thereby take hold, for the victim is a stoma¹.

¹ Because both are destined to offer homage to the Gods; probably the he-goat destined for Prajāpati is meant, cp. note 1 (end) on V. 10. 2, and TS. VII. 5. 7. 4, Śāṅkh. XIII. 20. 8.

9. On the day immediately before that day on which they intend to practise dismissal, they drive away the calves from (the mother-cows)¹. On the (following) morning they immolate the victim; they proceed with its omentum², then with the savana-puroḍāsa, prepared on eight kapālas³, for Agni, then with the coagulated sour milk destined for Indra, then with a mess of boiled rice (a *caru*) destined for the All-gods. Thereby the morning service comes about⁴.

¹ To obtain the milk for the sāmṇāyya offering to Indra, cp. C. H. § 110.—Instead of *śva utsarṣṭāh sma iti* read *śva utsarṣṭāh sma iti*.

² Cp. C. H. § 141. c.

³ Cp. C. H. § 143 and cp. § 121.

⁴ Cp. TS. VII. 5. 7. 2-3, Baudh. XVII. 22: 301. 3-12, Āp. XXI. 24. 3-7.

10. They then proceed with the paśupuroḍāśa prepared on eleven kapālas¹, then with the savana-puroḍāśa on eleven kapālas², then with a puroḍāśa prepared on eleven kapālas destined for (Indra) accompanied by the Maruts, then with a mess of boiled rice destined for Indra. Thereby the midday-service comes about³.

¹ Cp. C. H. § 185.

² Cp. C. H. § 186.

³ Cp. TS. I. c. 3. Baudh. § 301. 12-15, Āp. I. c. 8.

11. They then proceed with the offering of the victim, then with the savana-puroḍāśa prepared on twelve kapālas, then with a puroḍāśa prepared on twelve kapālas destined for the All-gods, then with a mess of boiled rice destined for Agni and the Maruts. Thereby the third service comes about¹.

¹ Cp. TS. I. c. 3, Baudh. I. c. 301. 15—302. 1, Āp. I. c. 9.

12. Having proceeded with the pṛṣadājya they perform the patni-samyājas¹.

¹ Cp. C. H. §§ 246, 252, Baudh. I. c. 302. 1-2, Āp. I. c. 12.

SIXTH CHAPTER.

(In the Chapters VI—IX. 2 the jyotiṣṭoma, ukthya, atirātra, i.e. the *prakṛti* of all the ekāhas and ahinas is described.)

(The jyotiṣṭoma - agniṣṭoma .)

(VI. 1, 2: Origin of the sacrifice, its stoma.s.)

VI. 1.

1. Prajāpati desired: 'may I be more (than one), may I be reproduced.' He saw that agniṣṭoma and practised it; by it he created the creatures.

2. It was by means of the eleventh laud (stotra) of the agniṣṭoma that he created them and by means of the eleventh month of the year;

then he laid hold of (seized)¹ them by means of the twelfth laud and the twelfth month of the year.

¹ *paryagr̥hṇāt*, meaning as VI. 5. 14.

3. Therefore the creatures (the women), having borne their young ones during ten months, bring them forth in the eleventh month and do not bear them beyond the twelfth (month); for by means of the twelfth (stotra and month) they were seized. He, then, who knows this, gets the (born) children and brings forth the unborn ones¹.

¹ *pra jātā janayati* probably with the Leyden ms. is to be corrected, read: *prājātā janayati*, cp. TS. VII. 1. 1. 3.

4. From these (creatures) being seized (by Prajāpati) the mule went forth¹; he went after it and took away its seed²; this he wiped off on (transferred to) the mare³; therefore the mare has double seed⁴, therefore the mule is barren, for its seed had been taken away.

¹ Litt: 'passed beyond' *atyakrāmat*, cp. *atyapravata* of TS. VII. 1. 1. 2, which passage is nearly identical with PBr.

² Read *ādatta* instead of *ādattā*.

³ Read *tad vaḍabāyāṃ nyamār̥ tasmād*, etc.

⁴ As it brings forth a horse and a mule, cp. Śat. br. VI. 3. 1. 23.

5. Therefore it is not fit to be given as a sacrificial fee, for it exceeded (i.e. went beyond) the sacrifice¹, it could (however,) be the sacrificial fee for an excessive (or redundant) (sacrifice)², for congruence's sake: it must be given at the laud of a ṣoḍaśin; the ṣoḍaśin, forsooth, is an excessive (or 'redundant') sacrifice; he (then) gives at an excessive (sacrifice) an excessive (sacrificial fee).

¹ 'Prajāpati is the sacrifice' (see e.g. Maitr. S. III. 6. 5: 65. 3).

² One that exceeds the measure of a normal sacrifice, as does the ṣoḍaśin with its sixteenth laud.

³ Cp. on VI. 1. 1-5 Oertel in Transactions of the Connecticut Acad. of Arts Vol. XV, page 176 sqq., where the corresponding passage of J. Br. is given.

6. He (Prajāpati) wished: 'may I create the sacrifice.' Out of his mouth he created (let forth) the ninefold (nineversed) stoma; along with it of the metres the gāyatrī came into existence, of the deities Agni, of the men the Brahmin, of the seasons the spring¹. Therefore, of the stomas the ninefold one is the mouth (or the beginning or 'the chief one'), of the metres the gāyatrī, of the deities Agni, of the men

the Brāhmin, of the seasons the spring¹ Therefore, of the stomas the ninefold one is the mouth (or 'the beginning', or 'the chief one'), of the metres the gāyatrī, of the deities Agni, of the men the Brāhmin, of the seasons the spring. Therefore the Brāhmin by his mouth (his word) is strongest, for he is created from the mouth (of Prajāpati)².

¹ A Brāhmin must perform the upanayana and establish his sacred fires in the spring.

² With this and the following §§ cp. TS. VII. 1. 1. 4—6.

7. Strong with his mouth (his word) is he who knows this.

8. Out of his breast, his arms, he created the fifteenfold (or fifteen-versed) (stoma); along with it of the metres the triṣṭubh came into existence, of the deities Indra, of the men the Noble, of the seasons the summer¹. Therefore the stoma for a noble is the fifteenfold one, his metre is the triṣṭubh, his season the summer. Therefore his strength lies in his arms, for he is created from the arms (of Prajāpati).

¹ A Kṣatriya must perform the upanayana and establish his sacred fires in the summer.

9. Strong with his arms is he who knows this.

10. Out of his middle, his membrum virile¹, he created the seventeen-fold (stoma), along with it of the metres the jagatī came into existence, of the deities the All-gods, of the men the Peasants, of the seasons the raining season². Therefore the Peasant, although he is lived upon³, does not decrease, for he is created from the membrum virile. Therefore he is rich in cattle, for the All-gods are his deity⁴ and the jagatī is his metre and the rainy season is his season⁵. Therefore the Brāhmin and the Noble must live upon him, for he is created (from the part) below (them).

¹ 'From the middle, the belly,' TS.

² A Vaiśya must perform the upanayana and establish his sacred fires in the rainy season.

³ By Brāhmaṇa and Kṣatriya.

⁴ Who are a plurality.

⁵ In which season cattle accrues.

11. Out of his feet, his firm support, he created the twenty-one-fold (stoma); along with it of the metres the anuṣṭubh came into existence, of the deities none, of the men the Śūdra. Therefore the Śūdra

is, it is true, rich in cattle, but excluded from the sacrifice, for he has no deity, as no deity had come into existence after him. Therefore he does not bring it farther than to the washing of the feet¹, for he is created out of the feet (of Prajāpati). Therefore the twenty-one-fold of the stoma is the firm support²; for it is created out of his firm footing (the feet of Prajāpati). Therefore they³ do not transpose⁴ the anuṣṭubh along with the metres⁵.

¹ Of the three higher castes, see *a.g.* Hir. grhs. I. 12. 19.

² It is the last stoma of the agniṣṭoma (the yajñāyājñīya), on which the whole Soma-feast is resting (*pratiṣṭhāti*).

³ The Chanters.

⁴ In the vyūḍha-dvādaśāha, op. Ait. br. IV. 27, Śat. br. IV. 5. 9, TS. VII. 2. 8.

⁵ I.e. the anuṣṭubh metre is not transposed along with (*anu*) the gāyatrī, triṣṭubh and jagatī, but it retains its own place in the vyūḍha dvādaśāha.

12. For the sake of separating good and bad (prosperity and adversity)¹.

¹ In order that the good, the better (*viz.* the gāyatrī and the other two metres) may not be mixed up with the bad, the inferior (*viz.* the anuṣṭubh, sprung out of the feet).

13. Separation of good and bad comes (unto him) who knows this.

VI. 2.

(The stomas of the normal sacrifice.)

1. He, forsooth, who knows the stomas to be provided with an explanation¹, comes into the possession of the explanation¹.

¹ I.e. of the objects, indicated by the explanation in the next following §. Perhaps, though *upadeśanavat* has a different meaning, the one 'being in the possession of a explanation' does not seem to fit in with Kāth. IX. 16 : 119. 15 : *ya evaṃ devān upadeśanād vedopadeśanavān bhavati*.

2. The ninefold (stoma) is the breath¹; the fifteenfold one is the half month²; the seventeenfold one is the year³; the twenty-onefold one is the sun⁴. These are the stomas provided with an explanation; in the possession of the explanation is he who knows this⁵.

¹ The breath being threefold as *prāṇa*, *apāna*, *vyūna*, or, if we take *trivṛt* in the sense of 'containing nine', the seven *prāṇas* in the head: mouth, nose (2), ears (2), eyes (2) and the two in the body, thus Śāyaṇa

² The half-month consisting of fifteen days.

³ The year consisting of seventeen parts, 12 months and 5 seasons.

⁴ The sun is the twenty-first, as there are 12 months, 5 seasons, 3 worlds, the sun being the 21st, see the passage of TS. in note 5.

⁵ Cp. TS. VII. 1. 1. 6: 'the trivṛt is the breath, the pañcadaśa is (equal to) the half months, the saptaśaśa is Prajāpati, three are the worlds and the sun is the twenty-first (=ekaviṃśa stoma); on him (the ekaviṃśa) they repose, in him they have firm support; he who knows this, reposes on him, has firm support in him.'

3. The thrice nine-fold (i.e. twenty-seven-versed) (stoma) is (equal to) these worlds; through the Brāhmaṇa of the thrice-nine-fold (stoma) these worlds are thrice renewed¹.

¹ Meaning doubtful; the words *trīṇavasya vai brāhmaṇena* are passed over in silence by Sāyaṇa, 'On the whole cp. Śat. br. VIII. 7. 2. 17 *sarve hy ete lokāḥ rivṛtaḥ*.

4. He who knows this, gets firm support in these worlds.

5. The thirty-three-fold (stoma), forsooth, is (equal to) the deities: the eight Vasus, the seven Rudras, the twelve Ādityas, Prajāpati and the Vaśatkāra are the thirty-second and thirty-third¹.

¹ *trayastrīṃśau*, a similar kind of elliptic dual is *dvādaśau* IV. 1. 2.

6. A sacrifice at which the Gods are present¹ is performed by him who knows this.

¹ Read *sadevena* as one word.

7. He who knows the ruler, becomes a ruler; the thirty-three-fold is the ruler of the stomas, man is the ruler of animals.

8. Therefore the other animals eat (with their head) bent down, but man (eats in) erect (position), for he is the lord.

9. Ruler over his equals becomes he who knows this.

VI. 3.

(The name jyotiṣṭoma; its stomas.)

1. The agniṣṭoma, forsooth, is the sacrifice.

2. The other sacrifices are performed for (the obtainment of) one (special) desire, (but) the agniṣṭoma for (the obtainment of) all¹.

¹ Cp. a quotation in the Comm. of Sāyaṇa: *ukthyena parikṛāmo yajeta śodasīnā viryakāmo yajeta vājapeyenādhipatyakāmo yajeta*, and Āp. XIV. 1. 2.

3. The agniṣṭoma (comprises) twelve lauds, the year twelve months; in the course of the year the domestic animals bring forth, thereby it is conducive to cattle (and) successful.

4. There are twelve lauds (and) twelve recitations, that makes twenty-four; the year has twenty-four half-months; in the course of the year the animals bring forth, thereby it is conducive to cattle (and) successful.

5. On Agni the laud as well as the recitation reposes¹; thereby it provides spiritual lustre.

¹ The last laud, the yaññyajāñīyastotra, is āgneya and thus also the last recitation: the āgnimāruta śastra.

6. 'Why is the jyotiṣṭoma called thus' they (the theologians) ask. When it is chanted through to the end, it becomes (equal to) the virāj¹ (and) the virāj is the light (*jyotis*) of the metres.

¹ The virāj is a metre of ten syllables (*daśākṣarā vai virāj*, Śat. br. I. 1. 1. 22) and all the stotriya verses of the whole jyotiṣṭoma are 190 in number (9+60 of the morning service, 15+68 of the midday service, 17+21 of the afternoon service), which number being dividable by 10, contains the number of syllables of the virāj, cp. Kauś. br. XV. 5: *virāḍ vā agniṣṭomo, navatiṣatam stotriyāḥ saṃpadyante* and Jaim. br. I. 235: *etad dha vai paramaṃ vācaḥ krāntam yad daśety, etāvad dha paramaṃ vāk cakrame: tad yat paramaṃ vācaḥ krāntam tat sarvam āpnavāniti*; .. *sā vā eṣaiṣāām eva navatiṣatasya stotriyāṇāṃ praśamsā, navatiṣatam hy evaiṣo gniṣṭomaḥ saṃstutaḥ stotriyā bhavanti*; cp. also TS. VII. 1. 1: 'Light is generative; the light of the Gods is Agni; the light of the metres is the virāj, (the light) of the Word (is) the virāj; in Agni it (i.e. the stotra destined for Agni) ends; it becomes the virāj; therefore (this Soma-rite) is called the agniṣṭoma, 'the Light-chant.' With this § cp. X. 2. 2.

7. A light among his equals becomes he who knows this¹.

¹ A light, as *φῶς*=*συνήλια*.

8. The agniṣṭoma, indeed, is the chief sacrifice¹.

¹ Or 'the sacrifice of the chief (God)' viz. Prajāpati, cp. TS. VII. 1. 1. 3-4: 'therefore they say: 'it is the chief sacrifice'. Prajāpati is the chief, for he sacrificed with it at the beginning.'

9. Prajāpati created the beings; these did not yield him the supremacy; he saw that agniṣṭoma and practised it. Thereupon the beings yielded him the supremacy.

10. Him his equals yield the supremacy, who knows this.

11. Now, as regards the saying: 'to the gāyatrī belongs the morning-service, to the triṣṭubh the midday-service, to the jagatī the afternoon-service,'¹ where, then, (does) the fourth metre, the anuṣṭubh, (come in) ?²

¹ This statement is found often e.g. TS. II. 2. 9. 5-6, Śat. br. IV. 2. 5. 20.—Strictly spoken, only the prātaḥsavana is chanted on verses in gāyatrī metre; the mādhyandina savana ends with a triṣṭubh and the trītiya savana with a jagatī, cp. Introduction to the edition of Ārṣeyakalpa, page XXIV. By a highly artificial reasoning the Jaiṇ. br. (I. 242) reduces all the verses of the midday service to triṣṭubhs and all those of the afternoon service to jagatīs: 'of this agniṣṭoma, forsooth, the morning service results in gāyatrī, the midday service in triṣṭubh, the afternoon service in jagatī. The morning service results by itself wholly in the gāyatrī, the four metres (convey) the midday service: the gāyatrī, the brhatī, the kakubh and the triṣṭubh. Of this kakubh of 28 syllables he puts 20 syllables on the gāyatrī; so this (gāyatrī) becomes a triṣṭubh (of 44 syllables); the remaining 8 (syllables of the gāyatrī) he puts on the brhatī (of 36 syllables) and so this (brhatī) becomes a triṣṭubh: the triṣṭubh (of the midday service) is (already) triṣṭubh. The four metres (convey) the evening service: the gāyatrī, the uṣṇih and kakubh, the anuṣṭubh, the jagatī and the brhatī. Of this gāyatrī of 24 syllables he puts 20 syllables on the kakubh (of 28 syllables), so this becomes a jagatī; the four remaining syllables he puts on the uṣṇih (of 28 syllables); this becomes an anuṣṭubh of 32 syllables; the anuṣṭubh is anuṣṭubh; this (anuṣṭubh) he divides in two equal parts and the 16 syllables (obtained in this manner) he puts on the anuṣṭubh (of 32 syllables), so this becomes a jagatī (32+16=48); the following one is of itself (already) a jagatī; the 16 remaining syllables he puts on the brhatī of the yajñāyajñīya; thence results a jagatī of 52 syllables (36+16): four too many for a jagatī; (these) are the four-footed animals, or the teats: the milking of the virāj, or the firm footing (the four feet of the domestic animals).' According to others, however, there are no four syllables left over; three of them are to be reckoned to the verses of the vāmadevya (SV. II. 32-34) and one to those of the yajñāyajñīya, the vāmadevya verses namely are short of three syllables in the padas *kaś tvā satyo madānām*, *abhī ṣu ṇāḥ sakḥinām* and *aviṭā jaritṛṇām*; the yajñāyajñīya verses are short of one syllable in the pada *uta trātā tanūnām*.

12. Along with the suppression of the metres the Sacrificer is suppressed¹.

¹ And therefore the anuṣṭubh also ought to come in.

13. The gāyatrī has eight syllables, the *him*-sound is the ninth; the triṣṭubh has eleven syllables, and the jagatī twelve: by means of the metres he reaches the anuṣṭubh¹, in order that the Sacrificer may not be suppressed.

¹ Of 32 syllables: 8+1+11+12=32.

14. He forsooth, who knows the anuṣṭubh, coming along with the services, to reach everywhere¹ (to share in all), reaches everywhere (shares in all); the anuṣṭubh, indeed, coming along with the services, reaches everywhere; so he who knows this reaches everywhere (shares in all)².

¹ The Petersburg Dict. takes *sarvatrāpi* as one word, an adjective, meaning 'reaching everywhere,' but from *sarvatrāsyāpi* it appears, that *sarvatrāpi* are two words.

² The precise meaning of this § is far from clear to me. The parallel passage of the Jaim. br. (I. 284) runs: 'he who knows the anuṣṭubh to reach everywhere, shares in all that is good: the gāyatrī is of 8, the triṣṭubh of 11, the jagatī of 12 syllables, the word 'voice' (*vāk*) is the nidhana of the yajñāyajñīya; that makes 32; the anuṣṭubh is of 32 syllables. She (the anuṣṭubh) shares in the morning service, in the midday service, in the afternoon service; she shares in the priesthood, in the nobility, in the peasantry; she shares in this world, in the intermediate region, in yonder world. He who knows the anuṣṭubh to share in all, shares in all that is good'. Probably we have here the compound *apibhavati*; from this *api* a quasi substantive is derived.

15. When the nobles undertake a journey, they yoke the strongest of their horses. The ninefold, fifteen-fold, seventeen-fold and twenty-one-fold, these are the strongest of the stomas, these he (the Chanter) yokes (*i.e.* applies), in order to reach the world of heaven.

16. It (*viz.* the agniṣṭoma-jyotiṣṭoma) is a catuṣṭoma¹; the catuṣṭoma, forsooth, is a support²: in order to gain a support (it is practised).

¹ Comprising the (first) four stomas: trivṛt, pañcadaśa, saptaśaśa and ekaviṃśa.

² Because of the number four (four feet of the animals).

VI. 4.

(The special functions of the Udgātṛ: the erection of the pillar.)

1. Prajāpati distributed the strength (life-sap, or food) to the Gods¹; therefrom the udumbara came into existence. Related to Prajāpati, forsooth, is the udumbara, related to Prajāpati is the Udgātṛ. In that through his first² act the Udgātṛ takes hold of the pillar of udumbara (wood), he chooses by means of his own deity himself for the function of officiating priest³.

¹ 'Udumbara (fious glomerata) is *ūrj*', a common equation in the Brāhmaṇas, see VI. 4. 11 and Śat. br. III. 2. 1. 33, VI. 6. 3. 3: *tasmāt sa sarvāṇdraḥ sarvadā keṛi*, further cp. TBr. I. 1. 3. 10: *devā vā ūrjam vyabhajanta; tata udumbara udatiṣṭhat*.

² The erection of the pillar is first act for which the Udgātr is required, see note 2 on the next §.

³ The Udgātr not being 'chosen for the office, as are the other priests (cp. C. H. § 141. b); *vr̥ṇate 'nyān r̥vijo nodgātā (ram)*, Jaim. br. I. 70.

2. He raises it (with the formula): 'Let Dyutāna¹, the son of the Maruts, raise thee; prop the sky! fill the air! make the earth firm'².

¹ Nitāna, Maitr. S., &c.

² See Lāty. I. 7. 1. 3. Dr. l. c. 1-3: 'When he (the Udgātr) is going to set up the pillar of udumbara-wood, he should betake himself to the east of the sacrificial ground, if his dwelling is to the south of it, to the north of the sacrificial ground, if his dwelling be elsewhere (these restrictions are made to prevent the Udgātr from nearing the devayajana from the west side); (he should thereupon enter the sacrificial ground at the north side between utkara and cātvala). Having entered (the sadas) between the two holes destined for the doorposts of the sadas, he should betake himself before (i.e. to the east of) the pillar of udumbara-wood (which is lying with its point to the east) and, standing with his face towards the north (and his back to the south), he should raise it, together with the Adhvaryu, with (the formula): 'Let Dyutāna thee.'—See the references in C. H. § 93. b.

3. He takes hold of it¹ with (the formula): 'I set thee in the seat of Āyu, in the shadow of the Favouring one², in the heart of the ocean'².

¹ Cp. Lāty. I. c. 4, Drāhy. I. c. 4.

² i.e., according to Śāyana, 'the protector of the sacrifice.'

4. Āyu, forsooth, is the sacrifice; for it this seat is prepared.

5. The sacrifice, forsooth, is the one that favours; for it this shadow is prepared.

6. In the middle of the trunk is the heart, therefore in the middle of the sadas the pillar of udumbara-wood is erected.

7. 'Salutation to the ocean! Salutation to the eye¹ of the ocean!' he says²; the ocean, forsooth, is the Voice, the eye¹ of the ocean is the Mind; to these two he thereby brings salutation.

¹ *caheuse, cakeus*, although Lāty., Drāhy. and Jaim. grs. have *caheuse*.

2 'He', the Udgātr mutters this yajus after he has put down the pillar into the hole, Lāty. l. c. 5, Drāhy. l. c. 5.

8. 'May not Yūnarvan¹ leave me' he says; Yūnarvan, forsooth, is the sāman; being about to exercise his priestly function, he thereby brings salutation to the sāman.

¹ The meaning of the word is unknown, Jaim. br. I. 70 has *yonorvām*, Jaim. śrs. *yonorvā*. Sāyaṇa: *yūnārđharcaṣ puruṣaṣ yūnartī prāpnotīti yūnarvā*.—The *vinīyoga* of this yajus is the same as given under the preceding §.

9. He, who, having saluted the sāman in this manner, exercises with the sāman his priestly function, is not deprived of the sāman, nor does the sāman repel him.

10. And he who curses him, comes to distress.

11. 'Strength art thou, the giver of strength; give me strength, put into me strength, give me food, put into me food'¹ (he says); the *sadas*, forsooth, is the belly of Prajāpati, the *udumbara* is strength; in that the (pillar) of *udumbara*-wood is created in the middle of the *sadas*, he brings to his children (and young ones) strength: food in the middle.

¹ An *ity āha* or simple *iti* seems to be missing in the text. The *vinīyoga* as under § 7.

12. Therefore, where this (pillar) becomes worn out¹, then the progeny becomes hungry.

¹ According to Sāyaṇa this refers to the preceding formulas which accompany the setting up of the pillar: if it is set up with these mantras, the pillar will not be worn out and the Sacrificer and his children and cattle will not suffer from hunger: *poṣukā ha tvaī bhavanti*, Jaim. br. I. 71.

13. The food of the Gods is the sāman¹; in the sāman (*i.e.*), in the food he thereby puts strength for the Gods and he himself, resting on strength², thereby distributes strength to his progeny.

¹ Cp. Sāmavidh. br. I. 1. 2: *sa (prajāpatiḥ) vā idam vidvām bhūtam asṛjata, tasya ātmopajīvanam prāyaccha*.

² *ūrjī śrītaḥ*; in the Jaim br. I. 71 and in the Sūtras of Lāty. and Drāhy. the question is moved, whether the Udgātr must lean against the pillar, or not: *upaspṛīyāṁ nopaspṛīyāṁ iti mimāṁsanti*. The conclusion of the Jaim. br. is: *upaspṛīya na vāspṛīyānāvodgayaṁ*; perhaps we must restore *upaspṛīya vāspṛī*: 'leaning lightly against it' because if he did not lean against the pillar, the Udgātr would exclude himself from food (=udumbara).

14. Sitting with his face directed to the north¹ chants the Udgātṛ; he thereby endows the northern quarter with strength. Sitting with his face directed to west¹ chants the Prastotṛ; he thereby endows the western quarter with strength. Sitting with his face directed to the south chants the Pratihartṛ; he thereby endows the southern quarter with strength. Directed to the east the other priests exercise their priestly functions²; therefore this one is the strongest of the quarters, for this (quarter) is favoured by the most (i.e. the plurality of the priests).

¹ The Sūtrakāras agree, with one slight exception: the Prastotṛ seats himself directed to the west, to the north the Udgātṛ; having gone behind (i.e. to the west of) the Udgātṛ, the Pratihartṛ seats himself, regarding the intermediate quarter: the south east, 'Aty. 7. 15. 4—2' D. shy. III. 3. 28, cp. C.H. § 134. d.

² See e.g. Baudh. I. 2. 35. 18: *prāṇmukhaḥ...dājvāni kar-māni karoti.*

15. The theologians say: 'for which cause do the other officiating priests exercise their functions directed to the east but the chanters after they have turned round (to the) different¹ (quarters)?' 'For the seeking of the quarters, for the pleasing of the quarters' he should answer. Therefore food is found in all the quarters, for all the quarters are sought and pleased.

¹ Instead of *viparikramya* the Jaim. br. I. 72 has *viparyāḍṛtya dīṣaḥ*.

VI. 5.

(Continuation: the placing of the dronaka-lāṣa, of the pressing stones, of the strainer; the pravṛta-oblations.)

1. Prajāpati desired: 'may I be more (than one), may I be reproduced'. He languished and out of the head of him who languished the sun was created (or 'came forth', 'came into existence'). This (sun) slew off his head¹; that became the dronakalāṣa², therein the Gods took their soma-draughts. This woe, forsooth, he overlived by his life-time³.

¹ In the Jaim. br. it is Agni, who, not wishing to be created out of the head of Prajāpati, throws up his brains (*mastikāḥ*, but read perhaps *mastakāḥ* 'skull').

² Cp. Sat. br. IV. 4. 8. 4: *vytho vai sama dātā. tam yatra devā aghnamā tasya mārāḥ śatavarta, sa dronakalāṣo bhavati.*

³ *Agusthina atyāyoc.*

2. The woe he overlives by his life-time, who knows thus.

3. This (dronakalaśa) he (the Udgātr) should push forward (muttering the formula): 'of the Lord of the forest (i.e. of wood) art thou; of Bṛhaspati art thou; of Prajāpati art thou; the head of Prajāpati art thou, the overliving vessel art thou, here I push myself forward in order to obtain glory and spiritual lustre'¹.

¹ See I. 2. 4, and C. H. § 130 and the references given there.

4. As to why he says: 'of the Lord of the forest art thou', he thereby pushes it forward in accordance with truth¹.

¹ The dronakalaśa is actually made of wood: *vanaspatibhyo hy enam adhi kurvanti*, Jaim. br. I. 73.

5. As to why he says: 'of Bṛhaspati art thou', he thereby appoints Bṛhaspati (as Udgātr), this God being the Udgātr of the Gods.

6. As to why he says: 'of Prajāpati art thou', the dronakalaśa belongs indeed to Prajāpati by its deity.—As to why he says: 'the head of Prajāpati art thou', it is indeed the head of Prajāpati that was slain off.

7. As to why he says: 'the overliving vessel art thou', the dronakalaśa surpasses indeed the other vessels¹, the dronakalaśa that is the vessel of the Gods².

¹ Because, according to Jaim. br. I. 73, it is first of all the vessels taken in use and last of all 'loosened.'

² Cp. § 1.

8. Provided with the vessel of the Gods is he who knows this.

9. Regarding a Brāhmin whom he holds truly to be a Brāhmin, he should not make any consideration about the vessel¹: he obtains the vessel of the Gods and is not deprived of that of men.

¹ Viz. 'he should not have doubts as to admitting him to the vessel.' Sāyaṇa takes *pātra* in the later sense of 'a fit or worthy person', but cp. Maitr. S. IV. 5. 5: 70. 11 (and Kāth. XXVII. 2, 139. 15, where *pātre na* instead of *pātreṇa* is to be read): *iyam vai devapātram, tad ya evaṁ veda pra vasyasaḥ pātram āprioti, brāhmaṇam tu pātre na mimāṁseṣa yaḥ pātriya eva syāt*.—Weber, Indische Studien, Vol. X, page 47, takes *pātra* as '(common) meal.'

10. The Voice passed away from the Gods, it entered the Waters; the Gods claimed her back. They (the Waters) said: 'if we restore her, what would then be our share?' 'What you wish', they answered.

'They said: 'what unclean substance man may throw into us, therewith may we not be mixed up.'

11. Pure (and) clean is water for him who knows this.

12. She, being restored (by the Waters to the Gods), passed beyond and entered into the trees; the Gods claimed her back, but they did not restore her; they cursed them: 'by means of your own handle¹ (as) a thunderbolt they will hew you.' Therefore they hew the trees by means of their own handle (as) a thunderbolt. For they had been cursed by the Gods.

¹ i.e. of the axe to which a handle of wood is fixed.

13. The trees distributed her, (i.e.) the Voice, over four different objects: the drum, the lute, the axle, the reed-pipe¹. Therefore this Voice of the trees, (as for wooden instruments) is the loudest and most lovely; for it was the voice of the Gods².

¹ Thus according to Buiradatta on Āp. V. 8. 2: *tūṇavo vamsāḥ*; according to Sāyaṇa, on the contrary, it means: *dhanuṣi guṇe* 'in the bow-string'.

² Cp. TS. VI. 1. 4. 1: 'The Voice, not submitting to (be used at) the sacrifice, passed away from the Gods; she entered into the trees; this is the voice that is heard in the drum, the reed-pipe, the lute.' Maitr. S. III. 6. 8: 70. 16: 'The Voice, having been created, was split up four-fold, that part of her which prevailed entered into the trees; this is the voice in the axle, the drum, the reed-pipe, the lute'; cp. Kāth. XXIII. 4: 79. 9-11.

14. Beneath the axle (of the Soma-cart) they push the droṇa-kalāśa forward: for the obtainment of this Voice (that is in the axle); above the axle they hand over the filtering cloth: from both sides they (thus) lay hold of the Voice¹.

¹ 'The Soma having been pressed, they (the Chanters) should lay hold of the droṇakalāśa (which stands beneath the Soma-cart behind the axle) with (the formula): 'the vessel of righteousness art thou' (Pañc. br. I. 2. 4) and push it forward (underneath the axle, so that it comes to stand on the pressing stones which lay before the axle). In his left hand the Udgātṛ should take the fringed filtering cloth. If they should touch the axle (with the droṇakalāśa, whilst pushing it forward), they should push it forward anew. Between the axle and the *viṣkambha*, i.e., the pole (above the axle), on which the two shafts are fastened, they should push the fringed filtering cloth forward and lay it on the droṇakalāśa, taking care not to touch (the axle with their arms). Should they (the axle and the *viṣkambha*) be united (so that there is no room left), then (they should push it forward) above (the axle and the *viṣkambha*)', Laty. I 92. 20-24 Drāhy. III. 1. 18-23.

15. (At the sacrifice of one) of whom he wishes 'may I make his sacrifice demoniac (i.e., destined for the Asuras), may I possess myself of his (power of) speech' he should, whilst pushing the droṇakalāśa forward, touch the axle with his arms. Thus he make his sacrifice demoniac and possesses himself of his (power of) speech. (At a sacrifice of one) who is dear to him, he should push it forward without touching the axle. The droṇakalāśa is the breath; thus he brings his breathings in good order.

16. As to what they (the theologians) say: 'the other officiating priests being elected¹ by the Voice (by the Word), for which reason are the Chanters not elected before they exercise their priestly function?'

¹ The *pravara* here alluded to is described C. H. § 141 b.

17. In that they seat themselves near¹ the droṇakalāśa, thereby the Chanters are elected.

¹ *upasiḍanti*: *prohanti*, Sāyaṇa but cp. the next §§. The verb *upasiḍanti* is probably used here to denote all the acts with the droṇakalāśa which begin with their seating themselves turned to the east, cp. C. H. § 120 beg. and cp. § 125. 0.

18. To Prajāpati belong the Chanters, to Prajāpati belongs the droṇakalāśa; it is the droṇakalāśa that elects them for their priestly function.

19. Turned to the east they seat themselves near it, (thinking): 'we will, at the beginning of the sacrifice, undertake our function turned toward the east¹'.

¹ During the chanting they are orientated differently (VI. 4 14), but by pushing the droṇakalāśa to the east, they also come, so to say, in the possession of this much desired region.

20. The easterly region, forsooth, is the unconquerable one of the Chanters; that they push the droṇakalāśa in easterly direction, is for conquering (this) region.

21. As to what they (the theologians) say: 'between the traces the horse is yoked, between the hames¹ the bullock; what is the yoking of the Chanters?' The fact that they seat themselves near the droṇakalāśa is their yoking. Therefore they (who are about to undertake a journey) should have (their draught-animals) yoked near them, for an unyoked (chariot) cannot convey.

¹ Read *śamyā* instead of *śamyā*.

VI. 6.

(Continuation.)

1. Having laid together the pressing stones, they shove on them the *dronakalaśa*. The pressing stones are the peasantry¹, soma is the food, the *dronakalaśa* is the nobility². By shoving the *dronakalaśa* on the pressing stones, they raise the nobility over the peasantry (i.e. they make the peasantry, the people, the *Vaiśyas*, subject to the Baron, the *Kṣatriya*).

¹ Simply because they also are a plurality.

² *rāṣṭram* is equivalent to *kṣatram*, cp. Ait. br VII. 22. 6: *kṣatram hi rāṣṭram* and cp. the often occurring phrase (e.g. T. S. III. 4. 8. 1) *rāṣṭram bhavati* 'he obtains the reign over the subjects'. With our passage cp. Śat. br. III. 9. 3. 3.

2. For whom he shoves he should put down the pressing stones with their faces² turned and then shove (the *dronakalaśa*) away with (the formula): 'Here I shove away (i.e. I separate), from the clan so and so, from the food thus and thus, so and so, the member of the Gotra so and so, the son of the mother so and so.' He thereby shoves him asunder (separates him) from the clan, from food.

¹ *mukha* 'face,' 'the thick end', cp. note 3 on § 5.

² Read here and § 3 *idam aham amum āmuṣyāyaṇam*, see Lāṭy. I. 10. 11, and *annādyān nirūhāmi* instead of *annādyān ni*°.

3. For him who is dear to him, he should put down the pressing stones with their 'faces' towards each other and then shove (the *dronakalaśa*) on (them) with (the formula): 'Here I put on the clan so and so, on food thus and thus, so and so, the member of the Gotra so and so, the son of (the mother) so and so.' He thereby puts him over the clan and in food.

4. But he may also disregard both (these practices) and shove (the *dronakalaśa*) on (the pressing stones, whose 'faces' are turned to each other) with (the formula): 'Here I put myself in glory and spiritual lustre.' He thereby puts himself in glory and spiritual lustre.

5. For a noble whom he wishes to be slain by his clan, he should shove asunder the pressing stones, put the *dronakalaśa* below¹ and lay on it the *upāṃśusavana*² with (the formula): 'Here I slay by the clan so and so the noble so and so.' He thereby slays the noble by the clan³.

¹ i.e. not on the stones but directly on the leather on which usually the stones are deposited.

² The peculiar stone used for pressing the 'silent draught' of Soma, cp. C.H. §127c.

³ For the different practices mentioned VI. 6. 1-5 cp. Lāṭy. I. 10. 1-6, Drāhy. III. 2. 1-21: 'Having returned (to the place, where in the havirdhāna-shed the pressing is going to be performed) he should join together the pressing stones from right to left in the intermediate quarters, putting their thickest parts at the inner side; these thickest parts are 'the faces' (mentioned in the Brāhmaṇa VII. 2, 3: *vimukhān, samṃmukhān*), the first in the south-east; having touched them they should mutter (the formula) 'ye children of Marut' (Pañc. br. I. 2. 5). (So they should first lay down on the leather the first pressing stone with its thickest part turned to the middle, in the south-east; the second in the south-west, the third in the north-west, the fourth in the north-east). According to Dhānampajayya they should mutter this (formula) on the 'seat of righteousness' (i.e. on the same place where they have muttered this formula, see note on I. 2. 2) and then (touch the stones) with (the last part of this formula, I. 2. 5): 'put to are ye, draw!' Thereupon they should shove the droṇakalaśa (on the stones) either from the west (to the east) or from the south (to the north), with (the formula: 'here I (push) this (Sacrificer)' (Pañc. br. I. 2. 6). The word '(this) Sacrificer' they should everywhere bring in in accordance with the facts (i.e. if the Soma-feast is a sattrā, the word should be put in the plural). Should this act (of putting the droṇakalaśa on the stones) be performed by another, then they should mutter the two mantras (Pañc. br. I. 2. 5 and 6) after (the act has been performed).' In no other of the ritual texts known to us, the putting of the droṇakalaśa on the stones is executed by any other than the Chanters; the *grāvṇāṃ samṃmukhakarāṇam*, on the contrary, is, according to the Adhvaryusūtras, done by the Adhvaryus (see e.g. Āp. XII. 12. 11, Baudh. VII. 6: 208. 11). This ritual regards the observances which are undertaken in view of certain wishes (Pañc. br. VI. 6. 2. 5), except the precepts given in the Brāhmaṇa (i.e. all that is said in the Sūtra of Drāhy. III. 2. 1-9, prevails also for the *kāmya* observances, but in these the special rules laid down in the Brāhmaṇa, e.g. the way of putting down the pressing stones, etc., are to be practised), except the ritual for one whom he hates (Pañc. br. VI. 6. 2). Here the order is to be reversed (i.e. the laying down of the pressing stones is *prasavyam*: the first is laid down in the north-east, the second in the north-west, the third in the south-west, the fourth in the south-east, and the stones have their thick ends at the outer side) and without formulas (take place) the joining (of the stones) and the putting (of the droṇakalaśa) on (them); moreover, he should with (the formula): 'here I (shove away) so and so' (P. Br. I. c.) shove away the droṇakalaśa to the south-west (i.e. the region of Nirṛti, 'Destruction'). The formulas for the enemy and friend (P.Br. VI. 6. 2 and 3) he should apply only for a king (in case the Yajamāna is a king) and he should indicate (instead of 'so and so') the name of his clan and this clan with the food (so the formula of the Brāhmaṇa (VI. 6. 3.): *idam aham amum āmuyāyaṇam amuyāḥ putram amuyāṃ viśy amusminn annādāye 'dhy ūhāmi,*

should run, e.g., thus : *idam ahaṃ yudhiṣṭhiraṃ bhārataṃ kuntyāḥ putraṃ bhīmārjunādirūpāyāṃ vīṣi kurukṣetrarājya-rūpe 'nnādye 'dhyūhāmi*). There is a fifth pressing stone, called *upāṃśusavana*; this he should put upon the *droṇakalaśa*, if he wishes to kill a noble, and he should indicate (by name) the neighbouring clan that is mighty (which should overcome the noble in accordance with the words of the formula; this last sūtra refers to P. br. VI. 6. 5). After he has practised one of these (*kāmya*'s, recorded in the Brāhmaṇa VI. 6. 2-5, exc. 4) he should, according to Gautama, perform the normal one; this one only (i.e. only the *kāmya*), according to Dhāmaṃjaya; according to Śāṇḍilya he should perform the *kāmya* at the end of the *pr̥thas* (i.e. at the end of the *pr̥thas* lauds, at the close of the midday service), having left (the *sadas*) by the eastern door.'

6. He, forsooth, who knows the divine purifiers, becomes purified (and) able to sacrifice. The divine purifiers, now, are the metres, by means of which he purifies the *droṇakalaśa*.

7. 'Let the Vasus purify thee¹ with the *gāyatrī*-metre, let the Rudras purify thee with the *triṣṭubh*-metre, let the Ādityas purify thee with the *jagati*-metre.' These (formulas) are the divine purifiers; purified (and) able to sacrifice is he who knows this.

¹ At I. 2. 7 these formulas are given with *samm̐rjantu* instead of *punantu*; the formulas of the Jaim. br. are more in accord with P.Br. I. 2. 7: *vasavaḥ tvā samm̐rjantu gāyatreṇa chandasā*, etc. (Jaim. br. I. 8: and śrs. 9: 11. 3). Sāyaṇa proposes to take *punantu* in our passage as a *vyākhyāna* of I. 2. 7, or to admit it as a *vikalpa*.—Lāṭy. I. 10. 17-19, Drāhy. III. 2. 22-26: 'With the strainer (*pavitra*) he should wipe the *droṇakalaśa* off, the bottom with (the formula): 'Let the Vasus,' the middle part with: 'Let the Rudras', the mouth (or upper part) with 'Let the Ādityas.' According to Dhāmaṃjaya he should with each of these three (formulas) wipe it off thrice at each service (with the first at the morning, with the second at the midday, with the third at the afternoon-service), according to Śāṇḍilya with all (the three) at each service, according to some with all (the three) the bottom, the middle and the upper part or (in reversed order) the upper part, the middle and the bottom.

8. The daemonic Svarbhānu struck the sun with darkness; the Gods did not discern it (the sun, hidden as it was by darkness): they resorted to Atri; Atri repelled its darkness by the *bhāsa*¹. The part of the darkness he first repelled became a black sheep, what (he repelled) the second time (became) a silvery (sheep), what (he repelled) the third time (became) a reddish one, and with what (arrow)² he set free its original appearance (colour), that was a white sheep³.

¹ *bhāsa*; probably here also (as below, XIV. 11. 14) the *sāman grāme-gayāna* XIII. 1. 5 is meant, although Sāyaṇa does not say it. After all,

Hopkins (Transactions Conn. Acad. of Arts and Sciences, vol. XV, page 35) may be right in assuring that *bhāsa* originally meant 'lightening' and that the sheep may originate in an old error, *kṛeṇāvīr* having been taken as *kṛeṇā avir* instead of *kṛeṇā āvir*. The three kinds of sheep in the Jaim. br. are *kṛeṇā*, *dhūmrā* and *phalgunā*.

² The fem. *yayā* is somewhat doubtful; I suppose that *iṣuṇā* is to be supplied. Śāyaṇa interprets: *yena prayogeṇa*. If my interpretation is right, we have to imagine Atri as shooting with arrows towards the sun to drive away the daemon of darkness.

³ There are many parallels to this myth, which are collected by Oertel in J.A.O.S., Vol. XXVI, page 191. The chief are (besides Jaim. br. I. 80, 81) TS. II. 1. 2. 2, Maitr. S. II. 5. 2: 48. 11, Kāṭh. XII. 13: 175. 1. In these texts the fourth time an *avir vaśā* springs from that which the Gods had cut forth from the sun's *adhyasthāt* ('upper bone', 'cranium'?).

9. Therefore the strainer is white (*śukla*)¹, the soma is clear (*śukra*): for clear (soma's) congruity's sake.

¹ On the strainer, made partly of white wool. cp. C. H. § 124, note 8, § 130, note 4.

10. (At a sacrifice) of one whom he (the Chanter) hates, he should make the two strainers (*pavitra*)¹ (partly) of those² colours; with a bad lot, with darkness he smites him, for darkness is black. (At a sacrifice) of one who is dear to him, he should make it purely white³; gold, forsooth, is light, he (thereby) brings light unto him.

¹ On the two *pavitras* (one strainer, one purifier) cp. C. H. § 122, note 8.

² Of those colours, viz. the colours other than white, mentioned in the preceding §.

³ *āsaktiśukla* cp. *āsaktipānam* Śat. br. (Kāṇviya) I. 3. 1. 9, *āsaktiśatyam āsaktiyanṛtam*, Śat. br. IX. 5. 1. 17, which words perhaps are also compounds. In the Kāṇviya recension of Śat. br. (IV. 6. 1. 7.) *āsaktayaḥ* answers to *kevalayaḥ* of the Mādhy. recension.—On the whole cp. Jaim. br. I. 81: *su yaṃ kāmayeta pāpiyaṃ syād iti kṛeṇam asya pavitre 'pyasyet*.

11. Therefore they seek the Ātreya by means of gold¹; for Atri had set free its (the sun's) light².

¹ Cp. C. H. § 191. c, Jaim. br. I. 80: *tad etad atrihiṛaṇyaṃ hriyate, śatamānaṃ ha sma purā hriyate, 'thaitarkī yāvad eva kiyaḥ ca dadati*, Maitr. S. IV. 8. 3: 11. 1. (Kāṭh. XXVIII. 4: 158. 10): 'The daemoniac Svarbhānu struck the sun with darkness; Atri detected it; by giving gold to an Ātreya he repels darkness from himself.'

² The first word of § 12 *abhyatṛṇat* belongs to § 11.

12. They spread out the strainer¹; hereby a manual performance of the sacrifice is brought about; the spreading of the strainer, now, is the manual performance (that falls to the share) of the Chanters².

¹ They spread the strainer over the *droṇakalaśa*, cp. C. H. § 130 and *Lāṭy*. I. 10. 20, *Drāhy*. III. 2. 27-28: 'having shaken the strainer they should spread it out with its fringed part to the north (*udicinadaśam* also Jaim. br. I. 81) and its central part (where the white wool is fixed) below, with (the verse, cp. *Pañc*. br. I. 2. 8): 'thy strainer'; with the three verses (beginning with the words 'thy strainer') according to some.' These etc. do not refer to *Pañc*. br. I. 2. 8 but to SV. II. 225-227=RS. IX. 83. 1-3. The *Jaiminiyas* use either the tristich (Jaim. br. I. 81 and Jaim. śrs. 9: 11. 7) or one of the three verses, each for the obtainment of a different wish.

² Otherwise it are the *Adhvaryus* only, to whose share fall the manual performances.

13. Not deprived of handicraft is he who knows this.

14. Him who does not spread out (the strainer)¹, they cut off from breath.

¹ i.e. probably 'who does not stretch firmly his part of the strainer in holding it over the *droṇakalaśa*, but holds it loosely, unstably.'

15. He should say to him: 'shivering (by fever) will thou die'; he will die shivering.

16. With (the formula): 'Let the clear Goddess Prayer go forward from us, as a chariot well carpentered and swift'¹ the *Udgātṛ* addresses the stream (of Soma running through the strainer into the *droṇakalaśa*).

¹ *Pañc* br. I. 2. 9. a.

17. 'For my long life become thou strained, for my glory become thou strained; of earth and sky the origin¹ they know; let hear the Waters that flow down. 'Sing thou, o Soma, here as Chanter,' he says, 'on my behalf, for glory and spiritual lustre'².

¹ See note 1 on *Pañc*. br. I. 2. 9.

² These last words differ from I. 2. 9, but they may be intended as a kind of explanation of *dyuṣe* and *varcase*, and originally the *yajus* may have ended after *udgāya*.—For the act described in these two §§ cp. C. H. § 131 (page 161, middle) and *Lāṭy*. I. 10. 21-24, *Drāhy*. III. 2. 29-34: 'When the stream (of soma) flows continuously (through the strainer), the *Udgātṛ* should mutter (the formula): 'Let the clear' (I. 2. 9); with (the words): 'for the reign of so and so (l. c., end), he should (instead of 'so and so') indicate the name of the king who is dear to him, or (mutter) 'for the reign of the king' or 'for the reign of the Sacrificer, the king,' or

'for the reign of King Soma.' He should (rather) say only 'of Soma,' for the brāhmins have Soma (only) as their king.'

18. This, forsooth, is the Udgātṛ's chanting of the Soma, that he (Soma) is cleared (*i.e.* flows being cleared through the strainer); he (thus) chants a sāman at which Soma officiates as Udgātṛ.

19. They clear (it whilst it flows) continuously; they (thus) make the sacrifice as well as the breaths continuous. Uninterruptedly they clear it, for the continuity of the sacrifice.

VI. 7.

(C o n t i n u a t i o n .)

1. Brhaspati exercised the function of Udgātṛ (at the sacrifices) of the Gods; him the ogres sought to slay, but he had recourse, with a share (*i.e.* offering a share), to the rulers of these worlds.

2. He sacrifices with (the formula): 'Let the sun protect me from the side of heaven, the Wind from those from the intermediate region, the Fire from those from the side of the earth, *svāhā!*'

3. These are the rulers of these worlds, to them he had recourse with a share.

4. Strong by his voice is he, no injury in the assembly¹ suffers he, who knows thus.

¹ *sadasyām ārtim ārchati*, an expression not occurring elsewhere, as far as I see, and unexplained by Sāyaṇa.

5. The Voice went away from the Gods; the Gods addressed her; she answered: 'I am shareless; let me have a share.' 'Who could make a share for thee?' 'The Chanters' she said. It are the Chanters who make a share for the Voice.

6. He should sacrifice to her (muttering): 'Bekurā by name art thou; acceptable to the Gods; homage to the Voice! Homage to the Lord of the Voice! O Goddess Voice, what from thine (voice) is most sweet, therein place me. To Sarasvatī *svāhā!*'

¹ On this and the preceding §§ (Pañc. br. I. 3. 2 and 1) cp. C. H. 134. c, page 170 and Lāṭy. I. 11. 9, Drāhy. III. 3. 17: 'After the Adhvaryu has sacrificed, they should offer the two *pravyā* offerings in the order of their entrance (firstly the Prastotṛ, then the Udgātṛ, then the Pratihartṛ) with (the formula): 'Bekurā by name art thou,' 'Let the Sun protect me.'—Note that in the Brāhmāṇa the

second mantra is given first, the first second; the Sūtrakāras adopt, as it seems, the sequence of the Jaim. br. (I. 82, 83).

7. *Sarṣavati*, forsooth, is the Voice, of her even he thereby lays hold by means of a share.

8. (At the sacrifice) of one whom he hates, he should, whilst offering this¹ oblation, think in his mind of the Voice; he thereby possesses himself of his (*viz.* the enemy's) Voice (power of speech).

¹ The last, *viz.* the one mentioned in § 6.—It is not certain whether our author intends to say, that in this case the mantra is to be muttered, or thought only.

(The out-of-doors-laud.)

9. They move¹ towards (the place where) the out-of-doors-laud (is going to be performed). They thereby move towards the world of heaven.

¹ See the note of E. gelling in *Sacred Books of the East*, Vol. XVI, page 299 and cp. C. H. § 134. c., *Lāṭy.* I. 11. 16-17, *Drāhy.* III. 3. 25, 26.

10. Somewhat stooping they move, for up-stream from here (from the earth), as it were, is the world of heaven¹, stealing along², as it were, they move; the sacrifice, indeed, is of the same nature as the deer—in order to soothe, to not terrify the sacrifice.

¹ Cp. *Āp.* XII. 17. 3-4. 'stealing along, as it were, licking (their mouths), as it were, bending their heads, as it were, they move; for the sacrifice is as a deer.' The sentence *pratikūlam iva hītaḥ svargo lokāḥ* occurs exactly so also T.S. VII. 5. 7. 4, *Kāṭh.* XXXIII. 7 : 33. 9; *Jaim. br.* I. 35 : *pratikūla* (n. b. not *kūlam*) *iva vā itaḥ svargo lokāḥ*.—*pratikūla* litt. 'up-stream,' the journey to heaven being an ascension: when one goes up-stream he ascends along the bank.

² *i.e.* 'not making any noise with their feet.'

11. They restrain their speech¹; the sacrifice they thereby restrain; did they break the silence, they would reveal the sacrifice; therefore the silence is not to be broken.

¹ They speak no profane words; the muttering of mantras is not forbidden.

12. Five officiating priests¹ move (towards the out-of-doors-laud), holding on to each other¹; five-fold is the sacrifice²; as much as is the sacrifice, that they (thereby) connect together³.

¹ The three Chanters preceded by the *Adhvaryu* and followed by the *Brahman*, cp. C. H. § 134. c, *Lāṭy.* I. 11. 2-6, *Drāhy.* III. 3. 11-13.

² Cp. Śat. br. IV. 2. 5. 4.—The fivefoldness of sacrifice is proved, according to Sāyaṇa, by the following passage of the Taitt. saṃh. (VI. 5. 11. 4): 'The number five is reached neither by the verse, nor by the formula; what, then, is the fivefoldness of sacrifice? the *dhānās*, the *karambha*, the *parivāpa*, the *puroḍāsa* and the *payasyā* (cp. C. H. § 121), thereby the number five is reached, this is the fivefoldness of sacrifice.' Sāyaṇa on IX. 5. 11. explains: 'the three services, the *avabhr̥tha* and the *anūbandhya-cow*', or 'the five: '*dhānāḥ*, *karambha*, *payasyā*, *parivāpa*, *puroḍāsa*'.

³ Note the word *samtanvanti*, which also is the typical expression to denote the continuity of the priests in their procession to the *bahiṣpavamāna* (Lāty. I. 11. 2).

13. If the Prastotr̥ is severed (if he lets go his hold of his foreman), the head of the sacrifice is severed. Having granted to the Brahman a boon¹, he himself² is to be chosen again. He thereby restores the severed head

¹ 'A cow' Sāyaṇa.

² *sa eva*, the Prastotr̥. I do not comprehend Sāyaṇa who says: *sa eva brahmā vartavyaḥ*.

14. If the Udgatr̥ is severed, the Sacrificer is deprived of the sacrifice. This sacrificial rite is to be finished without sacrificial fees, and then it is to be performed anew; at this (new sacrifice) is to be given what he intended to give (at the original one).

15. If the Pratihart̥ is severed, the Sacrificer is deprived of his cattle; the Pratihart̥, forsooth, is the cattle; (in this case) his (*viz.* the Sacrificer's) entire property is to be given; if he does not give his entire property, he is deprived of his all¹.

¹ With the last three §§ cp. the rules of Āp. XIV. 26. 3-6, Kāty. XXV. 11. 7-9, which these two authors have apparently taken from our Brāhmaṇa. Cp. also Upagranthasūtra I. 6 and Atharvaprāyaścittasūtra IV. 5: *bahiṣpavamānaṃ cet sarpatām prastotā vicchidyeta, brahmaṇe varaṃ datvā latas tam eva punar vṛṇīyāt; yad udgātā vicchidyeta, sarvavedasadaḥkeṇena yajñena yajetaivaṃ sarveṣāṃ vicchin-nānām sarpatām ekaikasmin kuryāt*.

16. The Adhvaryu bears the prastara (bunch of grass)¹.

¹ Cp. C. H. § 134.c (note 13).

17. The bunch of grass is the Sacrificer¹; he thereby bears the Sacrificer to the world of heaven².

¹ A common equation, see e.g. Śat. br. I. 8. 3. 11.

² The moving to the bahiṣpavamāna is equal to an ascension to heaven, cp. VI. 7. 10.

18. The sacrifice, having taken the form of a horse, went away from the Gods; the Gods brought it to a standstill by a bunch of grass; therefore a horse being wiped with a bunch of grass, is pleased. That the Adhvaryu bears the bunch of grass, is for soothing, for not terrifying the sacrifice.

19. Prajāpati created the domestic animals; these, after being created, being hungry, went away from him. He presented them a bunch of grass as food; they turned toward him. Therefore the Adhvaryu must wave slightly the bunch of grass¹, for the animals turn to a (stalk of) grass that is being waved (before them).

¹ Cp. e.g. *Śākh.* III. 3. 212. 16, *Āp.* XII. 17. 4, *Mān. śra.* II. 3. 6. 4.

20. Cattle will turn to him who knows this¹.

¹ The Sacrificer being equal to the prastara (§ 17).

21. He should chant after putting down the bunch of grass (on the ground), to prevent the sacrificial substance from being spilt¹.

¹ The prastara bunch usually is laid down on the vedi (*Śat. br.* I. 3. 3. 3) and on it afterwards the havis (the ājya or puroḍāśa) is deposited (see e.g. *Śat. br.* I. 3. 4. 14).

22. But (in doing so) he holds the Sacrificer away from the world of heaven¹.

¹ The prastara bunch, being the Sacrificer, is, by this act, lowered and put down on the ground, the earth.

23. He (the Udgātr) should chant whilst touching (it) with his knee; thereby the sacrificial substance is not spilt by him nor the Sacrificer held away from the world of heaven¹.

¹ The prastara rests with one of its ends on the ground (and the havis is not spilt), with its other end the Udgātr touches his knee, so that it points to the sky. Is this the meaning? As to the acts described in § 16 sqq. cp. *Lāṭy.* I. 12. 1-2, *Drāhy.* III. 4. 16-17 (C. H. § 134.c): '(When the Chanters are seated on the śatāva), the Prastotr, who has received (from the Adhvaryu) the prastara bunch, says: "Brahman, shall we chant, Praśāstr?" and hands it over to the Udgātr; with it he should touch the calf of his right leg and 'yoke' the laud with (the formula): 'with Agni's brilliancy' (*Pañc. br.* I. 3. 5).

24. They chant the out-of-doors-laud having looked towards the cātvala. Here, forsooth, yonder sun was (once) (placed); by means

of the out-of-doors-laud the Gods bore it to the world of heaven. In that they chant, having looked towards the cātvāla, they bear the Sacrificer to the world of heaven.

¹ Cp. Lāṭy. I. 11. 18, Drāhy. III. 3. 27; by the Jaiminīyas the looking towards the cātvāla is enjoined to the Sacrificer only. The corresponding passage of the Brāhmaṇa (I. 87) runs: 'The sun (originally) was here on earth on the place of the cātvāla and yon (in the sky) was the fire. The Gods, being afraid lest it (the fire) burn down all, said: 'This (fire) will burn down all, let us make these two change their places.' By means of the (first) three verses of the out-of-doors-laud they raised it (the sun) from here, by means of the three (following verses) from the intermediate region and by means of the (last) three they made it ascend heaven... The Sacrificer whom they wish to reach the world of heaven, they should, before beginning the chant, cause to look towards the cātvāla'.—Śat. br. IV. 2. 5. 9: *atra ha vā asāv agra āditya āsa*.

VI. 8.

(The out-of-doors-laud, continued.)

1. 'He, in truth, can only be said to offer the sacrifice,' it is said, 'at the beginning of whose sacrifice they put the virāj¹ in.'

¹ The metre of ten syllables, cp. § 3.

2. They chant nine (verses), the *him*-sound is the tenth, of ten syllables is the virāj; they (thereby) put in the virāj at the beginning of his sacrifice.

3. They chant nine (verses); nine are the vital airs¹; they make thrive his vital airs; the *him*-sound is the tenth; therefore the navel, being unpierced, is the tenth of the vital airs².

¹ Thus also Śat. br. I. 5. 2. 5; cp. note 1 on VI. 2. 2.

² This seems to be the only passage, where the navel is reckoned as a *prāṇa*; elsewhere (e.g. in the well-known mantra: *prāṇānām granthir asti*) it is called the knot of the vital airs.

4. They chant nine (verses); the Adhvaryu at the morning service draws nine (soma) draughts¹; these they thereby strain, the vital airs of these they let loose².

¹ *Viz.*, the grahas which precede the out-of-doors-laud.

² What is the exact purport of these last words?

5. The *him*-sound is Prajāpati¹, the (verses) of the out-of-doors-laud are women¹. By holding, after the sound *him* has been made, the

prastāva, he effectuates a copulation even at the beginning of his (the Sacrificer's) sacrifice, in order that he (the Sacrificer) may procreate.

¹ The word *himkāra* being of masculine, the word *ṛcaḥ* of feminine gender.

6. The *him*-sound is the 'yoking' of the stoma; by holding, after the sound *him* has been made, the prastāva, he begins the chant with a 'y o k e d' stoma.

7. The *him*-sound is the sap of the sāmāns; by holding, after the sound *him* has been made, the prastāva, he begins the chant after moistening¹ these (*viz.*, the verses of the out-of-doors-laud) with s a p.

¹ *abhyudya*, Sāyana: *abhiwandanaṃ kṛtvā*! It is certainly the gerund of *abhyunatti*.

8. With regard to the wild animals they chant this out-of-doors-laud; they chant *one form*¹; therefore the wild animals are of one colour.

¹ They are all dedicated to one deity: Soma.

² Of grey colour? Or has the word *rūpa* a wider sense?

9. They chant them thitherward (right off, *i.e.* without any returning, without any repetition). Therefore (the cattle) begets thitherward¹ and disperses thitherward.

¹ This alludes to the position in which the copulation of the animals comes to pass, in opposition of that of men: *samyāñco bhūtvā dvīpadā retaḥ siñcanti*, Ait. br. II. 38. 5.

² *Viz.* to the meadow, cp. TS.V. 2. 5. 4: *tasmāt parāñcaḥ paśavo vīṣṭhante pratiyañca āvartante*.

10. On the open¹ they chant; therefore the wild animals² live on the open³.

¹ On a not enclosed spot, in contrast to the other lauds, which are all held in the (enclosed) *sadas*.

² With regard to which (see § 8) the *bahiṣpavamāna* is held.

³ Litt.: 'are not enclosed.'

11. Out of doors they perform the laud, in-doors¹ they perform the subsequent recitation²; therefore they consume the (wild animals, the game) that have been brought to the village³.

¹ Within the *sadas*.

² The Hotṛ and his assistants recite their śāstras within the *sadas*.

³ After the śāstra the rest of the Soma-cups are consumed within the *sadas*.

12. In view of the domestic animals, forsooth, they chant the ājyas¹; they chant verses of various forms²; therefore the domestic animals are of various forms (colours).

¹ The ājyalauds, cp. VII 2. 6.

² As they are addressed to different deities (Agni, Mitra-varuṇa, Indra, Indrāgni).

13. They chant (them, viz. the ājyalauds) constantly returning¹; therefore the cows, having gone forth to freely roam about (on the meadows)², do return.

¹ i.e. repeating: the ājya-and prāthalauds are chanted on three verses, which are repeated in various ways, see chapters 2 and 3 and for our passage VII. 2. 6 end.

² For *pretvan* cp. Acta Orientalia Vol. V, page 252.

14. On an enclosed (space) they chant (them i.e. the ājyas); therefore the domestic animals live on an enclosed space.

¹ Within the sadas: *ājyāny antaḥśadasaṃ stuvanti*, Jaim. br. I. 106.

15. In view of yonder world they chant the (verses of the) out-of-doors laud; o n c e only for these is made the *him*-sound and they are thitherward directed (not repeated), for yonder world is once and for all away from here¹.

¹ There is no return from yonder world: once and for all they depart from hence thither (*unde nefas redire quemquam* !) cp. the well-known phrase: *sakṛt parāñcaḥ pitarāḥ*.

16. In view of this world (the earth, earthly existence) they chant the ājya(laud)s; they chant them constantly returning; therefore this world is again and again returning¹.

¹ The creatures procreate themselves constantly.

17. 'Thitherward directed are the vital airs of those'¹, it is said, 'who chant the (verses) of the out-of-doors-laud thither directed' (i.e. without repetition, straight off). He should (therefore) chant as last (verse) one containing (the word) 'hither'², for the retainment of his vital airs.

¹ If the vital airs do not return into the body, death needs must follow.

² SV. II. 9, finishing: *agmann ṛtasya yonim ā*.

18. 'They, forsooth, vanish from this world,' it is said, 'who chant the (verses) of the out-of-doors-laud thither directed'; he should chant the last (verse) with the sounds (*i.e.* after the manner) of the rathantara¹; the rathantara is the earth²; he thereby retains a firm support on the earth.

¹ Cp. Lāṭy. I. 12. 10-11, Drāhy. III. 4. 24-25: 'the last verse, which has the peculiarities of the rathantara, dismisses not its *him*-sound (*i.e.* instead of *hum* ā, the prathāra of the bahispavamānastotra, cp. C.H. § 14, note 36, only *hum* is chanted); the four syllables after the prastāva of this verse he should replace by a stobha' viz. (cp. Lāṭy. VII. 11. 6) by the stobha bhā. The prayogas consulted by me (see C. H. § 134 g, page 179) take no notice of this peculiarity. The peculiarities to be observed at the chanting of the rathantara are treated below, VII. 7. 9, sqq.

² That the rathantara is equated to the earth and the brhat to the sky, is common in the Brahman literature, see *e.g.* Śat. br. I. 7. 2. 17.

VI. 9.

(The verses of the out-of-doors-laud.)

1. (The tristich beginning) 'Sing ye, o men, unto (*upa*) him'¹ he should take as opening one for one who is desirous of a village².

¹ SV. II. 1-3=RS. IX. 11. 1-3.

² *i.e.* of the supremacy over the inhabitants of his village.

2. The 'men'¹ are the village belonging to the Gods, he (thereby) drives unto (*upa*) him a village².

¹ Mentioned in the verse.

² *i.e.* he subjugates to him the inhabitants of the village.

3. The food is 'unto' (*upa*); food he drives unto him.

4. (The tristich beginning:) 'Unto (*upa*) the born active'¹ he should take as opening one for one who is desirous of offspring.

¹ SV. II. 685-687=RS. IX. 61. 13-15.

5. The offspring is 'unto' (*upa*); this by the word 'born' he produces¹.

¹ On §§ 4-5 cp. the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 1, n° 2): 'for one who is desirous of offspring the stotriya (tristich) is the one (beginning): 'unto the born active'; the Brahman's chant (the third prathālaud) is the first janitra melody composed on 'not you in the least even' (SV. I. 241=RS. VII. 59. 3) (the melody of grāmegeya VI. 2. 18) chanted on the verses of the naudhasea (SV. II. 35-36); the *virṣu*, from

the Hotṛ pr̥ṣṭha (stotra) onward, is the middleless seventeenfold stoma (Pañc. br. II. 10 and cp. especially II. 10. 3); the rest is similar to the Jyotiṣṭoma.

6, 7a. (The tristich beginning) 'Bē thou clarified for the weal of our cow'¹ he should take as opening one in a year in which the Great God² slays his cattle.

¹ SV. II. 3, 2, 1=RS. IX. 11. 3, 2, 1 see note on § 9.

² Rudra.

7b. By (the words): 'be thou clarified for the weal of our cow' he heals his quadruped(s).

8. By (the words), 'for the weal of our people' (he heals) his biped(s), 'for the weal of our runner' (he heals) his one-hoofed animal(s).

9. Smeared with poison, forsooth are the herbs in that year, in which the Great God slays the cattle. By saying: 'for the weal, o King, of our herbs' he makes the herbs palatable for him; both kind of herbs ripen and become palatable for him: the kind that ripens uncultivated as well as the kind that ripens cultivated¹.

¹ On §§ 6-9 cp. Kṣudrasūtra (I. 1, no. 3): 'in which year the Great God slays his cattle, the opening tristich (are the verses): 'be thou clarified for the weal of our cow' in reversed order (cp. Lāṭy. VI. 3. 2); the Brahman's chant is the ātharvaṇa melody (aranyageya I. 1. 23) chanted on the naudhasa verses; the *viṣṭutis* are the ascending ones (optionally, Pañc. br. II. 12, or II. 15, or III. 2); the rest is similar to the Jyotiṣṭoma.'

10. (The tristich beginning) 'Be clarified as the foremost of speech'¹ he should take as opening one for one whom he wishes to become excellent among his equals.

¹ SV. II. 125-127=RS. IX. 62. 25-27.

11. By (the words): 'be clarified as the foremost of speech' he brings him round to the foremost point.

12. The foremost point is excellency; he brings him¹ to excellency².

¹ Read: *śriyam evāsmiṇ dadhāti*.

² On §§ 10-12 cp. Kṣudrasūtra (I. 1, No. 4): 'for one who desires excellency the opening (tristich) is the one containing (the word), 'foremost'; the ājyalauds are connected with the br̥hat (cp. Ār̥ṣeyakalpa page 33, note 3); the Hotṛ's pr̥ṣṭha (laud) is the br̥hat; the Brahman's pr̥ṣṭha (laud) is the śyāta; on the uṣṇih-part (in the ārbhāvapavamāna laud) is chanted the śrūdhyā; the rest is similar to the jyotiṣṭoma.'

13. (The tristich beginning), 'these Soma-drops have effused'¹ he should take as opening one for a plurality (of Sacrificers)².

¹ SV. II. 180-182=RS. IX. 62. 1-3.

² Cp. note 3 on § 23 and Jaim. br. I. 94: *bahūnām samyajamānānām*.

14. By (the word) 'these' he addresses them all; for (their) welfare¹, (their) prosperity.

¹ Read *ṛddhyai* instead of *ṛddhai*.

15. By (the word) 'these' Prajāpati created the Gods; by (the words) 'have effused' (*asṛgram*) he created (*asṛjata*) men, by (the word) 'Soma-drops', the Fathers; by (the words) 'through the strainer'¹, the Soma-draughts; by (the word) 'swift', the laud; by (the word) 'all', the recitation; by (the words) 'unto riches', the other creatures².

¹ Read *pavitram* instead of *pavitra iti*.

² Śāyana explains the exposition of creation by all kinds of fanciful etymologies and combinations.

16. In that (he said): 'these', therefore all the Gods that (were) in the beginning, (exist) even now.

17. And they enjoyed all possible prosperity¹; for stationary is this word².

¹ Read *sarvām v ṛddhim ārdhnuvant sthi°*.

² The purport of these two §§ is not clear to me.

18. In that (he said): 'have effused', therefore men are created¹ day by day.

¹ *erjati* meaning as well 'to effuse, to emit' as 'to create'.

19. In that (he said): 'Soma-drops', the Fathers namely are, as it were, the Soma-drops¹.

¹ Perhaps the author had in mind the well-known attribute of the Pitaras: *somyāsaḥ*.

20. (For they are) 'mind' (only), as it were¹.

¹ Being only perceptible by the mind, not by the eye. The equation *mana iva pitarāḥ* being comprehensible, it is not intelligible how the *indavaḥ* can be compared to *manas*. Śāyana quotes from Chānd. up. (VI. 5, 4): *annamayam hi saumya manah*, but here *saumya* is a vocative and has no relation to *manah*.

21. The prosperity enjoyed by those creatures after they were created, falls to the share of those for whom he (the Udgātr), thus knowing, takes this (tristich) as opening one.

22. The metres, forsooth, fetched the Soma; the Gandharva Viśvāvasu stole it (from them) and with it entered the water; the Gods sought after it, Viṣṇu spied it in the water; he doubted: 'Is it he (the Soma) or not?' 'He poked it with his foot and from it (from the Soma thus poked) drops effused; he announced to the Deities who stood near: 'These Soma-drops have effused.' Through the out-of-doors-laud, verily, the Sacrificer comes into existence; in that he chants (as *prastāva*) the words: 'These Soma-drops have effused', he announces to the Deities the sacrifice that has come into existence¹.

¹ Just as Viṣṇu announced to the Deities that he had found out the Soma in the water. On the myth of the stolen Soma cp. Lévi, *la doctrine du sacrifice dans les Brāhmaṇas*, page 32, and below, VIII. 4. 1.

23. Deprived of prosperity and not conducive to cattle, verily, is the morning service, for it is devoid of *idā*¹; by saying: 'the *idā* for us uninterruptedly'² he makes the morning service provided with *idā* and with cattle³.

¹ In the chants of the morning service the finale is not, as mostly otherwise, *idā* (but *ā*). Note the well-known equation *idā vai paśavaḥ*.

² Third pada of the last verse in the same stotriyatṛca (cp. VI. 9. 13).

³ To §§ 13-23 refers the Kaudrasūtra (I. 1, n°. 5): 'for a plurality of Sacrificers (i.e. in a *sattra*) who are not friendly disposed to each other, the stotriya (tristich of the out-of-doors-laud) is: 'these Soma drops are effused'; the *viṣṭuti* for the *prṛthastotra* is the *saptāsthīā* belonging to the seventeenfold one (Pañc. br. II. 9, especially § 3); the rest is similar to the *jyotiṣṭoma*.'

24. (The tristich beginning): 'By fiercely brilliant lustre'¹ he should take as opening one for a joined group (of Sacrificers)².

¹ SV. II. 4-6=RS. IX. 64. 28-30.

² See note 1 on § 26.

25. (The words): 'by fiercely brilliant lustre' represent the *gāyatrī*¹; (the words): 'by loudly sounding' (represent) the *triṣṭubh*²; (the word) 'voice'³ (represents) the *anuṣṭubh*³; (the words) 'the Soma-(draughts) (are) bright, mixed with the milk' (represent) the *jagatī*⁴. This (verse) represents all the metres; the metres, forsooth, are a

joined group as it were; by taking this (tristich) as opening one, he makes them prosper by their own feature⁵.

¹ For the *gāyatrī* is splendour and spiritual lustre, it is said in the holy script (Ait. br. I. 5. 2).

² A pun on the root *stubbh* in *pari ṣ ṭ o b h ayanīyā* and *tri ṣ ṭ u b h*.

³ I have rendered *kṛpā* by 'voice' in accordance with Sāyaṇa *kṛpeti vāñnāma*, and *vāg ghy anuṣṭup* (Śat. br. III. 1. 4. 2.).

⁴ The point of agreement between the *jagatī* and the pada *śomāḥ śukrā gavāsīraḥ* is, according to Sāyaṇa, that both: the word *jagatī* and the word *gavāsīraḥ* have in common the syllable *ga*; for another explanation see note 1 on XII. 1. 2.

⁵ 'Feature' or 'nature'.

26. A joined group, verily, is devoid of courage and strength; the metres are courage and strength; he makes them possessed of courage and strength.

¹ To § 24-26 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 1, no. 6): 'for a plurality of Sacrificers, who are friendly disposed to each other, the stotriya (tristich) is 'by fiercely brilliant lustre'; 'sing ye unto him' (SV. II. 1-3) is the corresponding (tristich); the *viṣṭuti* for the prṣṭha-laud is the *saptāsthīā* belonging to the seventeenfold stoma; the rest is similar to the jyotiṣṭoma.'

VI. 10.

(The verses of the out-of-doors-laud,
continued.)

1. (The tristich beginning) 'Agni, thou purifyest the lives'¹ he should take as opening one for those dīkṣitas amongst whom one dies.

¹ SV. II. 868-870=RS. IX. 66. 19-21.

2. Unclean, as it were, are the dīkṣitas amongst whom one dies; in that the opening (tristich) is addressed to Agni pavamāna, Agni drives away from them the heat (the defilement) and the wind (or Soma pavamāna) purifies them¹.

¹ Cp XVI. 5. 9, 10.

3. In saying 'the lives' he puts life¹ into them who are living².

¹ Viz. the normal lease of life, so that they do not die of any other cause than old age.

² The same matter is treated more fully IX. 8.—To § 1-2 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 1, No. 7): 'when a dīkṣita has died, the opening (tristich) is: 'O Agni, thou purifyest the lives' except on the days at which a transposition (of metres:

stotras and śāstras) takes place; if he dies on (one of) the days at which a transposition takes place, the tristich of that day on which the tristich in gāyatrī-metre is the opening one, is to be taken as opening one, with the exception of the udayanīya atirātra; the rest is similar to that (day)

4. (The tristich beginning): 'For us, o Mitra and Varuṇa'¹ he should take as opening one for one suffering from a lingering disease.

¹ SV. II. 13-15=RS. III. 62. 16-18.

5. Gone away are the out- and inbreathing of him, who suffers from a lingering disease; Mitra and Varuṇa are the out- and inbreathing¹; out- and inbreathing he (thereby) puts into him².

¹ Cp. Śat. br. VIII. 4. 2. 6: *prāṇo vai mitro 'pāno varuṇaḥ*.

² To §§ 4, 5 refers Kṣudrasūtra (I. 2, No. 7, 8): 'for one who suffers from a lingering disease the out-of-doors-laud consists of the tristichs: 'for us, o Mitra and Varuṇa' (II. 13-15), 'by fiercely brilliant lustre' (II. 4-6), 'from thee, that art being clarified, o Sage' (II. 7-9=RS. IX. 66. 10-12); or the opening (tristich of the out-of-doors-laud) is to be composed of different parts of the Veda (*sambhārya* cp. Introduction, Chapter II) (and to comprise the following verses): 'for us, o Mitra and Varuṇa' (II. 13), 'be clarified as the foremost of speech' (II. 125), and 'sing ye unto him, o men' (II. 1); 'o Agni, come hither to the feast' (II. 10-12) is (the Hotr's ājya-laud): the rathantara one (see note 4 on page 33 of Ārṣeyakalpa); the three other ājya-lauds are the brhat ones (see ib.); or the first two are the brhat ones (the first being II. 140-142) and the last two the rathantara ones. (In the midday-service) on 'being clarified' by the stream' (II. 25-26) are chanted the raurava, the yaudhājaya and the dairghaśravasa (or instead of this last the udvat prājāpatya); these are ekarcas; the rathantara on three (verses) (II. 25-26); the brhat is the Hotr's prṇthalaud, the traisoka the prṇtha-laud of the Brāhmaṇacchaṃsin, and the kāleya is chanted on 'they all have magnified Indra' (II. 177-179). On 'entice the withdrawing' (II. 111=RS. IX. 19. 6) the sapha (is chanted), the śrudhya on the usṇih-part. He puts the two kakubhs at the end of the rathantara (the exact meaning of these words, which recur No. 39, is not clear to me; probably they refer to the chanting of the rathantara on *punānaḥ soma dhārayā*). The *viṣṭuti* is the *brahmāyataniya* of the seventeenfold stoma (Pāñc. br. II. 8. 2) for the Hotr's prṇthalaud, and the ascending one belonging to the twenty-one-fold (Pāñc. II. 1) for the agniṣṭoma chant. The rest is similar to the jyotiṣṭoma.'

6. (The tristich beginning): 'Driving away the enemies thou art strained, away, o Soma, the envious'¹ he should take as opening one for one who is calumniated falsely.

¹ SV. II. 563-565=RS. IX. 61. 25-27. The verse is quoted here by a longer pratika than is usual and strictly necessary, because of its tendency.

7. Envious verily are they, who calumniate falsely; these he drives away from him.

8. By (the words): 'going to Indra's agreed place' he causes him to go, cleaned ¹ (of the false imputation) and fit for (taking part at) the sacrifice, to Indra's agreed place ².

¹ Note the pun '*pūtam*' with reference to *pavase* of the verse.

² To §§ 6-8 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 2, No. 9): 'for one who is calumniated falsely the stotriya-tristich is 'driving away the enemies thou art strained'; on the verses of the naudhasa is chanted as *prṣṭha*-laud for the Brāhmaṇśocharṣin the *suddhāsuddhiya* which has a pada for *nidhana*; the *viṣṭuti* for the agniṣtoma-chant is the 'lamp' belonging to the twenty-one-fold stoma (Pañc. br. II. 17, see especially § 4). The rest is due to the jyotiṣtoma.'

9 (The tristich beginning): 'Be thou, a bull, strained by the stream' ¹ he should take as opening one for a noble. The noble, forsooth, is a bull; he (thereby) makes him a bull.

¹ SV. II. 153-155=RS. IX. 65. 10-12.

10. By (the words): 'and jovial to (Indra) accompanied by the Maruts', the Maruts being the peasantry ¹ of the Gods, he attaches the peasantry to him; the peasantry does not desert him.

¹ Or 'the clans, the subjects, the people.'

11. By (the words) 'possessing thyself of all thine might' he by might, by courage afterwards ¹ encompasses for him the peasantry; the peasantry does not desert him ².

¹ *parastāt* the text, *purastāt* Sāyaṇa.

² To §§ 9-11 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 2, No. 10): 'for a Sacrificer who is a king, the opening stotriya (tristich) is 'be thou, a bull, strained by the stream'; the *prṣṭha*-laud of the Brāhmaṇśocharṣin is the *vṛṣa*-sāman chanted on the verses of the *āyāta*, the *ekavṛṣa*-sāman, if he is a sole king. The rest is similar to the ritual of one who is desirous of excellency' see Kṣudrasūtra I. 1, No. 4 as quoted in note 2 on VI. 9. 12.

12. (The tristich beginning): 'Be thou, a bull, o Soma, strained after being pressed' ¹ he should take as opening one for one who desires: 'may I fare well in the foreign country' ².

¹ SV. II. 128-130=RS. IX. 61. 28-30.

² Or, perhaps: 'may I fare well amongst men' i.e. in the assembly; cp. the author's paper 'Altindische Zauberei' (Wunschopfer) note 36 on page 6.

13. By (the words), 'make us honoured among men' he will fare well in the foreign country¹.

¹ To §§ 12, 13 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 2, No. 11): 'for one who desires to fare well in a foreign country, the (opening) stotriya (tristich) is 'be thou, a bull, o Soma, strained after being pressed'. The rest is similar to (the ritual of) one who is desirous of excellency', cp. note 2 on § 11.

14. (The tristich beginning): 'You both are Lords of light'¹ he should take as opening one for two (Sacrificers); he (thereby) causes them to participate equally in the sacrifice: he bestows² upon both of them the glory of the sacrifice³.

¹ SV. II. 351, 350, 349=RS. IX. 19. 2, 3, 1. (*svaḥpati* SV., *svarpati* RS). Originally the author of the Brāhmaṇa may have meant the R̥gveda-verses IX.19. 2-4 and the reading *svaḥpati* may have been introduced afterwards, in accordance with the gāna.

² *arpayati*.

³ To §§ 13, 14 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 3, No. 12): 'for two Sacrificers the opening stotriya (tristich) is, in reversed order 'you both are Lord of light'; on 'being clarified by the stream' (II. 25-26) are chanted the raurava, yaudhājaya and dairghaśravasa (or udvat prājāpatya) as ekarcas; on these (verses) the first aśvinor vrata; on 'by fore conquest, from your (Soma) plant' (II. 7-49), the śyāvāśva, the āndhīgava, the audala, as ekarcas; on three (verses) the last aśvinor vrata. The rest is similar to the jyotiṣṭoma.'

15. (The tristich beginning): 'The streams have flowed forward'¹ he should take as opening one for one who is desirous of rain.

¹ SV. II. 1115-1117=RS. IX. 29. 1-3.

16. By (the words): 'the streams have flowed forward' he causes the rain to fall from heaven; by (the words): 'of the bull that with vigour has been pressed' (he causes it to fall) from the intermediate region.

17. By (the words): 'that presents itself to the Gods' he brings it down on the earth.

18. By means of vigour, of strength, is given forth what (after being promised or due) is held back; by (saying): 'of the bull that with vigour has been pressed' he procures to him by means of vigour, of strength, the rain from heaven¹.

¹ To §§ 15-18 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 3, No. 13): 'for one who wishes to obtain rain the (opening) (stotriya tristich) is: 'the streams have flowed forth';

on 'being clarified by the stream, o Soma' (are chanted) the raurava, yaudhājaya and dairghaśravasa (or udvat prājāpatya) as ekarcas; on (all the) three (verses), the first apām vrata; on the verses of the naudhasa as prṛtha-laud of the Brāhmaṇacchamsin, the saubhara with *hīṣ* as nidhana (cp. below, VIII. 8. 19); on 'by fore-conquest, from your (Soma) plant', the śyāvāśva, the āndhīgava and the audala as ekarcas; on all three, the last apām vrata. The rest is similar to the jyotiṣtoma.'

19. (The tristich beginning): 'Become thou strained by this stream, by which the cows may come hither, the alien ones, to our dwelling'¹ he should take as opening one for one who desires that alien cows may fall to his lot, that his dominion may obtain alien cows; by the fact that this (tristich) is the opening one, the alien cows fall to his lot, his dominion obtains alien cows².

¹ SV. II. 760-768 = RS. IX. 1. 1-4.

² To this § referred in the drasūtra (I. 3, No. 14): 'for one who desires alien cows, the (opening) stotriya (tristich) is: 'become thou strained by this stream, by which alien cows may come hither'; on 'being strained, o Soma, by the stream' (are chanted) the raurava, the yaudhājaya and the dairghaśravasa (or udvat prājāpatya) as ekarcas; on (all) three, the first gavām vrata; on the verses: 'verily thou shalt extol' (SV. I. 247=II. 1073-1074=RS. I. 84. 19-20), the traika-kubha is chanted as prṛtha-laud for the Brāhmaṇacchamsin; on 'by the most sweet, most intoxicating' (SV. II. 39-41=RS. IX. 1. 1-3), the gāyatra, the samhita and the satrāsahiya as ekarcas; on (all) three the last gavām vrata. The rest is similar to the jyotiṣtoma.'

SEVENTH CHAPTER.

VII. 1.

(The gāyatra-sāman on which the out-of-doors-laud is chanted.)

1. The gāyatra is (equal to) these (three) worlds (earth, intermediate region, sky)¹; the chant belonging to it is to be performed in three sections²; for three in number are these worlds; by chanting (the gāyatra) in three sections, he makes him³ equal to these three worlds.

¹ Usually the gāyatri is identified with the earth, the triṣṭubh with the intermediate region and the jagati with the sky.

² *āvṛt* is a part of the udgītha; to this Brāhmaṇa refers Lāty. VII 10. 21, according to which passage the udgītha, e.g. of S.V. II. 1, which runs in the *āroka pavamānāyendave | abhi devāṁ iyakṣate*, is to be divided into three *āvṛts* in

the following manner: 1. *pādvaḥ mānāyendāva ā*; 2. *abhi devāḥ iya 1212*; 3. *keṣāto*. Cp. also Jaim. br. I. 111 and Jaim. up. brāhm. III. 11, 5, III. 39. 2 (*taḥ etat tryāvṛt tryudānaṃ gāyati*).

³ The Sacrificer.

2. Twice he should stretch the tone, the third (time) he should make *him*¹.

¹ *avanardati* according to Sāyaṇa is equivalent to *avasvarati* and consists in a lowering of the musical tone by one interval; probably *avanardana* has the same value as the later term *karṣaṇa*, and especially the first kind of *karṣaṇa* designated e.g. by *āḍ*, see R. Simon in his Introduction to the Puṣpasūtra, page 519 (cp. also

C. H. page 466). Now, as the *him* sound is always chanted thus: *hūm ā 2*, it appears that in the gāyatra-chant this *avanardana* takes place three times. The ritualistic authorities have always been at variance about the question as to how the *avanardana* is to be practised the first two times: "the first two sections (*āvarga=āvṛt*) are to be 'stretched', according to Dhānaṃjaya; in the middle section he should put in two stobhas, and these are to be 'stretched' accord-

ing to Gautama, e.g. *abhi devāḥ iya 1212*" (see Sāyaṇa on Pañc. br. VII. 1. 2), Lāṭy. VII. 10. 22-24. It seems that the usual way of chanting the gāyatra is the one recommended by Gautama, it is found in all the prayogas. The expression: 'he should put in two stobhas' may be understood, if we consider that all the words of the udgītha are replaced by the syllable *o*, which can be considered as a stobha.

3. In that he stretches thrice¹, he thereby makes the gāyatra redundant.

¹ Cp. note 1 on the preceding §. The purport of this § is far from clear to me.

4. He who chants an unresponded gāyatra¹, has no firm support; the response of the gāyatra is the *him*-sound.

¹ i.e. a gāyatra without response, without pratihāra.

5. It is to be thought mentally; he thus chants a responded gāyatra and gains a firm support¹.

¹ To this § refers Lāṭy. VII. 11. 3-5: 'after the *retasyā* (verse, i.e. the first verse of the out-of-doors-laud) he should, leaving over two syllables (i.e. before

the last two syllables) utter the *him*-sound: *hūm ā 2*; this *him*-sound the Pratihartṛ should think mentally in the *retasyā*, not in the other (verses), according to Gautama; in the other verses (only), not in the *retasyā*, according to Dhānaṃjaya and Śaṇḍilya,' cp. also Lāṭy. I. 12. 8, 9: 'the first verse, the *retasyā* is devoid of *him*, the other verses are provided with it'. Lāṭyāyana, then, accepts the view of Gautama, the words of the Brāhmaṇa leaving it open to doubt; Śadv. br. II. 1. 4:

na hiṃkuryād seems to refer equally to the *retasyā* only, cp. also Jaim. br. I. 100 : *na hiṃkuryād, yad dhīmkuryād vajreṇa hiṃkāreṇa reto vicchindyāt*, and Jaim. śra. 11 : 13. 9.

6. He who chants the gāyatra in view of these worlds, is not severed from these worlds ; for his sake these worlds clothe themselves with strength (or ' food ')¹.

¹ *enam..abhi samvasate*, Sāyaṇa : *enam ūrjānnena samācchādayanti*. I take *enam* as governed by *abhi* ; *samvasate* 3rd pl. to *samvaste*.

7. He should begin softly, then (chant) louder, and then still more loudly¹ ; thereby he chants in view of these worlds.

mandram, tārātaram, tārātām could equally well mean ' deep, higher, highest ' (pitch of the voice) as relating to the three octaves (*grāmas, sthānas*), which are equally designated as *mandra, madhyama, tāra* (Taitt. prāś. XXII.11), and said to reside successively in the chest, the throat and the head (ib. 10 and cp. Nārāyaṇa Śikṣā I. 7 : *cañḥaḥ śiraś caiva sthānāni trīṇi vālmaye*), each of these *sthānas* comprising seven tones.—The first third part (the first *āvṛt*, the *ādī*, cp. *ādāṭṭa* in this §) he should chant *mandreṇa* ; the second *āvṛt*, *tārātaram* ; the third *āvṛt*, *tārātām*. Sometimes four *sthānas* are given : *upāṇṣu, mandra, madhyama, uttama* (thus Sāyaṇa), with which compare Jaim. up. br. I. 51. 6 sqq. : *mandram, ugram, valgu, krauñcam*, cp. TS. II. 5. 11. 1 : *krauñcam, mandram*.

8. The chant (of the gāyatra) must be performed ' unexpressedly ' ¹. That which is expressed of the gāyatra is terrible ; by chanting ' unexpressedly ' he avoids what is terrible in it.

¹ Each syllable of the verse is replaced by *o*, cp. C. H. §§ 178, 180.

9. The gāyatra is breath¹ ; he should not take breath (whilst chanting the udgītha), to prevent the breath from being cut off. If he takes breath, he will die before (his time), if he does not take breath, he lives his whole life.

¹ According to Sāyaṇa because there are nine stotriya-verses in the out-of-doors-land and there are nine ' breaths ' (*sapta śīrṣanyā dvāv avāñcau*), but elsewhere the gāyatri is identified directly with *prāṇa* : below, XVI. 14. 5 and Śat. br. VI. 2. 1. 24, VI. 4. 2. 5 etc.

10. If (however) he should take breath, he should take breath in the middle of the verse : the gāyatra, verily, is breath, the tone¹ is breath ; he thereby puts breath in the midst, into his body : he lives his whole life².

¹ Possibly *svara* here also means circumflex, cp. XVII. 12. 2. Compare the passage, which to me is not clear, of the Jaim. br. I. 112 : *sāmno 'nitaranyam*.

nāvetyaṃ, ... etad dha vai sāmno 'ntararanyam yat prastutam abhisvaritam (ms. ābhi^o) ādīyate ; svareṇotpādyodgāyati.

² Cp. Jaim. up. br. I. 37. 7 : *tad anavānaṃ geyaṃ ; tat sāmna evā pratihārād anavānaṃ geyaṃ, tat prāṇo vai gāyatram ; tad vai prāṇam rāhnoti, tathā ha sarvam āyur eti*, and Jaim. br. 1. 112 : *yadi sāmī tām̐yen, madhya rco 'vānyāt.*

11. As *nidhana*¹ he should take (the word) *īḍā*² for one who desires cattle ; *svaḥ*,³ for one who desires (to reach) heaven ; *yaśaḥ*⁴, for one who desires spiritual lustre ; *āyuh*⁵, for one who suffers from disease ; *haṁsi*⁶, for one who exercises magic (spell for malevolent purpose)⁷.

¹ Instead of the regular *ā*.

² *īḍā* is equal to cattle.

³ 'Heaven.'

⁴ 'Glory.'

⁵ 'Long life.'

⁶ 'Thou slayest'.

⁷ To this § refers Lāṭy. VII. 11. 15. sqq. : 'if he desires to use any of the finales, that are recommended for (the fulfilment of special) wishes. he should, according to Gautama, put them (i.e. the words, that express them) in the place of the last two syllables, or after finishing the whole verse, e.g. *abhi devāṁ iyakata* 1212 (instead of the syllable *u*) ; according to Dhānamjayya he should, without changing, chant the whole gāyatra and put them in at the place of *ā*, for they (the words *īḍā*, *svaḥ*, etc) are intended as finales.'

12. These, forsooth, are the milkings¹ of the gāyatra.

¹ The instruments, as it were, to obtain from the gāyatra, as a milch-cow, all one wishes.

13. Into the possession of spiritual lustre, of cattle¹ comes he, who knows this.

¹ And of heaven, long life, etc. cp. § 11.

VII. 2.

(The ājya - lauds .)

1. Prajāpati, having changed himself into the sacrifice, gave himself over to the Gods. These did not agree together as to the precedence. He said to them : 'Run ye a race for it'. They ran a race (*ājim āyan*). Because they ran a race, therefore the ājya (-lands) are called ājyas (*āj-yā*).

2. Indra understood: 'Agni, forsooth, will win in the first place.' He said (to Agni): 'Whichever of us both shall win in the first place, shall share with the other'. Agni was the first to win, thereon Mitra and Varuna, thereon Indra. Now, there was this one Hotr-function (still) to be won. Indra said to Agni: 'According to our agreement this one must be shared by us two'. This is the Hotr-function consecrated to Indra-agni: one and a half (of the) laud belongs to Agni, one and a half to Indra ¹.

¹ The four ājya-lauds are 1. *āgneyam* (hotur ājyam), C. H. § 55; 2. *maitrāvaruṇam* (maitrāvaruṇasyājyam) C. H. § 160; 3. *aīndram* (brāhmaṇācchamsina ājyam) C. H. 164; 4. *aīndrāgnam* (acchāvākasyājyam) C. H. § 169. In the Jaim. br. this quasi-myth is more logically represented; here (I. 105) Agni, Mitra and Varuṇa, and Indra win first, then Indra and Agni make the agreement about the fourth ājya that is left over: *athaikam anujjītam āsit, tad indro 'ved: agnir vāvedam ujjeṇyati*. *agne, yatare āvayor idam ujjayāt tan nau sahāsad āti*, etc.

3. Four in number are they (the ājya-lauds) with six deities ¹.

¹ Agni, Mitra, Varuṇa, Indra and for the last stotra again Indra and Agni together.

4. In six ways disposed ¹ is the sacrifice; the whole of the sacrifice he thereby lays hold off.

¹ *ṣaḍḍhāvihitaḥ*, cp. *tridhāvihitaḥ* ('tripartitus'). Probably we are to understand: the agniṣṭoma-catuṣṭoma (comprising three services), the ukthya, the ṣoḍaśin and the atirātra.

5. All the ājya-(lauds) are *svāra* ¹; this is a sameness ²; they chant (verses) addressed to different deities ³: for the sake of taking away the sameness.

¹ i.e. provided with *svarita*: having at the end, as all gāyatra-chants have, a final ending on 345, cp. R. Simon, *Puspasūtra* page 525, in voce *svāra*.

² Why the sameness, the *jāmitvam*, is unfruitful, is made clear by the following passage of the Jaim. br. (I. 300): 'Devoid of pairing and offspring is the sameness, just as when two men or two women were lying together, neither the two men would bring forth any child, nor the two women, if they did not get a copulating partner. That, on the other side, which is devoid of sameness, is a copulation, a generation'. Moreover, the consequence of sameness is *yātayāmatvam*!

tad āhur: yad ājyāni sarvāni samānanidhanāni,

nāvetyaṃ...etad dha vai sāmno 'ntararanyam yat prastutam abhisvaritam (ms. ābhī^o) ādīyate ; svareṇotpādyodgāyēt.

² Cp. Jaim. up. br. I. 37. 7: *tad anavānaṃ geyaṃ ; tat sāmna evā pratihārād anavānaṃ geyaṃ, tat prāṇo vai gāyatraṃ ; tad vai prāṇam ṛdhnoti, tathā ha sarvam āyur eti*, and Jaim. br. 1. 112: *yadi sāmī tāmyen, madhya ṛco 'vānyāi.*

11. As *nidhana*¹ he should take (the word) *īḍā*² for one who desires cattle; *svah*,³ for one who desires (to reach) heaven; *yaśah*⁴, for one who desires spiritual lustre; *āyuh*⁵, for one who suffers from disease; *haṁsi*⁶, for one who exercises magic (spell for malevolent purpose)⁷.

¹ Instead of the regular *ā*.

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(T h e ā j y a - l a u d s .)

1. Prajāpati, having changed himself into the sacrifice, gave himself over to the Gods. These did not agree together as to the precedence. He said to them: 'Run ye a race for it'. They ran a race (*ājim āyan*). Because they ran a race, therefore the *ājya* (-lauds) are called *ājyas* (*āj-yā*).

2. Indra understood: 'Agni, forsooth, will win in the first place.' He said (to Agni): 'Whichever of us both shall win in the first place, shall share with the other'. Agni was the first to win, thereon Mitra and Varuṇa, thereon Indra. Now, there was this one Hotṛ-function (still) to be won. Indra said to Agni: 'According to our agreement this one must be shared by us two'. This is the Hotṛ-function consecrated to Indra-agni: one and a half (of the) laud belongs to Agni, one and a half to Indra¹.

¹ The four ājya-lauds are 1. *āgneyam* (hotur ājyam), C. H. § 55; 2. *maitrāvaruṇam* (maitrāvaruṇasyājyam) C. H. § 160; 3. *aīndram* (brāhmaṇācchamsina ājyam) C. H. 164; 4. *aīndrāṅgam* (acchāvākasyājyam) C. H. § 169. In the Jaim. br. this quasi-myth is more logically represented; here (I. 105) Agni, Mitra and Varuṇa, and Indra win first, and then, Indra and Agni make the agreement about the fourth ājya that is left: *thaikam anujjitam āsit, tad indro 'ved: agnir vāvedam ujjeṣyātīti. acchāvāk. agne, yatara āvayor idam ujjayāt tan nau sahāsad iti*, etc.

3. Four in number are they (the ājya-lauds) with six deities¹.

¹ Agni, Mitra, Varuṇa, Indra and for the last stotra again Indra and Agni together.

4. In six ways disposed¹ is the sacrifice; the whole of the sacrifice he thereby lays hold off.

¹ *śaḍḍhāvihitāḥ*, cp. *tridhāvihitāḥ* ('tripartitus'). Probably we are to understand: the agniṣṭoma-catustoma (comprising three services), the ukthya, the ṣoḍaśin and the atirātra.

5. All the ājya-(lauds) are *svāra*¹; this is a sameness²; they chant (verses) addressed to different deities³: for the sake of taking away the sameness.

¹ i.e. provided with *svarita*: having at the end, as all gāyatra-chants have, a final ending on 345, cp. R. Simon, *Puṣpasūtra* page 525, in voce *svāra*.

² Why the sameness, the *jāmitvam*, is unfruitful, is made clear by the following passage of the Jaim. br. (I. 300): 'Devoid of pairing and offspring is the sameness, just as when two men or two women were lying together, neither the two men would bring forth any child, nor the two women, if they did not get a copulating partner. That, on the other side, which is devoid of sameness, is a copulation, a generation'. Moreover, the consequence of sameness is *yātayāmatvam*!

³ Cp. Jaim. br. I. 106: *tad āhur: yad ājyāni sarvāṇi samānanidhanāni, kenājāmi kriyata iti*.

6. In view of the domestic animals they chant the ājya (-lauds)¹. They chant (them) constantly returning²; therefore they (the animals, the cattle) beget thitherward³ and are born hitherward⁴; therefore also they (the cows), having started to the (meadows), return⁵.

¹ Cp. VI. 8. 12.

² Cp. VI. 8. 9.

³ Cp. VI. 8. 9.

⁴ The young ones, being born, come 'hitherward' out of the womb.

⁵ Cp. VI. 8. 13.

VII. 3.

(The midday-pavamāna-laud.)

1. The midday-service is purified¹ by the following:

¹ This must mean: 'the midday-service is brought about' or 'the midday-pavamāna-laud is held.'

2. by three metres¹ and five sāmans².

¹ Gāyatrī, brhatī, triṣṭubh, cp. Introduction to Ārṇyakalpa, page XXIV and Ait. br. III. 17. 4: *ṣaṣu vā atra gāyatriṣu stuvate ṣaṣu brhatīṣu triṣṭubṣu*.

² Gāyatra, āmahīyava, raurava, yaudhājaya and auśana.

3. By chanting the midday-pavamāna (-laud)¹ they strain the midday-pressing.

¹ i.e. the first laud (stotra) in the midday-service.

4. The (sāmans used) at the midday-pavamāna (-laud) are (equal to) all the sāmans (of the whole midday-service).

5. (They are) the gāyatra (sāman), the sāman with finale, the one devoid of finale, the one with *idā* as finale¹.

¹ With finale (*stauṣe*) is chanted the āmahīyava (grāmegeya XII. 2. 13); without finale proper the yaudhājaya (grām. XIV. 1. 36) and the auśana (grām. XV. 1. 32); with *idā* as finale the raurava (grām. XIV. 1. 35). In the same way the rathanāra or hotuh prṣṭhastotra (araṇyegeya II. 1. 21) is chanted with finale (*as*); the vāmadevya or maitrāvaruṇasya prṣṭhastotra (grām. V. 1. 25) is chanted without finale (cp. V. 2. 4), likewise the naudhassa (grām. VI. 1. 37) or brahmaṇah prṣṭhastotra is chanted without finale; the kṛṣṇa or acchāvākasya prṣṭhastotra (grām. VI. 2. 7) is chanted with *idā* as finale.

6. In chanting the midday-pavamāna(-laud) they chant all the sāmans (of the midday-service)¹.

¹ See note 1 on the preceding paragraph.

7. The pavamāna (-laud) is the trunk of the service, the gāyatrī (metre) is its mouth; the gāyatra (sāman) is the breath; in chanting the gāyatra on the gāyatrī (metre) they put the breath into the mouth (of the sacrifice).

8. These metres¹ are the out- and in-breathing²: the gāyatrī is the out-breathing, the bṛhatī is the through-breathing, the triṣṭubh is the in-breathing; that they chant with these metres is for the continuity of the out- and in-breathing.

¹ Cp. § 2.

² Elliptic for out-, through- and in-breathing, as appears from what follows.

9. These metres are (equal to) these worlds: the gāyatrī is this world (the earth), the bṛhatī is this middle (world), the triṣṭubh is yonder highest (world). They chant with these united metres is for the continuity of these worlds.

10. If another metre were to come in between them, he would disjoin these worlds¹.

¹ Read *vyaveyād imāṃlokān*.

11. Having chanted a gāyatra, they chant a sāman with finale¹. The gāyatra is the earth; thereby an abode is made on the earth (for the Sacrificer)¹.

¹ The āmahīyava of the ordinary agniṣṭoma, see note 1 on § 5.—Besides 'finale', *nīdhana* means also 'residence, abode'.

12. Were they to chant at the beginning a (sāman) without finale¹, the Sacrificer would be deprived of abode.

¹ 'without finale' = 'without abode'.

13. They chant a (sāman) with finale; the gāyatrī is strength, the finale is strength; by strength he (thereby) augments his strength.

14. With a (sāman) having (the word) *īḍā* (as finale)¹ they commence the bṛhatī (part) (of the laud).

¹ The raurava of the ordinary agniṣṭoma, cp. note 1 on § 5.

15. *īḍā* is cattle¹, the bṛhatī is cattle²; in the cattle he thereby puts cattle.

¹ *īḍā* is one of the names for cow, Pañc. br. XX. 15. 6; Śat. br. IV. 5. 8. 10.

² *bṛhatī* is *paśavaḥ*, Śat. br. XII. 7.2. 15.

16. (Moreover,) on the br̥hatī most of the sāmans are (chanted).

17. On it ¹ (is) also (chanted) a (sāman) with three finales ².

¹ On the br̥hatī part.

² The yaudhājaya in the ordinary agniṣṭoma; it has no finale in the proper sense, viz. no finale which is added to the words of the verse (such as *idā, as, hī,* etc.), but three parts of the verse itself are taken as nidhana (³*ā234si*; ⁵*dā234si*; ³*nyā345yāh*, etc.) see C. H. § 178h, page 281.

18. The middle world, forsooth, is the least strong ¹ (of the three), as it were; to it thereby an abode is procured.

¹ The antarikṣa (being identified with the triṣṭubh, see § 9) cannot stand of itself, but is supported on both sides by heaven and earth, and thereby the least strong of the three! It now gets three *nidhanas*, three resting-places.

19. There is a (sāman) with three finales; three rents there are in the services ¹, these are covered by it.

¹ In the morning-, midday- and afternoon-service of the Soma-feast. The purport of these words (cp. Jaim. br. I. 304: *atho trīṇi yajñasya chidrāṇi dve apidhattasya* (?) *āyatana ekaṃ bhavati*) was not certain to the ancients; they are discussed in the Nidānasūtra (II. 11): *atha khalv āha trīṇi savanānām chidrāṇi tāni tenāpidhiyanta iti; kathamāni chidrāṇīti? pavamānā ādevatā stutayas, tāni chidrāṇīty; athāpy antareṇa pavamānāmś cāvartini ca havirbhiḥ pracaranti, tāni chidrāṇīti*. The text of the first explanation is doubtful (Sāyaṇa differs, as he reads: *pavamāna-devatāstutayas*) and to me unintelligible; probably the stotras beside the pavamānas are intended; the second explanation is clear: the author refers to the savanīyapuroḍāśas which follow after each pavamānastotra (cp. C. H. §§ 143, 186, 344).

20. There is a (sāman) with three finales; three are these worlds; in these he (thereby) obtains a firm support.

21. There is a (sāman) with three finales; by means of the (sāman) with three finales the midday-service becomes firmly established; if there were no (sāman) with three finales, the midday-service would not be firmly established.

22. The finales are of two syllables ¹, the Sacrificer is a biped; he (thereby) installs the Sacrificer in the sacrifice, in cattle.

¹ Cp. note 2 on § 17.

23. A (sāman) devoid of finale is at the end (*i.e.* is the last of the

midday-pavamāna-laud)¹, to prevent (him) from falling across the world of heaven.

¹ The *ausāna* in the ordinary *agniṣṭoma*, cp. note 1 on § 5.

24. If it were one with finale, he would expel the Sacrificer from the world of heaven¹.

¹ A highly casuistical reasoning! We would expect that the last chant was one provided with *nidhana*, the *nidhana* being an abode, in order that the Sacrificer might abide in heaven! But the author of these *Brāhmaṇas* had to reckon with the facts, and one of these was that the last *sāman* is *anidhana*. He now apparently seeks to explain this difficulty by assuming an etymological (and therefore, for one of his time and views, real) connection of *nidhana* with *nirhanti*! Sāyaṇa's attempt to explain this point is unacceptable; he thinks that, the *nidhana* being a firm footing (i.e. the earth containing food and cattle), the Sacrificer having gone up to heaven, would be expected to return to earth (read in the commentary *svargād imam eva lokam* instead of *svargādīkam eva lokam*). But note *ati* in *anati-pāda* of the preceding.

25. It is 'circumflected'¹.

¹ *svāra*, i.e. at the end, provided with the *padānusvāra*, ending: ⁵ *nā656yi*, cp. R. Simon, *Puṣpasūtra* page 521 *in voce*. Sāyaṇa: 'a *sāman* which ends with a *svarita* tone on the last vowel, is called *svāra*; nowhere more than four endings of a *sāman* are met with: the *svāra*, the finale, (the word) *idā*, (the word) *vāg*'.

26. By means of the tone (*svara*)¹ food is offered to the Gods towards the end; he thereby offers, by means of the tone, food to the Gods towards the end.

¹ *svareṇa* a double entente: meaning here besides 'tone' also the (loud) voice, viz. such a word as *svāhā* or *vauṣeṣaḥ* at the end of the offering verse, the *yājyā* in which an oblation is consecrated to a deity.

27. The *gāyatra* (*sāman*) is at the beginning, the circumflected one at the end.

28. The *gāyatra* is breath, the tone is breath; he thereby puts breath in at both sides; therefore animals have breath at both sides¹.

¹ The *prāṇa* is exhalation, the *apāna* inhalation, but also the wind in the belly. Or are we to think of the two ears, which equally are reckoned among the *prāṇas*?

29. Because the *gāyatra* is at the beginning, the circumflected (*sāman*) at the end, therefore he starts¹ by means of out-breathing and gains firm support through² in-breathing³.

¹ *praiti* i.e. he begins, cp. XVIII. 8. 16 and Śat. br. XII. 2. 4. 16: *udānena hy udyanti*.

² Read *apānena* instead of *apāne* (?).

³ The rules laid down in this khaṇḍa, especially in §§ 11 sqq., are of great importance for the identification of the sāmāns in general. They seem to agree with the ample prescripts of Jaim. br. I. 299 sqq. Here four kinds of sāmāns are distinguished regarding their ending, *svārāṇi*, *nidhanavanti*, *aiḷāni* and *ṛksamāni*, cp. Śāyaṇa on Pañc. br. VII. 3. 25, where, instead of the last group (the meaning of *ṛksama* is unknown to me; elsewhere, I. 307, the *ṛksamam* is declared identical with *svāra*; cp. the St. Petersburg Dict. s.v. *ṛksaman*), are given the sāmāns ending on the word *vāk*. These rules intend, apparently, to prevent *jāmitva*, 'sameness' (cp. note 3 on VII. 2. 5). Further, we learn from the Jaim. br. (I. 311) the following important rule, which, as it seems, is also observed by the other Sāmavedists, that the places for inserting in, or taking out from, the *prakṛti* (i.e. the schema of the normal jyotiṣṭoma) those sāmāns which must be added or taken out in order to obtain the required number of stotriya-verses, are: the *gāyatrī*, the *ṛḥatī*, and the *anuṣṭubh*-part. In each sacrifice, therefore, only one sāmān is chanted on the *triṣṭubh*, the *kakubh*, the *uṣṇih* and the *jagatī*. Jaim. br. I. 311 runs: 'three bellies, forsooth, has the sacrifice: the *gāyatrī*, the *triṣṭubh* and the *anuṣṭubh*, here they insert, hence they take out, just as man is filled in the middle (the stomach) or hungers (in the middle), but the other stotras are not liable to alteration, just as the other members of man are not altered (by hunger)'. The Jaim. br. in the same book gives some more rules, the exact understanding of which would without doubt provide us with much more data to identify the sāmāns that are to be applied; one of these rules (I. 307) is that, where three sāmāns are applied, they should be taken in this order: first the *aiḷam*, secondly the *svāram* and thirdly the *nidhanavat*.

VII. 4.

(The metres used in the midday-pavamāna-laud.)

1. The midday-service is that part of the sacrifice, which is conducive to heaven, the *pavamāna* (-laud) (is that part) of the midday-(service), (which is conducive to heaven), the *ṛḥatī* (part) is that part of the *pavamāna* (-laud) (which is conducive to heaven); the sacrificial fees, being given at the chant of the *ṛḥatī* (-part)¹, are thereby given on the place of the world of heaven.

¹ This statement (cp. Ait. br. III. 25.3: *tasman madhyandīṇe dakṣiṇā nīyante triṣṭubho loke*, and cp. Kāth. XXIII. 10: 86. 11, Maitr. Samh. III. 7. 3: 77-12, TS. VI 1. 6. 3) must not be taken too literally, for the *dakṣiṇās* are never given during the *mādhyandina* *pavamānastotra*, but after its completion, cp. C. H. § 178 (pav.), § 191 (dakṣ.).

2. The Gods said to the metres : 'Through you, let us reach the world of heaven'. They employed the *gāyatrī*, through it they did not reach it. They employed the *triṣṭubh*, through it they did not reach it. They employed the *jagatī*, through it they did not reach it. They employed the *anuṣṭubh*, through it they nearly¹ reached it. They now squeezed² out the essences of the quarters and added (these essences as) four syllables to the *anuṣṭubh*; that became the *br̥hatī*, by means of it they reached these worlds³.

¹ Read *tayālpakād iva* and cp. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, page 113.

² *prabr̥hya*, pun on *br̥hatī*.

³ We expect rather 'the world of heaven' cp. XVI. 12. 7.—Cp. Śat. br. III. 5. 1. 9: *br̥hadyā va; aśvāḥ evaṃgṛhīḥ lokān samāśnuvata*.

3. 'Verily the *br̥hatī* through which we have reached these worlds' (they said) and so the *br̥hatī* ('great one') has its name.

¹ *maryā(h)* cp. note 3 on IV. 10. 1.

4. What they had added¹ to it (i.e. to the *anuṣṭubh*, from which resulted the *br̥hatī*) was the cattle; the *br̥hatī*, forsooth, is cattle; in that the sacrificial fees (the cows) are given at the chant of the *br̥hatī* (part), they are thereby given on their own place².

¹ When the Gods squeezed out the quarters, § 2.

² Cp. Śat. br. XII. 7. 2.15: *bārhatāḥ paśavo, br̥hatyaivāśmai paśūn avarunddhe*.—For §§ 2-4 cp. Jaim. br. I. 120: 'Three metres convey the sacrifice: *gāyatrī*, *triṣṭubh* and *jagatī*; after these the *anuṣṭubh* is joined in; by means of it the Gods wished to reach the world of heaven; by it they did not reach it; they added to it (to the *anuṣṭubh* of 32 syllables) the four (kinds of) domestic animals: cow, horse, goat, sheep, and in this manner got to heaven. Having got there, they said: 'a great one (*br̥hatī*), forsooth, has this one been, through which we have reached this'. Hence its name 'br̥hatī'.

5. As to what they (the theologians) say: 'There are other metres which are larger, why is it called *br̥hatī* ('the great one')'? (one could answer): 'This one, indeed, and none of the other metres, reached these worlds. The seven metres, which increase by four (syllables), each¹ pass over into the *br̥hatī*²; therefore it is called *br̥hatī*'.

¹ The *gāyatrī* of 24, the *uṣṇih* of 28, the *anuṣṭubh* of 32, the *br̥hatī* of 36, the *pañkti* of 40, the *triṣṭubh* of 44 and the *jagatī* of 48 syllables.

² Taking together the gāyatrī and the jagatī we obtain 72 syllables, the double of the br̥hatī; the same is the fall with uṣṇih and triṣṭubh, with anuṣṭubh and paṅkti. To this passage Kātyāyana refers in his Upagranthasūtra (I. 1): *sapta caturuttarāṇi, gāyatrījagatyau dve br̥hatyāu, uṣṇiktriṣṭubhau ca dve, paṅktyanuṣṭubhau (ca dve), saiva (the br̥hatī itself) saptamī*.

6. As to what they say: 'The morning-service is gāyatrī-like, the midday-service is triṣṭubh-like, the afternoon-service is jagatī-like, for what cause do they chant at midday the br̥hatī (part)'?

7. By means of the out-of-doors-laud, forsooth, the Gods carried the sun to the world of heaven; but it (the sun) could not hold itself (there); they then fixed it at midday by means of the br̥hatī; therefore they chant at the midday (-service) the br̥hatī (part), for it is this (metre) that props up the sun at midday¹.

¹ Cp. Śat. br. XII. 8. 3. 24: *br̥hatyām vā asāv ādityaḥ śriyām pratiṣṭhāyām pratiṣṭhitas tapati*.

8. With whichever of the metres they chant at the midday-service, these all amount to the triṣṭubh (or: 'pass into the triṣṭubh', 'become equal to the triṣṭubh')¹; therefore they do not depart from the triṣṭubh: the midday-service.

¹ This passage is treated by Kātyāyana in the Upagranthasūtra (I. 1): *yair u kais ca chandobhir iti; ṣaṣṭis triṣṭubhas; tāsām siddhis: trayaviṃśatir gāyatrīḥ, pañcacaṭvāriṃśataṃ br̥hatyo, dvādaśa kakubhas catasṛbhīr gāyatrībhis, iā br̥hatyas; tāḥ saptapañcāśataṃ; tīvanty akṣarāṇi gāyatrīḥ; tais tās triṣṭubhas; tīśaś cauśane*, which means: 'as to (the words of the Brāhmaṇa): 'with whichever of the metres (they chant)': there are sixty br̥hatīs in the whole midday-service; these are attained (by the following reckoning): there are 23 gāyatrīs (the gāyatra and āmahiyava yield 6, and the second pr̥sthastotra 17 gāyatrīs, together 23); 45 br̥hatīs (the raurava and yaudhājaya of the mādhyandina pavamāna, consisting each of 3 br̥hatīs, yield together 6 br̥hatīs; the first pr̥sthastotra (contained in the first viṣṭāvas of each paryāya) yield 5 br̥hatīs; the third pr̥ṣṭha and the fourth pr̥ṣṭha comprise each 17 br̥hatīs: 6+5+17+17=45); the twelve kakubhs (left over from the first pr̥ṣṭha in the two last paryāyas, see C. H., page 308) together with 4 (of the) gāyatrīs (mentioned first) yield (12×28=336+[4×24=]96=432; $\frac{432}{36}=12$) (12) br̥hatīs; (45+12=)57 br̥hatīs (on the whole); by the fact that the (remaining 19) gāyatrīs contain the same number (viz. 57) of pādas (3×19), they are also equal to triṣṭubhs, and lastly, the auśana (in the mādhy. pavamāna) has 3 triṣṭubhs; that makes 60 triṣṭubhs (for the whole midday-service)'.

VII. 5.

(The sāmāns of the midday-pavamāna-laud.)

1. Prajāpati desired: 'May I be more (than one), may I be reproduced'. He was in a languishing and unhappy (*amāhiyamānaḥ*) state; he saw this *āmaḥiyava*¹ (melody); by means of it he created these creatures; these, being created, were happy (*amāhiyanta*); because they were happy, therefore it is the *āmaḥiyava*².

¹ The first chant after the *gāyatra* in the midday-pavamāna-laud, viz. grāmegeya XII. 2. 13 composed on SV. I. 467, i.e. S.V. II. 22, 23, 24=RS. IX. 61. 10, 12, 14; the Vāj. Samh. XXVI. 16-18 has the same sequence of the verses as SV.

² A fanciful melody, made 'pour le besoin de la cause'; the meaning of *amāhiya-amāhiya* is: 'the shout of (the seer) Amāhiyu'.

2. These (creatures), being created (by him, or 'emanating from him') went away from him; (through the words): 'the earth took (it) that was¹ in heaven' he took their vital airs and, their vital airs having been taken (by him), they returned to him; (through the words): 'a formidable protection, a great glory' he rendered them their vital airs. They struggled against him², but he broke their anger (through the words): 'I will laud'³; thereupon they yielded him the supremacy.

¹ *divi sad* SV. and Vāj. S. against *divi sad* of RS.

² Reading (see Sāyaṇa) *asmā ud evāyo*^o instead of *asmād ud evāyo*^o.

³ The final of this sāmān is *staupē*, an expanded form of *stutē*.

3. The equals yield the supremacy to him who knows this.

4. The *āmaḥiyava* is not only a creation of creatures¹ but also a separation of good and bad (prosperity and adversity).

¹ i.e. a means to get children and young cattle, as Prajāpati had practised it with this aim.

5. Separation of good and bad¹ comes unto him who knows this.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 1. 12.

6. The Gods Agni, Indra, Vāyu and Makha, desirous of glory, performed a sacrificial session. They said: 'The glory that will come to (one of) us, must be in common to (all of) us'. Of them it was Makha to whom the glory came. He took it and stepped forth. They

tried to take it from him by force and hemmed him in¹. He stood there, leaning on his bow², but the end of the bow, springing upwards³, cut off his head. This (head) became the pravargya; Makha, forsooth, is the sacrifice; by holding the pravargya (ceremony), they put the head on the sacrifice⁴.

¹ *paryayatanta*, Śat. br. *samantaṃ parinyaviśanta*.

² *sa dhanuḥ pratiṣṭabhyātīṣṭhaṭ*, Śat. br. *sa dhanurārṭnyā tīra upaṣṭabhya taṣṭhau*; *dhanuḥ pratiṣṭabhya*, TĀ.

³ Because the ants had gnawed the bow-string.

⁴ This myth is known to us from several other Brāhmaṇas: Śat. br. XIV. 1. 1, Maitr. Samh. IV. 5. 9, TĀ. V. 1. 1-5, and for the Kaṭhas, Sitz. Ber. der. Kais. Akad. der. W. in Wien, phil.-hist. cl., Band CXXXVII. (No. IV.) page 114, line 3 from bottom.

7. The Gods divided that glory among themselves; of it Agni seized upon the raurava (sāman).

8. By doing so he seized upon the strength of the cattle¹.

¹ Because its finale is *īḍā* and *īḍā* is cattle.

9. Rich in cattle becomes he who knows this.

10. Agni, forsooth, is burning (*rūra*), to him belongs this rauravai (sāman)¹.

¹ This ṣ is identical with XII. 4. 24.—The raurava, according to Jaim. br. I. 122, has its name either from *agni ruṛu* or from a certain sage *rura vṛddhira*.

11. The Asuras hemmed the Gods in; thereupon Agni saw these two burning¹, all-divergent stobhas²; through these he scorched them and, being scorched, they howled (*aravanta*), therefore (there is) the raurava

¹ The text has *rūro*, the comm. *rurau*.

² The stobhas of the raurava sāman (grāmegeya XIV. 1. 35 on SV. I. 5 11, i.e. R̥S. IX. 107. 4, 5=SV. II. 25, 26) are in the grāmegeya *óhā*² *'ṣṭvā*² and *au*² *'ṣhovā*⁴ ⁵ Why are they called 'divergent' or 'dispersing'?

12. Then Indra seized upon the yaudhājaya¹; by doing so he seized upon the thunderbolt; the yaudhājaya, forsooth, is the thunderbolt.

¹ Grāmegeya XIV. 1. 36 composed on the same verses as the raurava.

13. A thunderbolt at his rival he hurls who knows this.

14. Indra, forsooth, is the winner of battle¹; to him belongs that yaudhājaya.

¹ *yudhājī*; in Jaim. br. I. 122 he is called *indro yudhājīvan* (or °jīvan).

15. 'In battle (*yudhā*) verily¹, we have won (*ajaiṣma*)' (thus Indra thought); therefore (there is) the yaudhājaya.

¹ *maryā(h)* cp. IV. 10. 1, VII. 4. 3.

16. But Vāyu seized upon the auśana¹.

¹ Grāmegeya XV. 1. 32 on SV. I. 523=RS. IX. 87. 1-2=SV. 27-28. There are on this triṣṭubh (a triṣṭubh is required. see above, VII. 3. 2) chanted five auśanas, three of which are *svāra* (cp. VII. 3. 25 and 27), viz. grāmegeya XV. 1. 28, 31 and 32. A comparison with the ūhagāna proves that the last of the three is to be taken.

17. By doing so he seized upon the vital airs; the auśana, forsooth, is (equal to) the vital airs.

18. He who knows this, lives his whole (normal lease of) life.

19. Vāyu is the willing one (*uśan*), to him belongs that auśana.

20. Uśanas Kāvya, forsooth, was the chaplain of the Asuras; him by means of the wish-cows the Gods invited to come over to their side¹; they gave over to him those auśana(sāman)s²; the auśana(sāman)s, forsooth, are the wish-cows.

¹ Cp. Baudh. śrs. XVIII. 46: 403. 2 sqq.: 'he (Indra) went to Uśanas and cajoled him by (offering him) his daughter Jayantī and four wish-cows; he, (thus) directed, came over from the Asuras to the Gods'. In the Jaim. br. (I. 126, see Journal of the American Or. Society, Vol. XXVIII, page 83) Uśanas is won over by the wish-cows of Virocana, the son of Prahlāda. Oertel is wrong in not accepting the word *kāmadugha* as a substantive.

² Probably the five: grāmegeya XV. 1. 28-32.

VII 6.

(The prṣṭha-lauds: rathantara and brhat.)

1. Prajāpati desired: 'May I be more (than one), may I be reproduced': He meditated silently¹ in his mind; what was in his mind that became the brhat (sāman).

¹ *tūṣṇīm* is equal to *vācamyamah*, cp. § 3.

2. He bethought himself: 'This embryo of me is hidden; through the Voice I will bring it forth'.

3. He released his voice ('speech')¹ and this voice (*i.e.* this speech, the words uttered by him) became the rathantara².

¹ *i.e.* he now became *viśṣṭavāc*, as he spoke the words mentioned in the next § (?).

² *ē vā rathantaram anvapadyata*: litt. 'this voice fell to the share of the rathantara'. The author of our text seems to have chosen this expression in order to come to the etymology of the next §. The rathantara existed in reality before the *br̥hat*, cp. below, § 10 and TS. VII. 1. 1. 4, where it is said that firstly Prajāpati created the *trivṛtstoma*, Agni, the *gāyatrī* and the rathantara, and then the *pañcadaśa stoma*, Indra, the *triṣṭubh* and the *br̥hat*. That *vāc* is identical with rathantara appears also from § 17, and cp. Jaim. br. I. 128: 'when Prajāpati created the rathantara and the *br̥hat*, he first saw the mind: the *br̥hat*, he spoke over it the voice: the rathantara'.

4. 'The chariot¹ (*ratham*), verily, it has swiftly² reached' (*atārīti*) (said Prajāpati³) and for this cause it is called '*ratham-tara*'⁴.

¹ With the chariot here perhaps is meant the vehicle of Prajāpati's thought: his voice; the voice often is called a vehicle, *e.g.* Śat. br. I. 4. 4. 2.

² Read *kṣepṇā* instead of *kṣepṭā* with the Leyden ms. and the Petersb. Dict. in kürzerer Fassung.

³ Indra, according to Sāyaṇa.

⁴ A different but equally fanciful etymon of the name is given in the Jaim. br. (I. 135): by means of the rathantara the Gods went upwards to the world of heaven. 'These Asuras and ogres, nine nineties (in number), covered these worlds; they were Rathas by name; the Gods, having chanted the rathantara and ascended the rathantara (as vehicle), went to the world of heaven and said: 'We have crossed ('overcome', *atārīma*) these Rathas'. Thence the name rathantara'.

5. Then, after it (after the rathantara) the *br̥hat* came into existence. 'This, verily, is the great (*br̥hat*) (thing): long time has it been concealed'¹ (said Prajāpati)² and for this cause it is called *br̥hat*.

¹ Cp. § 1.

² Indra, according to Sāyaṇa.

6. As an eldest son (to a human father) thus is the *br̥hat* to Prajāpati.

7. Indeed, it has a prior *brāhmaṇa*¹.

¹ The *brāhmaṇa*-sentence in which the origin of the *br̥hat* is expounded (VII. 6. 1) is prior to that of the rathantara! Simply a pun, to come to following statement.

8. To priority (amongst his equals) comes he who knows this.

9. As to what they say : ' The *brhat* arose first in *Prajāpati*, why is it, that the *rathantara* has come to be yoked (' applied') first ' ¹ ?

¹ Everywhere, when these two *sāmans* are used simultaneously, it is the *rathantara* that takes the first place; for instance, in the *dvādaśāha*, where the first day has the *rathantara* as it *pr̥thastotra*, the second the *brhat*; in the *abhiplava* six-day-period (cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* I. 2, compared with I. 3). Perhaps this whole quasi-myth of the birth of the two chants is to be explained by the fact that a grammatical (*dvandva*) compound of the two words *rathantara* and *brhat* could not be otherwise than *brhadrathantare* (cp. note 1 on V. 5. 14); the precedence of the *brhat* is then only a precedence in appearance.

10. It is true that the *brhat* arose first, but the *rathantara* had been created ~~previously~~ prior to it ¹; therefore it comes to be yoked (' applied') first.

¹ At the time when the *brhat* existed only in the mind of *Prajāpati* as an embryo (§ 1), the *rathantara* had already come into existence (§ 3), cp. note 2 on § 3.

11. These two (*brhat* and *rathantara*) (originally) had the same finale; they did not agree to this ¹ and ran a race (to decide the question as to which of them it should belong) ². Of them the *brhat* by its finale *has* won the out-breathing, the *rathantara* by its finale *as* enveloped the in-breathing ³.

¹ *tasmin nātiṣṭhetām, tiṣṭhate* here with locative instead of the usual dative.

² Differently the Jaim. br. (I. 298) : *te abrūtām ājīm anayor nidhanayor ayāveti*.

³ The *rathantara* (*aranyageya* II. 1. 21) on SV. I. 233=RS. VII. 32. 22, 23=S.V. II. 30, 31; *nidhana* : *as*; the *brhat* (*aranyageya* I. 1. 27) on SV. I. 234=RS. VI. 46. 1, 2=SV. II. 159, 160; *nidhana* : *has*. Note (see note 1 end on § 9) that of the verses on which *brhadrathantare* are chanted, the *pūrvāroika* gives in the first place the verse for the *rathantara*, in the second place the verse for the *brhat*.—In the *Nidānasūtra* (II. 9, beg.) the speculations of different authorities are recorded, as to what this original *nidhana*, in common to both *sāmans*, had been : *has*, or *a*, or *sa* (*sakāram evāham anayoḥ samānam nidhanam manya iti dhānamjayyaḥ, sa hy ubhayatra dṛśyata iti*).

12. The *brhat* and *rathantara*, forsooth, are out- and in-breathing ; for one who is suffering from a lingering disease, both should be applied ¹; gone forth, verily, are the out- and in-breathing of him, who suffers from a lingering disease ; he (thereby) puts into him out- and in-breathing.

¹ Viz. the *rathantara* in the midday-pavamāna-laud in the *brhat*-part (probably instead of the *yaudhājaya*) and the *brhat* as hotuh *pr̥thastotra*.

13. As to what they say: 'Both the bṛhat and the rathantara have their finale outside the (verse), how is it that the bṛhat partakes of (chants) that have their finale o u t s i d e ¹, (but) the rathantara of (chants) that have their finale i n s i d e ² (the verse)'?

¹ As in the śyaita (see second day of the daśāha, Ārṣeyakalpa page 206).

² As in the naudhasa (see first day of the daśāha, Ārṣ. k. page 205).

14. The bṛhat is the out-breathing, therefore it partakes of the (chants) that have their finale o u t s i d e, for outside is the out-breathing. The rathantara is the in-breathing, therefore it partakes of the (chants) that have their finale i n s i d e, for inside is the in-breathing.

15. Two big trees, forsooth, are the bṛhat and the rathantara; (their) nidhanas must not be put together ¹.

¹ *nīdhane na samarpye*, means probably: 'their n. should be kept asunder, must not be the same'.

16. If two big trees come into collision, then there lies (on the ground) a great shattering, a great breaking down (of branches) ¹.

¹ And therefore the finales should be kept asunder. Similarly the Jaim. br. (I. 133): 'He should part ('differentiate') the bṛhat and the rathantara; if he did not part them, just as two big trees having come into collision, would break down their branches, so would these two break down the (young) children and cattle; *ho vā u hā* is the (finale of the) bṛhat, *o vā hā* (of) the rathantara; thus he differentiates the bṛhat from the rathantara; parted from bad lot is he who knows this.' According to the gāna of the Jaiminiyas the rathantara ends: *o v ā h ā u v ā ās*, the bṛhat *h o v ā h ā u v ā hā*.

17. The bṛhat is *irā*-like, the rathantara *idā*-like; the bṛhat is mind, the rathantara voice; the bṛhat is the melody, the rathantara the verse; the bṛhat is the out-breathing, the rathantara the in-breathing; the bṛhat is yonder world ('heaven, sky'), the rathantara this world ('earth'). Having meditated on these (equations) he should chant (either the bṛhat or the rathantara); then he chants them well equipped ¹.

¹ To this brāhmaṇa refer Lāṭy. II. 9. 7-10 and Drāhy. VI. 1. 11-14: 'when he is about to chant either the bṛhat or the rathantara, he should, before the 'yoking' of the stoma meditate upon the ten 'great words': 'the bṛhat is *irā*-like' etc.; at the rathantara (he should recite) only the verse (Pañc. br. VII. 7. 19.): 'with the greatness that is in the cows'; a f t e r the 'yoking' of the stoma he should perform this recitation of the 'great words' and the verse, according to

Śaṇḍilya and the verse before the 'great words'; the other view is that of Dhān-amjaya

VII. 7.

(Rathantara and brhat, continued.)

1. The brhat and rathantara are cattle¹; the (first) eight syllables of the first verse he (the Prastotr) takes as prastāva²; he thereby gains the eight-hoofed cattle.

¹ More especially are designated by the Jaiminiyas (Jaim. br. I. 128) the *anyatodantaḥ* as belonging to the rathantara, the *ubhayādantaḥ* as belonging to the brhat; from ib. I. 297 we learn that the rāthantara animals, who go on bone (horn, hoof!), are *ādyāḥ*, but the bārhatā animals, who walk on flesh, are the eaters (*attīraḥ*).—I here remark that, although *brhadrathantare* should be translated: 'rathantara and brhat', I am not sure that for the author of our Brāhmaṇa this was the meaning; he rather takes it as: 'brhat and rathantara.'

² Cp. the char. of the rathantara in C. H., page 308.

2. The (first) two syllables of the last two verses he takes as prastāva¹; the Sacrificer is a biped, he (thereby) firmly establishes the Sacrificer in the sacrifice², in the (possession of) cattle.

¹ Cp. C. H., pages 308, 309.

² More clear is the Jaim. br. I. 135: 'he takes eight syllables of the first verse, two of each of the last two verses; that makes twelve syllables; of twelve months consists the year; Prajāpati, sacrifice is the year, he thus reaches Prajāpati: the sacrifice.'

3. Five syllables of the rathantara he (the Pratihartṛ) takes for his respond (pratihāra); he thereby gains the fivefold cattle¹.

¹ Cp. note 2 on II. 4. 2.

4. Four syllables of the brhat he takes for his respond; he thereby gains the quadruped cattle.

5. Neither the brhat nor the rathantara was sustained by one single metre; so they put two kakubhs after it; therefore the first (verse) is a brhatī and the last two are kakubhs¹; therefore they perform the brhat and the rathantara on one verse², for they were not sustained by one metre.

¹ For this see C. H. pages 307 and 308.

² What is the exact meaning? Both the sāmans being actually chanted not on one but on two verses.

6. He makes nine risings in the bṛhat¹; nine in number are the vital airs²; he thereby retains the vital airs.

¹ Cp. the commentary on Puṣpasūtra VIII. 96, note 1 (^{2r 1r} *sātau vājā*; ^r *vitrā iṣuv* ^{2 1} *ā-i*; ¹ *sū 2 ārvā 234*) and cp. aranyageya I. 1. 27 in SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 492. For the risings of the bṛhat the Nidānasūtra II. 9 gives some particulars, which, without commentary, are unintelligible to me.

² Cp. note 1 on VI. 2. 2, and on VI. 8. 3.

7. Three risings he makes in the first (verse); the past, the present, and the future he retains by these; three in the middle (verse); (the life of) himself, his progeny and cattle he retains by these; three in the last (verse); three are these worlds; in these worlds he gains a firm support.

8. All wishes are fulfilled for him, who, knowing this, makes the risings in the bṛhat.

9. In chanting the prastāva of the rathantara the Prastotr hurls a thunderbolt against the Udgātr; he (the Udgātr) should chant his part of the chant (the udgītha), after putting an ocean between; (the word) 'voice' (*vāk*) is to be made the beginning of the part chanted by him¹; an ocean, forsooth, is the voice²; he puts an ocean between, for security's sake.

¹ *ādeyam* (wrongly Sāyaṇa: *manasy ādhānam kartavyam dhyātavyam ity arīhaḥ*) is the gerundive to *ādatte*, cp. *ādi* 'the first part of the udgītha' (Jaim. śrs. 17: 21. 12: *rathantare prastute ho ity uktvādim ādadīta, bṛhati prastute ā iti*). Further cp. C H. pages 308, 309, where the Prayogas insert this word in the place as indicated by the Brāhmaṇa.

² *samudravat sarvapadārthhānām svāntarnidhānād vāk samudra ity ucyate*, Sāyaṇa.

10. The chant must be performed (by the Udgātr) strongly; he (thereby) throws back the hurled thunderbolt.

11. The chant must be performed stammeringly¹ (and) confoundedly², as it were; he (thereby) confounds the thunderbolt.

¹ He must speak unintelligibly, cp. note on § 13.

² *abhilobhayatā*; for *abhilobhayati* the Petersburg Dictionary gives the meaning 'anlocken', which is unsatisfactory here.

12. The chanting should be performed swiftly, for the attainment of the world of heaven¹.

¹ The Jaim. br. (I. 329) gives another reason for the swift chanting: 'Mind ('thought') comes first, then Voice; the brhat is the mind, the rathantara is the voice. When brhat and rathantara ran their race, the brhat won the race and the rathantara was left behind. By chanting the rathantara swiftly, he makes thought and voice (or 'word') equal (i.e. coming together). Then the rathantara thinks: 'he who has made me equal (to the brhat), come, let the bad lot leave him swiftly'

13. The rathantara is the God-chariot; its chanting should be performed whilst he (the Udgātṛ) causes it to stand firmly on each syllable, for a chariot stands firmly on each wheelspoke (successively)¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br., I. 135: *akṛāreṣṭhaṃ rathantaram karoti, tasmād āreṇāreṇa ratham prīṭhīṣṭhaṃ ca*. On § 11 and 13 cp. C. H. page 307 and Lāty. II. 9. 12, Drāhy. VI. 1. 'He should mentally join to each syllable loudly the stobhas' (i.e. whilst the chant is being chanted down in the ārcika, he should utter it audibly with stobhas), which should begin with *bh* and to end on *a* (in so doing the Udgātṛ chants in accordance with the prescript given in the Brāhmaṇa, VII. 7. 11), in which no duplication of consonants is to take place (where, for instance, the ārcika has *maghavann iva*, the chant should not be: *bhabhabha bh bh a bha* but *bhabhabha bh a bha*, and hereby the Udgātṛ, according to Dhanvin, at least, executes the prescript of the Brāhmaṇa in § 13), of which stobhas the last has the *dvitīyā* ('the third') musical tone, the others the second (*prathamā*). These prescripts of the Sūtrakāras do not agree entirely with the praxis, see the gāna as figured in C. H. page 308, 309 according to the Prayoga's.

14. He, forsooth, who mounts the God-chariot without taking hold (of it), falls down from it: the God-chariot (*viz.* the rathantara) is the earth; he should perform the udgītha whilst taking hold of the earth, then he does not fall down from it¹.

¹ See note 1 on § 15.

15. The rathantara, forsooth, is liable to destroy the eye-sight of the Udgātṛ; whilst its prastāva is being chanted, he should shut his eyes and open them at (the words): 'seeing the light'; (in this manner) he is not deprived of his eye-sight.

¹ On § 14 and 15 cp. C. H. page 307 and Lāty. II. 9. 11, 14, Drāhy. VI. 1. 15-16 (last words) and 17: 'Whilst the prastāva of the rathantara is being performed, he (the Udgātṛ) should everywhere (i.e. at each stotriya-verse) shut his eyes and open them everywhere at the beginning of the last four syllables (of the udgītha) before the respond (the pratihāra)'. The Sūtrakāras add the word 'everywhere', because strictly speaking the Brāhmaṇa refers only to the first stotriya-verse.—The fact that the Prayogas, used in constituting the chanting of

the rathantara in C. H. l.c., allow the chanting of the syllables *svaṛ dr̥ām* etc. not with stobha (and cp. C. H. page XIV, note 4) rests on Drāhyāyana (VI. 1. 16), who takes the words *prāk pratiḥārāc caturakṣaraṃ śiṣṭva* to the prescript for the chanting on stobha, whereas Lāṭyāyana takes them to the following sentence, *tat sarvatra prativikṣeta*. Drāhy. here agrees with the Jaiminīyas (br. I. 330, 331): 'sixteen syllables (of the udgītha) he chants with the stobha (chanting instead of *aduḡdhā iva dhenavaḥ*; *abhūbhā bhībhābhebhava*, cp. Jaim. br. I. 330), (the words) *svaṛ dr̥ām* he chants distinctly (as they are handed down, not replacing the consonants by *bh*).

16. The rathantara, forsooth, is the procreative force; if he says: 'of the still-standing'¹, the voice of the Udgātṛ becomes standing still ('restrained')², and it (the rathantara) destroys his procreative force; (instead of it) 'of the not standing still'³ is to be said, or, 'of the well-standing'³; (then) the voice of the Udgātṛ becomes not still-standing (i.e. will not be restrained during the chanting) and it (the rathantara) does not destroy his procreative force.

¹ The last word of the first verse: *iśānam indra t a s t h u ṣ a ḥ*.

² The rathantara is also the voice (of Prajāpati, VII. 6. 3).

³ *asthuṣaḥ, susthuṣaḥ* (!).

17. The pṛṣṭhas were created; by means of them the Gods went to the world of heaven; of these (pṛṣṭhas) the rathantara on account of its greatness could not fly upwards¹.

¹ *nāśaknod utpatat, śaknoti* with participle, an unknown construction. Sāyaṇa interprets: *utpatat api evargaṃ gantum nāśaknot*.

18. Vasiṣṭha having distributed its 'greatnesses'¹, chanted it and went to the world of heaven. He (the Udgātṛ) should chant (the rathantara) after putting together these ('greatnesses')².

¹ As indicated in the mantra in § 19. By doing so the greatness (heaviness) of the rathantara had got such a nature that it could go up and convey Vasiṣṭha to the world of heaven (?).

² He should, before chanting, recite the mantra of § 19, see C. H. page 307 and the Sūtrakāras as cited under VII. 6. 17 (note 1).

19. 'With thy greatness that is in the cows, that is in the water, or that is in the chariot, in the thunder, with thy greatness that is in the fire, therewith be thou united, o Rathantara; be full of riches for us'¹!

¹ Cp. Jaim. ārs 17: 21. 3 sqq.

VII. 8.

(The second prṣṭha-land, the vāmadevya.)

1. Unto the Waters came the seasonal period (the period favourable for conception). Vāyu (the Wind) moved over their back ('surface'). Therefrom came into existence a beautiful (thing). This was espied by Mitra and Varuṇa¹; they said: 'A beautiful (*vāmam*) (thing), verily, has here been born in the Gods' (*deveṣu*)². Therefore there is the vāmadevya (chant).

¹ Litt.: 'in this (part of the water) Mitra and Varuṇa saw themselves reflected'. The second prṣṭhastōtra is parallel with the śastra of the Maitrāvaruṇa-priest.

² i.e. 'in the Water', instead of *deveṣu*, etymologiae causa!

2. Laying ~~down~~ it they said: 'We two have found this; do ye not dispute us'. About it Prajāpati said: 'Out of me, forsooth, it has been born', to me it belongs'. About it Agni said: 'After me, forsooth, it has been born', to me it belongs'. About it Indra said: 'Belonging to the most excellent is this, I am the most excellent of you all, to me it belongs'. About it the All-gods said: 'Us for deity has that which has come into existence out of the Waters, to us it belongs'. Then Prajāpati said about it: 'Let it belong to all of us, let us all live upon it'. They deposited it in the prṣṭhas. Pertaining to all the deities, forsooth, in the vāmadevya.

¹ *mābhyartidhvam*, according to Böhtlingk (in the Dict. of Petersburg in kürzerer Fassung), is incorrect for *mābhyarthidhvam* (from *abhyarthayati*). But it may be the injunctive of the *iṣ*-aorist to *abhyrtiyate*, Dutch: 'be-twisten'.

² Śat. br. VI. 1. 3. 1: *tasmāti (prajāpateḥ) ... āpo 'srjyanta*.

³ Sāyaṇa quotes a śruti: *agner āpaḥ*.

3. In that it is (chanted) on verses containing (the word) *ka*¹, thereby it belongs to Prajāpati, for Prajāpati is *Ka*; in that it is (chanted) on 'unexpressed' verses², thereby it belongs to Prajāpati, for Prajāpati is 'unexpressed'³.

¹ The vāmadevya (grāmegeya V. 1. 25) is composed on SV. I. 169 (beginning: *kayā naś citra ā bhuvat*)=RS. IV. 31. 1-3=SV. II. 32-34.

² Cp. VII. 1. 8. Prajāpāti is unexpressed or *anirukta*, because he is called not by his name, but designated as *ka*.

³ §§ 3—7 give the quasi-facts, on which the quasi-myth of § 1 and 2 is based.

4. In that it is (chanted) on verses in gāyatrī metre, thereby it belongs to Agni; for Agni has the gāyatrī as his metre.¹

¹ Cp. Śat. br. V. 2. 1. 5: *gāyatrām agnēś chandaḥ*.

5. In that they deposited it in the prṣṭhas¹, thereby it belongs to Indra, for all the prṣṭhas belong exclusively to Indra.²

¹ Cp. § 2, end.

² The four niṣkevalyaśāstras run parallel to the prṣṭhas-totras, cp. Sacred Books of the East, Vol XXVI, page 325, note 2.

6. In that the Maitrāvaruṇa recites his śāstra after (the vāmadevya-stotra)¹, thereby it belongs to Mitra-Varuṇa.

¹ Cp. C. H. § 204 with § 203.

7. In that the last quarter (of the last verse) has a plurality of deities¹, thereby it belongs to the All-gods. In all forms² he (thereby) gains a firm support.

¹ Because of the word *śatam* in the untranslatable *śatam bhavāsy ūtaye*.

² 'In all forms' (*rūpeṣu*), kinds of domestic animals (?).

8. Prajāpati forsooth, saw this womb, the gāyatrī (metre)¹. He thought: 'Out of this womb I will create the prṣṭhas'.

¹ The vāmadevya is chanted on gāyatrī-verses.

9. He created the r a t h a n t a r a; after it the chariot's noise was created¹.

¹ And for this cause (Lāṭy. III. 5. 1, Drāhy. IX. 1. 1) at the prṣṭhya-śaḍaha (i.e. the first six days of the daśarātra, see Ārseyakalpa, Anhang (page 205) 4. a—4.f) during the chanting of the rathantara a chariot should ride along. Jaim. br. I. 143: *tasmād rathantarasya stotre rathaghoṣam kurvantī*.

10a. He created the b ṛ h a t; after it the noise of the thunder was created¹.

¹ And for this cause at the prṣṭhya-śaḍaha during the chanting of the bṛhat a drum should be beaten, Lāṭy. l.c. 2, Drāhy. l.c. 2, Jaim. br. I. 143 and III. 118: *tasmād bṛhata stotre duṇḍubhīm udvādayanti*.

10b. He created the v a i r ū p a; after it the noise of the wind was created¹.

¹ And for this cause at the prṣṭhya-śaḍaha, during the chanting of the vairūpa, wind should be made by the Chanters by shaking their garments, Lāṭy. l.c. 3, Drāhy. l.c. 3. Jaim. br. I. 143 and 118: *tasmād vairūpasya stotre grāmaghoṣam kurvanti*.

11. He created the *vairāja*; after it the noise of fire was created¹.

¹ And for this cause at the *pr̥thyaśadaha*, during the chanting of the *vairāja*, fire should be churned with the churning sticks, *Lāṭy.* l.c. 5, *Dr̥hy.* l.c. 5; cp. XII. 10. 12–19. *Jaim. br.* l.c. *tasmād vairājasya stotre 'gniṃ manthanti*.

12. He created the *śakvārī*-verses¹; after it the noise of the waters was created².

¹ Or 'mahānāmī'-verses.

² And for this cause at the *pr̥thyaśadaha*, during this chant, water is put near and has to be shaken, *Lāṭy.* l.c. 13 sqq., *Dr̥hy.* l.c. 14 sqq.; cp. XIII. 4. 8. *Jaim. br.* l.c.: *tasmād śakvārasya stotre 'pṛ. upanidhāya stuvanti*.

13. He created the *pr̥vātī*-verses; after it the noise of the cows was created¹.

¹ And for this cause at the *pr̥thyaśadaha*, during the chant of the *vāra-vantīya-sāman*, some cows and calves, having been separated from each other, should be caused to bellow, *Lāṭy.* III. 6. 1 sqq., *Dr̥hy.* IX. 2. 1 sqq. *Jaim. br.* l.c. *tasmād raivatasya stotre paśughoṣaṃ kurvanti : vatsān mātṛbhīḥ samvāśayanti*; cp. note 1 on XIII. 10. 9.

14. Together with these noises, forsooth, these (the *pr̥sthas*) were created.

15. In him¹ forsooth, who knows this, all noises, all auspicious voices sound.

¹ This means 'in his neighbourhood'.

VII. 9.

(The *vāmadevya*, continued.)

1. The *vāmadevya*, forsooth, is the father, the *pr̥sthas* are the sons.

2. Out of this womb, verily, they were created¹.

¹ Cp. VII. 8.8.

3. Therefore, they chant the *vāmadevya* after the laud of the *pr̥sthas*¹, for appeasement².

¹ When the *vāmadevya* is not used for the *pr̥sthas*totra, then it must be applied later; for instance, on the tenth day, cp. *Ār̥ṣeyakalpa*, page 217.

² Probably an appeasement is required, because of the *pr̥sthasāmans* five, at east, belong to the *ar̥ṇyageyagāna*: the collection of chants that, because of

their greater sacredness or tabu-quality, are studied in the forest, outside the community.

4. For the unauspicious (or 'unappeased') (deeds) achieved by the sons are appeased by the father¹.

¹ Cp. § 1.

5. The vāmadevya, forsooth, is this middle world (the antarikṣa), out of it these two worlds, viz. the bṛhat and the rathantara, were created apart¹.

¹ The bṛhat is heaven or sky, the vāmadevya is the intermediate region, the atmosphere, the rathantara is the earth: a very common equation e.g. in the invocation of the iḍā (see for instance Śat. br. I. 8. 1. 19). Here, heaven and earth are said to have been created out of the intermediate region, whilst elsewhere it is set forth that at one time heaven and earth were together.

6. By the chanting of the rathantara those domestic animals, which belong to the rathantara¹, lean on the intermediate region²; by the chanting of the bṛhat those animals, which belong to the bṛhat, lean on the intermediate region. These animals are gained by the chanting of the vāmadevya³.

¹ Read *rāthantarāḥ* instead of *rathantarāḥ*.—On *rāthantara* and *bārḥata* animals cp. note 1 on VII. 7. 1, and below, X. 2. 5 (goat, horse) and 6 (cow, sheep); see also IV. 8. 13 and Lāṭy. II. 10. 1, Drāhy. VI. 2. 1, where it is ordained that before the chanting of the vāmadevya the Udgātṛ should think on 'cows and horses, goat and sheep, rice and barley', cp. Jaim. śrs. 17 : 22. 1.

² *upaśrayanti* 'lean on', 'dwell in'. *antarikṣāyatanaḥ hi prajāḥ*, IV. 8. 13.

³ Which is equal to *antarikṣa*.

7. He should sit without moving whilst chanting the vāmadevya, in order that the domestic animals may turn to him¹.

¹ Read *upāvṛtṭyai*.—Cp. Jaim. br. I. 138 : 'he should chant it without moving (*anejan*), in order that the cattle may not get lost'. In the Jaim. br. the *vāmaṇ* *vasu* is directly the cattle.

8. To him turn the domestic animals, who knows this.

9. The vāmadevya is the intermediate region, he must chant (is) without shaking (his limbs), for unshaken is the intermediate region. The vāmadevya is cattle; he must chant (it) without hurting¹, in order not to hurt the cattle.

¹ See § 11 first half.

10. 'How (then) is the vāmadevya to be chanted' they ask.

11. In the same manner as a she-cat¹ takes her young ones between her teeth without hurting them by biting, (or) in the same manner as the wind blows gently over the water.

¹ *ankulī* according to Sāyaṇa is *mārjārī*. It could equally well be some other animal belonging to the felines.

12. Independently¹ the vāmadevya must be chanted.

¹ Properly, 'having a yoke of its own'; cp. § 15.

13. He who chants the vāmadevya independently, becomes independent.

14. Another, as his way¹, but he does not go another's way.

¹ follows him, independent on him'.—For § 12 and 14 cp. Jaim. br. 144: *tat svadhūr geyam iva na nicair iva; yad uccair gāyec, chreyaso bhrātṛvyasya niyānena yāyāt*; and *ib. 1. 335: no hām, iva irtma geyam; īśvaro hopajīvi bhavitor yo 'nyasyānuvartimā gāyāt: svadhūr geyam.*

15. It must not be chanted conformably to the *br̥hat* and the *rathantara*¹; on its own support it must be chanted; he (thereby) comes into the possession of a support.

¹ This means probably that the special prescripts for the chant of the *br̥hat* and *rathantara* (such as are given VII. 7. 1) must not be applied at the chanting of the vāmadevya.

16. The Gods divided the domestic animals among themselves; they excluded Rudra¹; he fixed his looks on them during the laud of the vāmadevya².

¹ Whilst in the Śat. br. (e.g. XII. 7. 3. 20: *rudrah paśūnām īṣṭe*) Rudra is ruler of the cattle, he gains, according to other texts (e.g. Kāth. XXV. 1: 102. 16) this reign only for a few days in the year.

² The vāmadevya is cattle (IV. 8. 15); at the moment of its chanting Rudra hopes to obtain it, as he was excluded by the Gods from obtaining a share in them.

17. It must be chanted 'unexpressedly'¹.

¹ Or 'unuttered,' cp. VII. 1. 8, note 1. But the praxis takes no heed of this.

18. By 'uttering' he delivers the cattle to Rudra. Rudra during this year is apt to slay the cattle¹.

¹ But if one does not utter the words of the chant, Rudra will be prevented from hearing it and he will not know that here was an occasion to obtain the cattle!

19. One who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should chant the vāmadevya on the verses¹ containing (the words) 'ye prosperous ones'.

¹ SV. I. 163 (*revatīr na sadhamāde*)=RS. I. 30. 13-15=SV. II. 434-436.

20. The prosperous ones are the Waters; the vāmadevya is cattle; out of the Waters he (thereby) produces cattle for him.

21. The contrary of ruin in cattle (it is true, thereby) falls to his share, but his young ones shrink, as it were¹.

¹ *mīlīeva* (also XVIII. 4. 4), cp. Śat. br. VII. 1. 2. 7: *yac cakṣur adhyaseta sa candramās, tasmāt sa mīlītataro, 'nnañ hi tasmād asravat*. According to Sāyaṇa, because in a country where abundance of water is found, the young ones cannot thrive (!). The Jaim. br. I. 140 has simply: *paśumān bhavatiśvaro ha tv aprajātir bhavitoḥ, kavatibhyo hy eti prajāpatyābhyah*, but Bharadvāja saw a way out of this dilemma: he chanted the sāman on three verses, the first and the last *kavati*, the middle *revatī*: SV. II. 32, 434. 34.

22. For he deviates from the verses containing (the word) *ka*¹ (i.e.) from Prajāpati².

¹ Cp. VII. 8. 3.

² And this is another reason why he should not chant the sāman on the *revatī*-verses. Sāyaṇa seems to misunderstand this passage.

VII. 10.

(The third prṣṭha-laud, the naudhasa and śyaita.)

1. These two words (sky and earth) (once upon a time) were together (i.e. not separated by the intermediate region); when they went asunder they said: 'Let us contract a marriage on equal terms'¹.

¹ Cp. Ait. br. IV. 27. 5: *īmau vai lokau sahāstām.. tau samyanitāu etam devavivāhaṃ vyavahetām*.

2. Of these (worlds) this (world) (i.e. the earth) gave the śyaita¹ to yonder (world) (i.e. to heaven), yonder (world) to this (world) the naudhasa².

¹ Grāmegeyagāna VI. 1. 62 on SV. I. 235=RS. VIII. 49. 1-2=SV. II. 161-162.

² Grāmegeya VI 1. 37 on SV. I. 236=RS. VIII. 88. 1-2=SV. II. 35-36.

3. Thereupon the finales of both of them changed places¹; the naudhasa and śyaita, forsooth, are a God-marriage.

¹ *viparikrāmati* means, according to the Dict. of Petersburg, 'rings herum schreiten'. That the meaning is 'to change places', is apparent from Āp. Śrs. VIII. 15. 1 (see Rudradatta a. h. l.) and Baudh. Śrs. V. 13 : 147. 3.

² On § 1-3 cp. Jaim. br. I. 145 : 'These worlds, being together, went asunder (in discordance ?); nothing whatever reached them (i.e. nothing from earth reached heaven and *vice versa*): Gods and men suffered hunger, for the Gods live upon what is given from here (i.e. the offerings) and men upon what is given from there (rain, and in consequence: food). Then rathantara and brhat (i.e. earth and heaven) said : 'Let us interchange those of our manifestations' (lit. 'let us contract a marriage with those of our m.) that are dear to us.' Now, originally, the śyaita was the manifestation dear to the rathantara, the naudhasa to the brhat. These they interchanged (lit. : 'with these they contracted a marriage'). Yonder world from thence gave the *ūsas* to this world as marriage gift, and this world from hence the fog to yonder world; yonder world from thence gave the rain to this world as marriage gift, and this world from here, the divine service to yonder world. . . . These manifestations (śyaita and naudhasa) said : 'Let us then interchange our nidhanas' (litt. : 'let us contract a marriage with our n.'). Now, originally, the śyaita had a verse-quarter as nidhana, the naudhasa (the word "*vasu*"). These they interchanged. Since then they dwell in each other's house, formerly they had dwelled each in his own house.' So far the Jaim. br. We note that the nidhana of the śyaita consists of the word *vasu* and of the naudhasa *mahe* (of the last pada of SV. I. 236 ?). Cp. also C. H. § 207.

4. He who knows this, lights on a better marriage.

5. These worlds keep arranging themselves from hence upwards and (on the other side) from above downwards¹.

¹ The regular succession is either earth or rathantara, intermediate region or vāmadevya, sky or naudhasa, or: sky or brhat, intermediate region or vāmadevya, earth or śyaita.

6. In that they chant the rathantara (earth), he yokes by means of it this world (the earth); by means of the vāmadevya, the intermediate region; by means of the naudhasa¹, yonder world (heaven). In that they chant the brhat, he yokes by means of it yonder world; by means of the vāmadevya, the intermediate region; by means of the śyaita², this (world).

¹ Which, according to § 2 belongs to the earth.

² Which (i.e.) belongs to the heaven.

7. He sits by (well-) arranged worlds, who knows this ¹.

¹ For one who knows this, the worlds are well arranged.

8. The naudhasa and the śyaita are (the same as) the rathantara and the brhat. In that they use the naudhasa correspondingly to the rathantara, they thereby use the brhat correspondingly to it, for the brhat cryptically is the naudhasa. In that they use the śyaita correspondingly to the brhat, they thereby use the rathantara correspondingly to it, for the śyaita cryptically is the rathantara ¹.

¹ The naudhasa originally belonged to the heaven (brhat), the śyaita to the earth (rathantara), cp. § 2.

9. He who knows this, chants both: the rathantara and the brhat ¹.

¹ Although chanting the rathantara alone, he chants, in applying at the third prṣṭhalaud the naudhasa, the brhat also, and although chanting the brhat only at the first prṣṭhalaud, he chants, in applying at the third prṣṭhalaud the śyaita, the rathantara also.

10. The Gods divided amongst themselves the sacred lore (the brāhmaṇa); unto them came Nodhas, the son of Kaksīvat; they said: 'A seer has come unto us; let us give him the sacred lore.' They granted him this sāman; in that they granted (it) to Nodhas, therefore it is called the naudhasa ('the sāman of Nodhas').

11. The naudhasa is sacred lore. One who is desirous of spiritual lustre should in chanting use *t h i s* (sāman): he comes in the possession of spiritual lustre ¹.

¹ On § 10 and 11 cp. Jaim. br. I. 147: 'Now the naudhasa. Nodhas, the son of Kaksīvat, went about a long time finding no firm support. He desired: 'May I find a firm support'. He came unto the Gods, who were dividing the sacred lore, and said: 'I am a seer, a maker of mantras; a long time I have gone about finding no firm support. Give ye to me that by which I may get a firm support'. To him they gave the essence of sacred lore: that became the naudhasa. He used it in chanting and then he got a firm support'.

12. Now (as to) the śyaita.

13. Prajāpati created the domestic animals; these, being created, went forth from him; he uttered over them this sāman, they gave way to him and submitted (*śyetyā abhavan*) ¹; because they submitted, therefore it is the śyaita.

¹ It appears from TS. V. 5. 8. 1-2 and TBr. I. 1. 8. 3 (*śyeti kurute, śyeti akurvata*) that instead of *śyetyā abhavan* must be restored either *śyetyābhavan* or *śyeti abhavan*. The Jaim. br. (I. 148) has correctly: so 'bravie chyeti vā imān paśūn akṛṇīti and *śyetikṛtā enaṃ paśava upatiṣṭhante*. Sāyaṇa on our passage is worthless.

14. The *śyaita* is cattle; one who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should in chanting use this (*sāman*); he comes into the possession of cattle.

15. Prajāpati created the creatures; these, being- created, languished; he sniffed at them by means of the *śyaita* with *humṃā*¹; thereupon they thrive. The young ones thrive during that year, in which he chants, knowing this, the *śyaita*.

¹ The last word of the udgītha of this *sāman*.

16. The *Udgāta*, forsooth, is the Sacrificer's creator (Prajāpati). In that he makes him (i.e. *hum*) by means of the *śyaita*, he becomes Prajāpati and sits at the young ones (thus causing them to thrive).

17. It has (the word) 'good' (*vasu*) for its finale¹; cattle is a good (thing); he finds a firm support amongst cattle.

¹ *vā* ⁸ ⁵ *234st*, cp. Calcutta ed. of SV., Vol. I, page 484.

EIGHTH CHAPTER.

VIII 1.

(Variations of the third prṣṭhalaud.)

1. At (a sacrifice) fit for charming (or 'bewitching') he should apply as the Brahman's chant¹ the (*sāman*) with (the word) *vaṣaṭ* as finale and at the midday-pavamāna (-laud) the (*sāman*) with (the word) *abhi* ('on to') as finale².

¹ As third prṣṭhalaud, corresponding with the śāstra of the Brahman, i.e. the Brāhmaṇacchampsin.

² The printed text cannot be right; so as it stands it implies that the ṣṣkṛa-nidhana kṛṇva (grām. VII. 1. 28 on SV. I. 261=RS. VIII. 33. 1-3.=SV. II. 214-216) is chanted as the Brahman's *sāman*, changing its finale *ḍe* into *vaṣaṭ*, and the same *sāman* with *abhi* instead of *ḍe* at the bṛhatī part of the midday pavamāna laud. But in the first place, for the brahmesāman a bārhaṭa pragītha is required, whilst SV. II. 214-216 are triṣṭubha, and, secondly, neither Sāyaṇa nor the

Kṇudrasūtra agree with the literal sense of the printed text of our Brāhmaṇa. Sāyaṇa is silent about the words *āṣkaraṇidhanaṃ kāṇvam*, and the Kṇudrasūtra (I. 4, No. 16) runs: 'for one who bewitches, the opening (tristich of the out-of-doors-laud) and the ājyalauds are those of the śyena (see Ārṣeyakalpa III. 7); on 'being clarified by the stream' are chanted the raurava, the abhinidhana kāṇva (grām. VII. 1. 30), and the dairghaśravasa (or instead of the last the udvat prājā-patyā), each on one verse, (and these three together replace here the raurava on all three of the normal agniṣṭoma); then, on the three (same verses), the yaudhājaya; the vaṣaṭkāraṇidhana (grām. VII. 1. 19, on SV. I. 256=RS. VIII. 3. 7-8=SV. II. 923-424) is the Brahman's chant; the kāleya (fourth prṣṭhalaud) on: 'this Brahman, the regular one' (SV. I. 438=SV. II. 1118-1120; this tristich is not found in the Ṛksamhitā, but must once have belonged to it, as not only the Ait. br. but also the Ait. ār. quote it by its pratika, see Bloomfield's Concordance, in voce). The *viṣṭutis* are the ones pertaining to abhicāra (cp. Śaḍv. br. III. 2-6). The rest is similar (to the normal) jyotiṣṭoma.' For all these reasons it seems almost certain that the first two words *āṣkaraṇidhanaṃ kāṇvam* are interpolated, and the cause of the interpolation is apparent: the second khaṇḍa of Chapter VII begins with precisely these same two words.—On the vaṣaṭkāraṇidhana cp. note 1 on IX. 6. 1.

2. The word *vaṣaṭ*, forsooth, is the God-arrow, and with (the word) 'on' (i.e. 'on to him': *abhi*) Indra hurled his thunderbolt towards Vṛtra; having hurled with (the word) 'on' a thunderbolt (i.e. a deadly weapon) towards him (towards his enemy whom he wishes to damage by charm), he shoots him with the God-arrow: the word *vaṣaṭ*.

3. For one who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle he should perform on the verses: 'Verily thou shalt extol'¹ the traikakubha² as Brahman's chant.

¹ SV. I. 247=RS. I. 84. 19-20=SV. II. 1073-1074.

² Grāmegeya X. 2. 12-14 are recorded three traikakubha sāmans, of which the last two have ²234 ⁵*ṇdrāḥ* for nidhana (cp. § 7). From the ūhagāna it appears that the last of the two is meant.

4. Indra gave the Yatis over to the hyaenas. Three of them were left over: Rāyovāja, Bṛhadgiri and Pṛthuraśmi. These said: 'Who will support (or 'bear') us (as his) sons?' 'I' answered Indra and he, the three-humped¹, having put (them) on (his back), went along. He saw this chant. Because the three-humped (*trikakubh*), had seen it, therefore it is the traikakubha².

¹ Is Indra thought of here as a three-humped bull?

² For this myth cp. below XIII. 4. 17 and Jaim. br. I. 18. 5 in Journal of the

Amer. Or. Soc. Vol. XIX, page 125, where other references are given; add to these Maitr. Samh. III. 9. 3: 116. 15.

5. He again resorted to himself¹ with (the verse): 'Verily thou, a God, shalt extol the mortal, o most mighty! Than thee there is no other giver of joy, o Lord! Unto three, o Indra, do I speak this word.' By this pragātha and² this sāmān he created a thousand head of cattle and gave them over to them. They got a firm support.

¹ i.e. 'he addressed himself' (?).

² The word *ca*, in the text erroneously given in the words of the verse, should be put before *sāmnā*.

6. He who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle, and he who is desirous of (finding) a firm support, should chant this sāmān on this pragātha; he gains a thousand head of cattle and gets a firm support

7. Of triple strength and triple courage, verily, is this chant: to Indra are addressed the verses, to Indra is addressed the sāmān, and (the word) 'indra' is its finale; he gets a firm support in strength and courage¹.

¹ To § 3-7 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 4, No. 17) saying: 'The (ritual) for one who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle has been arranged'; the author refers to his own text: I. 2, No. 14, see above, note 2 on VI. 10. 19.

8. He should take the trāisoka¹ as the Brahman's sāmān for one who is suffering from a lingering disease.

¹ Gramegeya IX. 2. 35 composed on SV. I. 370=RS. VIII. 97. 10, 1 1, 1 2 =SV. II. 2 8 0, 2 8 2, 2 8 1 (with various readings).

9. These worlds (earth, intermediate region, sky) were (once) joined¹; they languished. Indra by means of this chant removed their languor; in that he removed (it) from the three (*tri*) languishing (*socatām*) (worlds), therefore it is the trāisoka.

¹ This is clearer in the Jaim. br., cp. note 1 on § 10.

10. The (languor) he removed from this world (from the earth), entered the harlot; that which (he removed) from the intermediate region, (entered) the impotent (the eunuch); that which (he removed) from yonder (world), (entered) the wicked (or 'sinful') man¹.

¹ From the Jaim. br. (III. 72) I cite, correcting the obvious blunders, the following passage: *ime vai lokāḥ saha santas tredhā vyāyurṃ; te 'socan yathaiḥkas tredhāvicchinnaḥ śoced evaṃ; te devā abruvann: etesāṃ trayāṇāṃ lokānāṃ tīraḥ*

śuco 'pahanāmeti; ta etat sāmāpadyaṃ, tenāstuvata, tenāiṣṭm trayāṇām lokāṇām śiraś śuco 'pāghnan... itā kīṛte kīṛta pūṃścalyām nyaveśayaṃ; tasmād ete śucā viddhāḥ śocante; na hāsyaita (read: aīṣ, sc. śucaś) ājīyante ya evaṃ veda; tasmād u haiteṣām nopabruvīta, nec chuco 'pabhajā iti.

11. Therefore no thought of these ought to be cherished; to him who cherishes a thought of these he¹ assigns a part of the languor.

¹ Either the guilty or the harlot or the eunuch, cp. the last words of the passage cited from Jaim. br. under note 1 on § 10.

12. Hurt by languor, verily, is he, who suffers from a lingering disease; in that the Brahman's chant is the traisōka, he removes from him the languor.

13. They undertake ('they chant') as finale (the word) *divā*; *divā* ('by day'), forsooth, is the dawning; he makes it dawn upon him¹.

¹ So that he will see the following dawnings or days —To § 8-13 refers the Kṇudrasūtra (I. 4, No. 18): 'The (ritual) for one who suffers from a lingering disease has been arranged', viz. under No. 8 of this same text, see note 2 on VI. 10. 5.

VIII. 2.

(Variations of the third prṣṭha-laud,
continued.)

1. The kṇva (sāman) of which (the syllable) *āṣ* is the finale¹, he should take as the Brahman's chant for one who desires firm support.

¹ Grāmegeya VII. 1. 28 on SV. I. 261=RS. VIII. 33. 1-3=SV. II. 214-216.

2. Kṇva¹ saw this sāman (as it was) without (any) finale; he did not get (by its chanting) a firm support; he heard a cat² sneezing (and making the noise) *āṣ*; he saw this as finale and thereupon (by chanting the chant with this finale) he got a firm support; (the reason) why this is the sāman, is for getting a firm support³.

¹ In Jaim. br. III. 46 it is Kṇva the son of Nṛad (nāṛada).

² Jaim. br. has *prṇadamsa* (as against *vṛṇadamsa* of Pañc. br.), which may be the better reading (gaṇa *utsādi*).

³ To § 1-2 refers the Kṇudrasūtra (I. 4, No. 19). 'For one who is anxious to obtain a firm support, the Brahman's chant is the kṇva (sāman) with *āṣ* as finale, (chanted) on the verses of the naudhasa (the sāman grām. VII. 1. 28 chanted on the words of grām. VI. 1. 37, i.e. SV. I. 236=RS. VIII. 33. 1-2=SV. II. 35-36). The rest is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣṭoma.'

3. The janitra of Vasiṣṭha¹ he should take as the Brahman's chant for one who desires to obtain offspring.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 9. 5; the vague statement of the Brāhmaṇa (there are more than one sāmāns of this name) is specified by the sūtra.

4. Vasiṣṭha, whose son had been slain¹, saw this sāman; he got (by chanting it) children and his cattle was multiplied; (the reason) why it is this sāman, is for procreation².

¹ Cp. note 1 on IV. 7. 3.

² To § 3-4 refers the Kaudrasūtra (I. 4, No. 20): 'The (ritual) for one who is desirous of offspring has been arranged', viz. in No. 2 of this text, cp. note 1 on VI. 9. 5.

5. The ātharvā (sāman)¹ he should take as the Brahman's chant for one who desires (to reach) the world².

¹ Arāṇyaka I. 1. 23 (on SV. I. 33) chanted on the naudhasa-verses.

² From § 6 it appears that the world of immortality is meant.

6. The Atharvans, forsooth, desiring to reach the world, saw this sāman; they by means of it saw the world of immortality. (The reason) why it is this sāman, is for getting to know (the way to) the world of heaven¹.

¹ To § 5 and 6 refers the Kaudrasūtra (I. 4, No. 21): 'For one who is desirous of (reaching) the world, the Brahman's chant is the ātharvā (-sāman), chanted on the verses of the naudhasa; the *viśvutis* are the ascending ones (see the Brāhmaṇa II. 1. 1); the rest is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣtoma.—In this manner, if its prṛṭha (i.e. the hotuḥ prṛṭha, the first prṛṭhalaud) is chanted on the rathantara, but if it is chanted on the bṛhat, the introductory (tristich) must contain (the word) 'foremost' (cp. note 1 on VI. 9. 10), the ājya-(laud)s are *bārḥata* (cp. note 4 on page 33 of the edition of Arṇeyakalpa), the prṛṭha is the bṛhat (sāman); the ātharvā (sāman), (chanted) on the verses of the āyaita, is the Brahman's chant, and on the uṣṇih (part) the śrudhya is chanted (instead of the pauṣkala, see Anhang on Arṇeyakalpa, page 203). The *viśvutis* are the ascending ones. The rest is similar to the jyotiṣtoma'.

7. The abhivarta¹ he should take as the Brahman's chant for one who has a rival.

¹ Cp. IV. 3. 1 and XV. 10. 3 and 11.

8. By means of the abhivarta the Gods turned themselves against (*abhyavartanta*) the Asuras. (The reason) why the Brahman's chant is the abhivarta, is for turning against the rival¹.

¹ Cp. IV. 3. 2.—To § 7 and 8 refers the Kaudrasūtra (I. 4, No. 22): 'For one who has a rival, the Brahman's chant is the abhivarta, the *viṣṭutis* are those that are used for *abhicāra* (cp. Śaṅv. br. III. 2-6). The rest is similar to the (normal) *vyotīṣṭoma*'.

9. The *śrāyantiya*¹ he should take as the Brahman's chant for one who goes amiss² in a sacrifice.

¹ Gramegeya VIII. 2. 5 on SV. I. 267=RS. VIII. 99. 3-4 (with varr.)=SV. II. 669-670.

² Cp. XVII. 8. 2 as compared with ib. 4.

10. Prajāpati longed to possess his own daughter Uṣas¹. He lost his seed; this was poured down on the earth; he strengthened² it, (thinking): 'may this of me not be spoiled'³; he set it right and made the cattle out of it.

¹ For parallels cp. Lévi, Le sacrifice dans les Brāhmaṇas page 20, 21.

² *śrināti* is the counterpart of *vibhramśate* (see XVI. 12. 4).

³ Cp. Ait. br. III. 33. 6: *te devā abruvan medaṃ prajāpate reto duṣat iti*; because they had said *mā duṣat*, the *māduṣa* came into existence which cryptically is equal to *mānuṣa*'. The recension of the myth in our Brāhmaṇa is apparently abbreviated and by consequence only partly comprehensible. The fuller recension has been handed down in the Jaim. br. III. 261, 262, but the text is rather corrupt. I give the translation so far as I understand the passage. 'The Gods, undertaking a sacrificial session, said: 'what of us is horrid, that we will produce, in order not to undertake the sacrifice with (that) horrid (part).'' What was horrid of them that they produced, and cleansing it, put it down on (between) two earthen plates, thereupon they undertook the sacrificial session. Therefrom (from the two plates, the *śarāvas*) that *akhala* ('not-wicked', euphemistic as *śiva*) God was born. Because he was born out of the plates, that is his name (probably the author has in mind the name *Śarva*=Rudra). It was Agni that here was born (Agni sometimes is identified with Rudra). He who knows this, is not hurt by this (God). He (Agni-Rudra) said to the Gods: 'For what have ye caused me to come into existence'? 'For carefully watching', they replied, 'thou shalt kill him who may transgress'. Now, Prajāpati had set his mind on his own daughter, the Dawn. He (Rudra) put an arrow on his bow and shot at him. Thereupon, he (Prajāpati) put on the form of an antelope and went upward. This (arrow shot by Rudra) is (the constellation called) 'the three-knotted arrow'.... After he (Prajāpati) was shot, his seed fell down and came down on the Himavat. It became *mānuṣa* (probably a lake, the forerunner of the classical *mānasaṃsaras*). About this the Gods and the Seers, coming together, said: 'Let not this be spoiled'. Because they had said 'let it not be spoiled' (*mā idaṃ duṣat*), hence it was *māduṣam*, and *māduṣam* is called *mānuṣam* ('man'). They set it to flames on all sides by Agni, the Maruts blew on it, by means of

the *śrāyantīya* they strengthened it (*abrinan*): hence the name *śrāyantīya*. Thereupon cattle was created (out of the strengthened seed of Prajāpati); those (animals) that first came into existence are the red ones; those that came into existence out of the (seed) when it was being heated, are the reddish brown ones; those that came into existence out of the (seed) when it was heated, are the brown ones; those that came into existence out of the (seed), when it was being burned, are the mules and the black (animals), and therefore, this same fire burns the white as well as the black (animal); out of the sparks were created the goats and the antelopes; out of the coals (*añjāra*) the Angirases, out of the ashes mixed with coals were created the three *vaśās*: the one dedicated to Mitra and Varuṇa, the one dedicated to Bṛhaspati and the one dedicated to the All-Gods; out of the ashes the donkey was created; therefore he is (in colour) the counterpart of the ashes; therefore he lives being ridden'. The Sanskrit text may be consulted in: 'De Jaiminiya brāhmaṇa in Auswahl' No. 207.

11. (The reason why the Brahman's chant is the *śrāyantīya*, is that it (this *sāman*) strengthens him and sets him right¹).

¹ To § 9-11 see the Kaudrasūtra (I. 4, No. 23): 'For one who is deprived of a sacrifice, the Brahman's chant is the *śrāyantīya*; the *kāleya* (*grāmegeya* VI. 2. 7) is (chanted) on the verses (SV. I. 408=RS. VIII. 21. 1. 2=SV. II. 58-59): 'We (call) thee, o incomparable one!' The rest is similar to the (normal) *vyotistoma*'.

VIII. 3.

(The fourth *prṣṭha*-laud, the *kāleya*.)

1. The Gods and the Asuras contended for (the possession of) these worlds. The Gods resorted to Prajāpati; he gave them this *sāman*, (saying): 'By means of this *sāman* ye will be able to drive them away'¹. By it they drove them away from these worlds. Because they drove them away (*akālayanta*), therefore it is (called) the *kāleya*².

¹ Read (*kālayiṣyadhva* *iti* instead of *kālayiṣpaddham* *iti*).

² See note 1 on VIII. 2. 11.—Besides other myths to explain the name *kāleya*, the Jaim. br. (I. 154, 155) has the following interesting quasi-myth: 'Gods, Fathers and Men were on one side, Asuras, Ogres and Piśācas on the other side. These contended about (the possession of) these worlds. Now, the Kali-Gandharvas moved in the middle, not heeding either party. The Gods, the Fathers and the Men overcame the Asuras, Ogres and Piśācas, and they divided these worlds among themselves. The Gods took as their share the world of the Gods, the Fathers the world of the Fathers, the Men the world of the Men. Then arrived the Kali-Gandharvas and said, 'Grant us also subsequently a share in these worlds'. 'No', they said, 'ye, forsooth, have kept yourselves neutral, not heeding either party'. They answered: 'But in our mind we have attended on

ye, so give us a share'. 'No' they said, 'the worlds are well-divided by us, we cannot mix them up again'. They said: 'Then let that be ours what we ourselves see'. They granted them these Kalindās (the land of Kalinda?), saying: 'Among these practise ye austerities'. Because they granted the Kalindās to the Kalis, thence the Kalindās have this name.—This Kali, the son of Vitadanya, saw this sāman, he practised it in chanting and saw by means of it this *avāntaradeśam duryantaṁ lokam*; this he conquered. This sāman is a world (or 'room') gaining one, he who has practised it in chanting finds room, but the status of a Gandharva he does not reach, he gains only the world of the Gandharvas. Because Kali, the son of Vitadanya, saw this sāman, therefore it is (called) kāleya.' See the Sanskrit text in Jaim. br. in Auswahl, No. 47.

2. He who knows this, drives away his rival from these worlds.

3. The stoma, 'strength' (*tara*) by name, was with the Gods; the sacrifice, 'finding treasure' by name, was with the Asuras. The Gods by means of this stoma: 'by strength your treasure finding one'¹ took away the sacrifice of the Asuras².

¹ The verses of the kāleya begin: *tarobhir vo vidadvasum*.

² Similarly the Jaim. br.

4. He who knows this takes, by means of the stoma, the sacrifice of his rival away.

5. There were (once) (certain) Gods called Sādhya. These, having cut off the afternoon-service, went together with the midday-service to the world of heaven. This (cut off afternoon-service) the Gods connected by means of the kāleya¹. That there is the kāleya, is for connecting the afternoon-service (with the midday-service).

¹ The kāleya is the last laud of the midday-service.

6. The afternoon-service, forsooth, is 'finding treasure' (*vidadvasu*); by taking as prastāva (the verse quarter) 'by strength your treasure-finding one' he passes, in chanting, across¹ to the afternoon-service.

¹ *abhyativadati* (cp. V. 7. 4), *abhlakeyātivadati*, *atiti dhātvarthānuvādaḥ*, Sāyaṇa.

7. The kāleya is (equal to) all the characteristics: in that it has a (whole) verse-quarter as prastāva, thereby it is rathantara-like¹; in that it makes the same risings as the brhat², thereby it is brhat-like; in that its respond contains a stobha, thereby it is brhat-like³; in that it has a 'running' *idā*⁴, thereby it is rathantara-like⁵. In all characteristics he is firmly established.

¹ Cp. VII. 7. 1.

² Cp. VII. 7. 6. I am uncertain about the *rohas* in the *kāleya*, perhaps:
¹ *drāñ* ² *sa.* (1); ¹ *bā* | ² *dhā* (2); ¹ *nā* ² *234h* (3), cp. the musically figured chant in C. H. page 324.

³ In the *brhat*: *auhovā*, in the *kāleya*: *vā ovā*.

⁴ *dravadiḍa*: ⁴ *ho ṣi* | *ḍā* (close of the *kāleya*), cp. also X. 11. 1 and X. 12. 4.

⁵ How in this respect the *kāleya* is rathantara-like, is not very clear. Śāyaṇa quotes a passage from the *Nidāna-ūtra*, which I cannot find exactly so in our text (II. 11 beg.) The meaning seems to be that the *prāsthastotras* on the uneven (3, 5) days of the *śaḍaha* (on which the rathantara is replaced by the *vairūpa*- and *śakvaśśāmans*) are *dravadiḍa* (as the *kāleya*), whilst the *prāsthastotras* of the even (4, 6) days (on which the *brhat* is replaced by the *vairāja* and *raivata-sāmans*) are *ūrdhvaḍa* (as the *brhat*). In this way we note at least a kind of correspondence between *kāleya* and rathantara.

VIII 4.

(The *ārbhava-pavamāna*-laud, its metres and chants.)

1. There were (once) (certain) Gods called *Sādhyā*. Together with the whole sacrifice they went to the world of heaven. The Gods said to the metres: 'Bring ye the soma hither.' They sent off the *Jagatī*; she returned leaving behind three syllables and having become monosyllabic; they sent off the *Triṣṭubh*; she returned leaving behind one syllable and having become trisyllabic; they sent off the *Gāyatrī*—at that time, forsooth, the metres consisted of four syllables—she returned bringing with her not only those syllables (that had been left behind by the two others), becoming thus octosyllabic, but also the three pressings, two in her hands, the third (in her mouth), biting it with her teeth. Therefore two pressings are provided with shoots, but the third is sucked out¹, because she had fetched it between her teeth, sucking it out². The shoots of it (of the soma), that fell down as it was being fetched, became the *pūtikas*³; the blossoms that fell out, became the *arjunas*⁴; what she shook off⁵ (*prāprotha*), that became the *praprothas*⁵. Therefore, at the afternoon-service (or 'the third pressing') they pour out the sour milk⁶: the soma which is eaten by the cows⁷; thereof they pour out the sap, in order that there may be soma in it.

¹ The Jaim. br. relates this *in extenso* (cp. Jaim. br. in Auswahl No. 102): further cp. Śat. br. IV. 3. 2. 7, Ait. br. III. 25-28, TS. VI. 1. 6. 1-5, Kāth. XXIII. 10, Maitr. Samh. III. 7. 3.

² The first two pressings are obtained from the soma-shoots itself, the third, however, (cp. C. H. § 218) from the pressed-out soma-husks.

³ A kind of herb used as surrogate for the soma, see below, IX. 5. 4, and cp. Eggeing in Sacred books of the East, Vol. XLIV. page 451, note 1.

⁴ Equally a kind of grass used as substitute for soma, probably equivalent to *phālguna*, cp. Āp. XIV. 24. 12, Baudh. XIV. 29: 201. 25, TBr. I. 4. 7. 5.

⁵ Thus *Sāyaṇa* (*adhunuvāṅgāni*); elsewhere the meaning is 'to snort'. The meaning of *praprotiḥa* is unknown. It must also denote a kind of herb palatable to cows.

⁶ *Viz.* in the *pūtabhṛt* to the pressed soma, cp. C. H. § 220 and Ait. br. III. 27. 2.

⁷ When they eat the herbs, mentioned above, which originated from the soma.

2. *Triṣṭubh* and *Jagatī* said to *Gāyatrī*: 'Let us join thee'¹. She answered: 'What will result therefrom for me'? 'What thou wishest' they said. She replied: 'To me must belong the whole morning-service, and I must have the lead of the last two services'. Therefore, the whole morning-service belongs to the *Gāyatrī* and the last two services are introduced by it².

¹ *upa tvāyāva*, usually this is the expression of one who wishes to become pupil to another.

² The *prātahsavana* is chanted on verses in *gāyatrī*-metre only, whilst the first chant of the midday- and afternoon-lauds are likewise on verses in *gāyatrī*.

3. *Triṣṭubh* joined her with (her) three syllables¹, so that she (*Gāyatrī*) became of eleven syllables; *Jagatī* joined her with (her) one syllable¹, so that she (*Gāyatrī*) became of twelve syllables.

¹ *Triṣṭubh* had become trisyllabic and *jagatī* monosyllabic after their endeavour to fetch the soma; in this manner they were absorbed into the *gāyatrī*.

4. Therefore, it is said that the *gāyatrī* is (equal to) all the metres, for the *gāyatrī* went making those increases¹.

¹ *i.e.* increased so as to encompass the two other metres.

5. *Indra*, loathing the afternoon-service¹, got away. The Gods by means of (the words): 'by the most sweet'² made it sweet; by means of (the words): 'by the most intoxicating' they made it intoxicating ('strong'); by means of (the words): 'by the stream become thou, o

Soma, clarified' they clarified it, and on (the words): 'pressed out for Indra to drink' Indra returned to it. (The reason) why he makes the *prastāva* with 'by the most sweet, most intoxicating' is that Indra may take a share in the afternoon service.

¹ Because its soma was pressed only out of the husks and therefore not sufficiently strong and intoxicating.

² The *gāyatra* and the first *sāman* (the *saṃhita*) are chanted on the *gāyatri*-verses SV. I. 468=RS. IX. 1. 1-3=SV. II. 39-41: *svādīṣṭhayā madīṣṭhayā pavasva soma dhārayā | indrāya pātave sutāh*.

6. 'The most sweet' were the domestic animals among the Gods, 'the most intoxicating' amongst the Asuras; by (the words): 'by the most sweet, most intoxicating' the Gods took away the animals of the Asuras.

7. He who knows this takes away the cattle of his rival.

8. On which (verses is chanted) the *saṃhita*¹.

¹ Grāmegeya; āna XII. 2. 19 on the verses quoted in note 2 on § 5.

9. There were (once) (certain) Gods called *Sādhyā*. These, having cut off the afternoon-service, went, together with the midday-service, to the world of heaven. The Gods (however) united it (*samadadhuh*) by means of the *saṃhita* (*sāman*); because they united it, therefore it is the *saṃhita* ('united').

10. The *kāleya* goes before, the *saṃhita* comes afterwards; for by means of these two (*sāmans*) is the afternoon-service linked (with the midday-service)¹.

¹ Cp. VIII. 3. 5.

11. The *saṃhita* is (equal to) all the characteristics: in that it has a (whole) verse-quarter as *prastāva*, thereby it is *rathantara*-like; in that it makes the same risings as the *ṛhat*¹, thereby it is *ṛhat*-like; in that it has after each verse-quarter a finale², thereby it is *rathantara*-like. In all characteristics he is firmly established.

¹ I am not able to point out these *rohas* in the *sāmhita-sāman*. On the whole, the chant as figured in the *ūhagāna* and the *Prayogas* differs considerably from the *grāmegeya*; this is probably due to certain special rules for chanting on *gāyatri*-metre.

² *padanidhana*, op. X. 10. 1; perhaps in the *saṃhita-sāman* the syllables *pavā*, *yāpā* and *sūtāh* (op. C.H. page 340) are to be taken as finales.

VIII. 5.

(The ārbhava pavamāna-laud, its metres and chants, continued.)

1. There are the kakubh and the uṣṇih¹.

¹ After the saṃhita sāman two chants follow in the jyotiṣṭoma, the first on kakubh-metre (of 8+12+8 syllables): the sapha, the second on uṣṇih-metre (of 8+8+12 syllables): the pauṣkala. The sapha is grāmegeya XVII. 2. 5 on SV. I. 578=RS. IX. 108. 1(-2)=SV. II. 42(-43) (kakubh satobṛhatī). The pauṣkala is grāmegeya XVII. 1. 5, on SV. I. 566=RS. IX. 106. 1(-3)=SV. II. 44(-46).—Although here only two verses are applied (*viz.* II. 42 and 44), the uttarārcika gives, after 42, one verse more and after 44 two more, because these come in later on, at the 10th day.

2. By means of the kakubh and the uṣṇih, Indra hurled his thunderbolt on Vṛtra; at the kakubh he made a stride onward, by means of the uṣṇih he hurled it. Therefore, the middle verse-quarter of the kakubh has the highest number of syllables, for it is a striding-on. Thereupon, he drew together¹; therefore, the last verse-quarter of the uṣṇih has the highest number of syllables, for in front the thunderbolt is, as it were, heavy².

¹ *tad abhi samauhat*; for *abhisamūhati* the Dict. of Petersburg in kürzerer Fassung gives the meaning 'zusammenhäufen'. I propose to take *tad abhi* together, and suggest that *padau* is to be understood as object to *samauhat*; being about to hurl the thunderbolt, Indra strides out; at the moment of hurling, he draws his feet together (he draws the left foot, which was behind the right one, forward). Sāyaṇa comments: *abhiṭaḥ ubhe pārśve samauhat, aṣṭākṣarau pādau samyag avahat*; he takes as subject *kakubh*. The Jaim. br. (III. 294) has: 'striding out he drew together its syllables (*parākramamāṇo hy aṣṭākṣarāṇi* (read *aṣṭā a* ?) *samauhat*).

² The parallel passage in the Jaim. br. (I. 158, 159) runs as follows: 'By means of the kakubh and the uṣṇih Indra, standing on two gāyatrīs (the metre of 24 syllables) (as his feet), hurled his thunderbolt on Vṛtra. These two (gāyatrīs) were not able to support him; he added to them the fourfooted animals: cow, horse, goat and sheep, and those (i.e. the metres which arose in this way, the metres of 24+4=28 syllables, the kakubh and uṣṇih) supported him. Standing on the kakubh and uṣṇih, making the sabha and pauṣkala his two arms, he hurled (the thunderbolt) and slew him (*viz.* Vṛtra). He who knows this slays his spiteful enemy. He (Indra) stepped with one foot forward, the other one coming after; the foot that was directed forward, became the kakubh; therefore of the kakubh the greatest number of syllables is in the fore part (8+12+8); the foot that came after, became the uṣṇih; therefore of the uṣṇih the greatest number of syllables is in the hind part (8+8+12). See Jaim. br. in Auswahl, No. 50.

3. A thunderbolt (i.e. a deadly weapon) he who knows this, hurls on his rival.

4. The kakubh and the uṣṇih are the nostrils (the nose) of the sacrifice. Therefore, although being the same metre, they both convey in different ways the sacrifice; therefore from each of the nostrils, although they are similar, the two breaths issue in a different way¹.

¹ As out- and inbreathing.

5. The kakubh and the uṣṇih are the breaths (the vital airs); therefore they (the priests) do not make *vaṣaṭ* with them¹. If they made *vaṣaṭ* with them, they would put the vital airs into the fire.

¹ They must not be used as *yājyā*, to accompany a burnt-offering; at the end of *yājyā* the *vaṣaṭ* is pronounced.

6. (On the *sāman*)¹ the *sapha* (*sāman*) is (chanted). Devoid of *pha*², forsooth, the afternoon-service; (this *sāman* is chanted) to make the afternoon-service provided with *pha*³. As for the *paṇṣkala*, by means of this (*sāman*) Prajāpati created the domestic animals in abundance (*paṇṣkala*); to them he brought form (or 'beauty'); (the reason) why it is this *sāman*, is that he (thereby) brings beauty to his beasts³.

¹ Properly the *sapha* only on the first.

² What the meaning of *pha* is, according to our author, is unknown. Nor is the meaning of the name *sabha*, as this *sāman* is called by the Jaiminiyas (Jaim. br. I. 160), very clear. "On these the *sabha* (is chanted), in order that the sacrifice may be *sabha* (possessed of *bhā*, 'light'?). All that is wrongly chanted or recited, or incomplete in the sacrifice, for clearing up (*sabhatāyai*) (all) that (it is adhibited). They chant this *sāman*, hoping that it may be shining, illuminated (?)—By means of the *sabha*, the Gods (possessed themselves) of the splendour, the power, the valour, the strength, the cattle and the food of the Asuras, by means of the *sabha*, they made themselves lighting (*sabham atmānam adhyakurvata*).—By means of the *sabha*, Prajāpati makes the cattle remain with him; therefore, he said: 'I have become 'shining out' through cattle (*sabho vai paṭubhir abhūvam*)' etc. See. Jaim. br. in Auswahl No. 51.

³ Cp. Jaim. br. I. 160: 'He (Prajāpati) did not know the domestic animals (the cows) from one another, as they were of one colour (*ekarūpa*). He saw the *paṇṣkala* and, thereby, distinguished their colours; they became of different colour: white, reddish, and black; formerly, forsooth, they had been of one colour, red even they were' (Auswahl No. 52).

7. (The three verses, beginning): 'By fore-conquest from your plant' are a verse-quarter-*viraj*¹ and syllabic-*viraj*.¹ By means of the

verse-quarter-virāḥ, the Gods went to the world of heaven, by means of the syllabic virāḥ, the seers after (them) came to know the way to it That there are those verse-quarter-virāḥ and syllabic virāḥ (verses), is for knowing the way to the world of heaven.

¹ After the sapha and pauṣkala follow in the ārbhavapavamāna-laud the śyāvāśva and the āndhīgava sāmans on three verses, the first of which is an anuṣṭubh, the second and third gāyatrīs. These three verses together comprehend 10 verse-quarters (the anuṣṭubh: 4, each gāyatrī: 3) and, the virāḥ being of 10 syllables, they form together a *padya virāḥ*. They contain together 80 syllables (the anuṣṭubh: 32, each gāyatrī: 24), together, they form an *akṣaryā virāḥ*; 80 being a plurality of 10.—The three verses are SV. I. 545=RS. IX. 101. 1-3=SV. II. 47-49. The śyāvāśva (on SV. I. 545) is grāmegeya XVI. 1. 11, the āndhīgava (on the same verse) is grām. XVI. 1. 12.

8. On these (verses) the śyāvāśva (is chanted).

9. Śyāvāśva, the son of Arcanānas, who was taking part in a sacrificial session, was brought (by his fellow-sattrins who wished to kill him) to a desert ('dry soil'). He saw this sāman and by means of it created rain. Thereupon, he became all right and found salvation This sāman, forsooth, is a means to get salvation ¹.

¹ In the Jaim. br. (I. 163, 164) this legend is somewhat differently told Śyāvāśva, the son of Arcanānas, had absented himself to collect fuel for the sacrifice, the sattra. He was left behind by his fellow-sattrins, who by themselves went to the world of heaven. He desired: 'May I reach after them the world of heaven, may I be united with my fellow-sattrins'. He saw this sāman and practised it in chanting. By the verse: 'By fore-conquest of your plant' the Maruts called him to the world of heaven, the thrice repeated stobha of the sāman being *ehiyā* ('come'). Thereupon, he was united with his fellow-sattrins. And so Śyāvāśva is united with the Maruts (*sa haiṣa marudbhir eva saha śyāvāśvaḥ*). See the text in Jaim. br. in Auswahl, No. 54.

10. He who has chanted this (sāman) finds salvation and becomes all right.

11. Indra, loathing the afternoon-service, got away ¹. The Gods by means of the śyāvāśva (and especially by its stobha): 'come, come' ² called him back. (Thereupon) he returned. The reason why there is this sāman, is that Indra may have a share in the after-noon-service ³.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VIII. 4. 5.

² The stobha is *aihayi*, *ehiyā* which are the chanting forms of *ehi*: 'come hither'.

³ Similarly the Jaim. br. I. 164. In the text of Pañc. br. read *chīyety anva-hvayant, sa* etc.

12. Then the āndhigava. Andhigu, desiring (to obtain) cattle, saw this sāman; by means of it he created a thousand head of cattle¹. (The reason) why it is this sāman, is that the cattle may flourish. It has a finale in the middle² (and) has (the word) *idā* (as closing finale)³. Thereby the afternoon-service becomes all right³. If it were not provided with a finale in the middle and if it had not *idā* (as closing finale), the afternoon-service would not be all right.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. I. 165: 'The descendants of Śakti (the Śāktyas), being desirous of obtaining food, were consecrated (i.e. they undertook a sacrifice of soma). Then Anuhigu the Śāktya, saw this sāman and practised it in chanting; he applied the decasyllabic *virāj* in the middle; the *virāj* is decasyllabic, the *virāj* is food: thereupon he obtained the *virāj*, viz. the food', cp. Auswahl No. 56.

² Cp. C.H. p. 11.

³ This is more clearly expressed in the Jaim. br. (I. 165, Auswahl No. 55): 'It has a *nidhana* in the middle: for obtaining a firm support. They who undertake the ārbhava-*laud*, go crossing a sea without hold (?); that it (the sāman) has a *nidhana* in the middle, is for obtaining a firm support. Just as in daily life one, who has descended with his ship into a sea, comes across an island, and having gone on land, takes a rest, in the same manner they, having undertaken (litt. 'come unto') the *nidhana*, might take a rest'.

13. They make ('chant') in the middle a finale of ten syllables; the *virāj* is of ten syllables; he (the Sacrificer) gets a firm support in the *virāj*¹.

¹ Cp. the Jaim. br. as cited in note 1 under § 12.

14. (On the verses beginning :) 'Unto the dear ones he is clarified'¹ is chanted the *kāva*(sāman)¹; it is the chant of Prajāpati.

¹ Grāmegeyagāna XVI. 2. 6 on SV. I. 554=RS. IX. 75. 1-3=SV. II. 50-52 (jagati-metre).—According to the Jaim. br. (I. 166) this sāman was seen by Kavi Bhārgava who desired amidst the Gods the immortal world of the Gandharvas. This Kavi Bhārgava is, according to the Sarvānukramaṇa, the Seer of RS IX. 75.

15. The 'dear ones' are the children, the 'dear ones' are the domestic animals; he gets a firm support in children and domestic animals.

16. The *aśana* and the *kāva* are the strings of the sacrifice¹; this God-case², forsooth, is closed up with regard to the sacrifice.

(The reason) why these two (sāmāna) are the last, is, that the sacrifice may be uninjured (or 'well kept').

¹ The sacrifice is, so to say, kept in a case which is closed up or pressed together by means of two strings: the *sāmāna*, the last of the midday laud (op. VII. 5. 16) and the *kāva*, the last of the *Ārbhava*-laud.

² Cp. Ath. S. X. 2. 27. *tad vā atharvaṇaḥ śiro deva kośaḥ samubhitaḥ*.

VIII. 6.

(The agniṣṭoma-laud.)

1. The Gods divided among themselves the sacred lore; what pith of it was left over, that became the *yajñāyajñīya* (sāman)¹.

¹ Grāmegeyagāna I. 2. 25 on SV. I. 35=RS. VI. 48. 1-2=SV. II. 53-54.

2. The *yajñāyajñīya*, forsooth, is the pith of the sacred lore. By chanting the *yajñāyajñīya* they establish the sacrifice in the pith of the sacred lore.

3. The *yajñāyajñīya* is a womb: out of this womb *Prajāpati* created (emitted, brought forth) the sacrifice; in that he created sacrifice after sacrifice (*yajñam yajñam*), therefore it is (called) *yajñāyajñīya*¹.

¹ The word *yajñāyajñīya*, containing twice the word *yajña*, induces our author to speak of 'sacrifice after sacrifice', 'sacrifice' alone being sufficient.

4. Therefore, formerly the Brāhmins used to hold¹ the out-of-doors-laud with this (sāman)², (thinking): 'Beginning at its womb let us go on to extend the sacrifice'. But, by chanting it at the end³, they establish the sacrifice in its womb.

¹ On the aorist with *purā* (also VIII. 9.7) cp. Delbrück, Altind. Syntax, page 286.

² Similarly the Jaim. br. (I. 173): 'Formerly they used to hold all the lauds with this (sāman)': *etena ha ema vai purā sarvāṇi śotrāṇi stuvanti*.

³ Read *yad v antataḥ* instead of *yajñantataḥ*.

5. With the Asuras (once) was the whole sacrifice. The Gods saw the *yajñāyajñīya*. By means of (the words): 'by sacrifice on sacrifice in honour of Agni' they took from them the agnihotra; (by the words) 'and by hymn on hymn in honour of the skilful', the full- and new-moon sacrifices; by (the words): 'continually we (will extol) the

immortal Jātavedas', the seasonal sacrifices, and by (the words) 'as a dear friend I will extol', the sacrifice of soma.

6. At that time the metres (the verse-quarters of it) were: 'By sacrifice in honour of Agni; by hymn in honour of the skilful; we (will extol) the immortal Jātavedas; as a dear friend I will extol'. Now, the Gods by means of the verses, repeating each time the beginning, (the first word of each verse quarter), took the sacrifice away from the Asuras¹.

¹ Because the verses of the Gods in this manner had grown bigger and stronger than those of the Asuras! The verse runs: *yajñāy ajñā vo agnaye girāgirā ca dakṣaḥ | prapṛc vāyam amṛtaṁ jātavedasaṁ priyaṁ mitraṁ na śathaiṣam*.

7. He who knows this takes, through the verses, the sacrifice of his rival away.

8. A brahmin, Kūśāmba, the son of Svāyu, a Lātavya (by gotra), used to say about this (chant): 'Who, forsooth, will to day be swallowed by the dolphin¹ that has been thrown on sacrifice's path?'²

¹ A female dolphin or porpoise; perhaps a crocodile is meant.

² 'Sacrifice's path' is the way prescribed for going hither and thither on the sacrificial ground.—The text should run at the end: *garīṣyati*.

9. Now, the dolphin thrown on sacrifice's path is the yajñāyajñīya (sāman). By saying: 'by hymn on hymn' (*girāgirā*)¹, thereby the Udgātṛ swallows himself.

¹ A pun on the word *girā*, which is in appearance inauspicious, because it can be connected, as 2nd pers. imperative, with *girati* ('to swallow'), (instead of *grṇāti* 'to extol').

10. He should (therefore) perform his part of the chant, making (the) *irā* (-sound)¹; the Udgātṛ (thereby) establishes the sacrifice in food (*irā*) and will not die prematurely.

¹ Instead of by *girāgirā* he introduces the Udgītha by *irā irā*, see C.H. page 370. Read in the text *yad yajñāyajñīyam*.

² On these §§ cp. Jaim. br. I. 174, 175: (He should chant the Udgītha in the following manner: 'o(y)irā (y)irā cā dakṣeḥ' (instead of o gā irā girā cā dakṣeḥ of the gāna). If he were to say: *girā girā ca*, Agni valēvānara would swallow up (*gīreḥ*) the Sacrificer, but by saying: o(y)-irā (y) irā cā dakṣeḥ, *irā* being food, he puts food into the mouth of Agni valēvānara (=as he brings the word *irā* at the beginning [*mukha* meaning 'mouth' as well as 'beginning'] of the yajñāyajñīya, which is identified with Agni valēvānara). However, he is apt to become parched

up by saying *o(y)irā o(y)irā cā dākeṣā*; he should (rather) say *o(y)irā ihā cā dākeṣā*, and so he does not become parched up. About this (chant) the Brāhmins of former times used to speculate: 'Who, forsooth, will to day come safely across the opened mouth of the crocodile (*śiṃśumārī*)?' The *yajñāyajñīya*, forsooth, is the crocodile that stands with opened mouth waiting at the small path; it is in his mouth that he puts food, whereupon he passes safely by him'. See the text in Jaim. br. Auswahl No. 62.

11. Unto (Agni) *vaiśvānara* the *Udgaṭṭ* surrenders himself¹ by saying: *prapra* ('forth! forth') *vayam*; he should say *praprīm*² *vayam*. In this manner he will pass over *Vaiśvānara*.

¹ Is Agni *vaiśvānara* here a reminiscence of the Jaim. br. ? cp. note 2 on § 10. According to the Jaim. br. (I. 169, 170) it is also Agni *vaiśvānara* out of whose *haras* the *yajñāyajñīya* is sprung forth.

² Suggesting the idea of *prīṇāti* (?).

12. He, forsooth, who recites a declining verse, will, after the performing of the chant, fare worse. Now, the (part of the *yajñāyajñīya* which contains the words) *na śaṁśiṣam* ('I will not extol')¹ is a declining verse; he should (rather) say *nu śaṁśiṣam* or *suśaṁśiṣam* ('I will extol'; 'I will extol allright'). He then recites no declining verse, and after the chanting will fare better.

¹ As if *na* were the negation, whilst it is equal to *iva*. Similarly the Jaim. br. (I. 176) prescribes the change *nu śaṁśiṣam*.

13. The sacrifices that have (the word) *vāc* ('voice') at the end, leak through the cleft of the voice. Now, the sacrifices that end with the *yajñāyajñīya*¹, have (the word) *vāc* at the end. Untruth is the cleft of the voice; after the untruth that is spoken by one who performs the *agniṣṭoma*, the sacrifice leaks; on a syllable² it must finally be established; by the syllable forsooth, he covers up the cleft of the sacrifice³.

¹ As does the normal *agniṣṭoma*, of which the *yajñāyajñīyastotra* is the last.

² Cp. note 3 on § 14.

³ With §§ 12, 13 cp. Jaim. br. I. 178: 'They (the theologians) remark: 'The verses of the *yajñāyajñīya* are one syllable too short (this refers to the last *pāda*: *uta trāṣā tanūnām*). This is a gap in the *yajñāyajñīya*; after the gap in the *yajñāyajñīya* the sacrifice leaks; after the sacrifice, the Sacrificer; after the Sacrificer, his children. In this (gap) he should put the (the word) 'voice'; the voice, forsooth, is the sacred lore', etc.

14. The syllable¹, forsooth, is Virāj's form¹: in Virāj² he is finally established³.

¹ *akṣara* 'syllable' means also 'imperishable'.

² And virāj is food: *annaṃ virāj* (e.g. Śat. br. VIII. 3. 2. 13).

³ The ritualistic authorities are at variance regarding the meaning of the Brāhmaṇa. Nidānasūtra (II. 10) cites our passage and adds the remark: 'What is the untruth, which the syllable?' *vā* is the syllable, i.e., a syllable beginning with '*vā*' and ending on '*ā*'. (This remark is added because from the words *vety etad akṣaram* one might otherwise infer that *va* and not *vā*, was meant). 'Ending on *g*', say some. Considering that the Brāhmaṇa condemns the dropping of the *g*, they should recite with it; in this way he covers by means of a whole syllable the cleft of the sacrifice. Another meaning is that the last syllable of the verse (and not the stobha) is intended by the author of the Brāhmaṇa, and this is the meaning of the Sūtrakāra (Lāṭy. II. 1. 18), who expressly states that the syllable *nām* (not *vā=vāg*) must be the nidhana of the last stotriya, cp. note 1 on VIII. 7. 2.

VIII. 7.

(The agniṣṭoma-laud, continued.)

1. At the morning, verily, the metres are applied from hence upwards¹, from thence downwards² they are applied at the laud of the *yajñāyajñīya*; *yajñā vo agnaye girā ca dakṣase* is (the metre) of twelve syllables; *pra vayam amṛtaṃ jātavedasam* is (the one) of eleven syllables, *priyaṃ mitraṃ na śaṁśiṣam* is (the one) of eight syllables³.

¹ i.e. increasing in number of syllables: the *gāyatrī* (3×8) at the morning-service, the *triṣṭubh* at midday (4×11), the *jagatī* at the evening-service (4×12 syllables).

² In reversed order.

³ By this reasoning we understand, that the Sacrificer, after he has reached temporarily and spiritually the world of heaven, will again descend on earth (cp. the next following §), to live his whole life.

2. He transforms the last (verse of the *yajñāyajñīya*-stotra) into an *anuṣṭubh*¹. The *anuṣṭubh* in the earth: on the earth he (the Sacrificer) (thereby) gains a firm support.

¹ How this is brought about, is explained by the Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. II. 10. 18-19, Drāhy. VI. 2. 18-19). 'At the last stotra-verse he should repeat (the syllables *bhuvadvāje* in this manner:) *bhuvadvājāyi*, *bhuvadvājeyu*; and its *nidhana* is (the syllable) *nām*; for he (the author of the Brāhmaṇa) says: 'the last (he transforms) into an *anuṣṭubh*' and 'on a syllable it must finally be established' (VIII. 6. 13).

(It is known that out of the pragātha, on which the yajñāyājñīya is chanted, are made three verses: a bṛhatī of 36, and two kakubhs each of 28 syllables; by adding the four syllables *bhuvadevāje* [for *bhuvadevājāyi* is only the sāman form of these four syllables], the last kakubh becomes an anuṣṭubh, of 32 syllables) — ‘But the teachers (are of opinion) that no repetition is to be made (according to Dhanvin, because we have already an anuṣṭubh, if the last time the first verse is read, as is done in the Brāhmaṇa in VIII. 7. 1, omitting the syllables *yajñā, girā, and pra*; in this manner the tristubh of 36 becomes an anuṣṭubh of 31 syllables; reasoning with Ait. Br. I. 6. 2: *na vā ekenākeareṇa chandāmāi viyanti na dvābhyam*, this can be taken as an anuṣṭubh of 32 syllables, or we are to take the finale of one syllable *vā*, to the 31 syllables) and the finale should be as handed down in the sacred text, according to Śāṇḍilya’.

3. (Moreover) the anuṣṭubh is the voice¹; in the voice he is firmly established; the anuṣṭubh is pre-eminence; in pre-eminence he is firmly established.

¹ Cp. v. 7. 1.

4. How, now, must the yajñāyājñīya be chanted? they ask. ‘Like an ox discharging urine, t h u s indeed and t h u s indeed’¹.

¹ With ‘thus’ the person who recites the Brāhmaṇa must have made a gesture, indicating the precise manner.

5. ‘The Udgātṛ is continually nearing himself unto (Agni) vaiśvānara’¹ they say, ‘if he speaks the verse of the yajñāyājñīya manifestly’². It should be chanted by him while he passes over³, as it were; he (thereby) passes over (Agni) vaiśvānara.

¹ To whom this chant is attributed in the anukramanikā of the grāmegeya; cp. VIII. 6. 11.

² Or ‘rightly’ *ṛjunā*, i.e. without changing anything in the words of the chant.

³ i.e. deviates from the text in the manner as indicated VIII. 6. 10-12.

6. Unto (Agni) vaiśvānara the Adhvaryu gives over (*abhisṛjati*)¹ the persons seated in the sadas, by causing them to return to² the laud of the yajñāyājñīya. It should be chanted whilst he covers himself completely up (with his garment)³, in order to prevent their being burned by (Agni) vaiśvānara.

¹ The Adhvaryu summons the priests before the chant of those stotras that are formed by repetition out of three verses, by the words; *asarjy asarji vāg asarji... upāvaritadhvam*, Āp. XII. 17. 9; Śat. br. IV. 2. 5. 8, *upāvaritadhvam ity anyāni stotrāṇi* (sc. *upākaroti*).—The persons seated inside the sadas are the Hōtrakas and the Chanters, the Brahman and the Yajamāna.

² i.e. 'to repeat', cp. note 1.

³ Cp. C. H. § 241 c.

7. The Fathers, however, do not know¹ one who has completely covered himself (by his garment) and at the laud of the *yajñāyajñīya* the Fathers want to know (him) properly: up to the ears (only) the covering must be made. Thereby he is covered and (at the same time) not covered; so the Fathers know (him) and (Agni) *vaiśvānara* does not hurt (him).

¹ The reason why at this particular moment the Fathers must be able to know their dependants is perhaps to be sought in the fact, that at the afternoon-service, immediately before the *yajñāyajñīya*-stotra two chips from a *saumya caru* are offered to Agni accompanied by the Fathers, cp. C. H. § 237a. II. The *Jaiminīya* do not appear to follow this practice; we read in their *Brāhmaṇa* (I. 174): 'Now' they say: 'He should chant (the *yajñāyajñīya*-stotra) having covered himself completely up to the ears. The *yajñāyajñīya*, forsooth, is Agni *vaiśvānara*: for appeasing it and for not being injured by it.' He is, however, apt to get the Fathers for his deity, if he should chant (it), being completely covered (probably because at a sacrifice destined for the souls of the Dead the performer covers himself). They say also: 'As far as his ears are (i.e. up to his ears), so far having covered himself, he should chant.' They (others), however, say: 'By means of the ears he hears, by means of the eyes he sees; of this (eyesight and hearing) he would deprive himself, if he should chant (it), being covered.... Being uncovered he should (therefore) chant it.'

8. Behind (the *gārhapatya*)¹ the wives² pour down water; they thereby extinguish (or 'appease') (Agni) *vaiśvānara*; for water is a means of extinguishing (or 'appeasing').

¹ Or: 'afterwards'. According to the *Adhvaryusūtras* (see C. H. § 241. d) this action takes place inside the *sadas*.

² The plural, in case it is a *sattra*.

9. Besides, they (the partakers of the *sattra*) thereby emit semen¹, for the semen is a fluid.

¹ And thus are sure to obtain progeny.

10. They (the wives) pour it (the water) along their right thighs; for from the right side the semen is emitted¹.

¹ Cp. *Sat. br.* II. 5. 2. 17: *dakṣiṇato vai vṛṣṭi yajñam upasṛjati* and the other passages collected by Oertel in *Journal of the Amer. Or. Soc.*, vol. XXVI, page 188.

11. Rather a great (part of the garment) must be pushed back¹ (by the wives); they thereby engender spirit for him².

¹ Cp. TS. VI. 5. 8. 6 : 'she pours down water ; thereby semen is poured out ; along the thigh she pours it down ; for along the thigh the semen is poured out ; having bared her thigh she pours it out ; for after the thigh is bared, cohabitation takes place, semen is emitted, children are born.

² For the son, as appears from Kāth. XXVI. 1: 122. 7 : *dūram upary udūhetāhri-tamukhy asyā jāyate* ' he will get an *ahritamukhin* (son). '—For §§ 8-11 cp. Jaim. br. I. 173 : 'They hold the laud, having put (a vessel filled with) water near. The *yajñāyajñīya*, forsooth, is Agni *vaiśvānara* : for extinguishing it and for not being burned (by it) ; along the thigh the wife (of the Sacrificer) pours it out ; it is Agni *vaiśvānara* she thereby extinguishes ; having bared her thigh she pours it out, for, after the thigh is bared, the wife *viryaṃ karoti* ' ('takes the seed of the male up' ?).

12. They¹ cause her to be looked at by the Udgātr, for impregnation's sake.

¹ The Adhvaryus, cp. TS. l.c. : 'he causes her to be looked at by the Udgātr ; the Udgātr, forsooth, is Prajāpati : in order that she may bring forth progeny'.

13. At the *him*-making¹ they cause her to be looked at ; for after the *him*-making the seed is implanted (the pregnancy follows)².

¹ At the beginning of each turn of the chant the Chanters make *him* (*hum*).

² Sāyaṇa here quotes Ap. V. 25. 11, see also the references given in the German translation of Āpastamba.

14. Unto the third verse of the laud¹ they cause her to be looked at, for threefold² is the semen³.

¹ This implies that the Udgātr should look at the wife (or the wives) only during the first three stotra-verses, beginning with the first *hum*.

² I compare TS. V. 6. 8. 4 : *triṇi vāva retāṁsi piū putraḥ pautraḥ*.

³ To § 8 sqq. refer Lāṭy. II. 10. 15-17 and Drāhy. VI. 2. 15-17 : 'At the *him*-making of the *yajñāyajñīya* the Udgātr should look at the wife (of the Sacrificer) ; at the finale (of the first three verses of the laud) the wife should pour down water upon her right thigh ; when the *prastāva* of the third verse of the laud has been chanted, she should pour down all this water'.

VIII. 8.

(The three uktha-lauds.)

1. The Gods, forsooth, having acquired by conquest the agni-ṣṭoma, could not conquer the ukthas. They said to Agni : 'Let us

gain the conquest by thee as leader'. He answered: 'What will therefrom result for me?' 'What thou wishest' they said. He replied: 'On verses addressed to me may they introduce the ukthas'.

2. Therefore, they introduce the ukthas on verses addressed to Agni¹.

² Cp. Kauṣ. br. XVI. 11: *āgneyiṣu maitrāvaruṇḍya praṇayanty, aindriṣu itarayoh*.

3. And therefore, on gāyatrī-verses, for Agni has the gāyatrī as his metre.

4. Having made Agni their leader, they strode on, together with the horse¹, together with the horse (*sākam asvena*) they strode on, therefore this is the sākamaśva (*sāman*)².

¹ With Agni who had taken the form of a horse, cp. Ait. br. III. 49. 7: *tūn agnir asvo bhūtvā hyatyadravat*.

² An ukthya-sacrifice consists of 15 stotras and śāstras; to the ordinary twelve lauds of the normal agniṣtoma three more are added, thereby the afternoon service comes to comprise, as each of the other services, five lauds. The three new ones are 1. the uktha-stotra (running parallel to the śāstra) of the *Maitrāvaruṇa*, addressed to Indra and Varuṇa; 2. the uktha-stotra (running parallel to the śāstra) of the *Brāhmaṇācchamsin*, addressed to Indra and Bṛhaspati; 3. the uktha-stotra (running parallel to the śāstra) of the *Acchāvāka*, addressed to Indra and Viṣṇu (see e.g. Āp. XIV. 1. 9).

I. The *maitrāvaruṇasyokthastotra* is the *sākamaśva*: grāmegeya I. 1. 14 on SV. I. 7=RS. VI. 16. 16-18=SV. II. 55-57 (gāyatriverses); the śāstra of the *Maitrāvaruṇa* consists (cp. Āśv. VI. 1. 2, Śākh. IX. 5. 2) of RS. VI. 16. 16-18 (stotriya ṛca); VI. 16. 19-21 (anurūpa ṛca); III. 51. 1-3 (Indra) and VIII. 42. 1-3 (Varuṇa) (the ukthamukha); VI. 82 (sāmsāmsika); VII. 84 (paryāsa) both addressed to Indra and Varuṇa together; VI. 68. 11. (yājyā).

II. The *ukthastotra* of the *Brāhmaṇācchamsin* is the *saubhara*: grāmegeya XI. 1. 14 (but cp. note 1 on VIII. 8. 13) on SV. I. 408=RS. VII. 1. 21. 1-2=SV. II. 58-59 (kakubh and satobṛhatī); the śāstra of the *Brāhmaṇācchamsin* (Āśv. l.c., cp. Śākh. IX. 3, Vaitānasūtra XXV. 3. 11) consists of RS. VII. 1. 21. 1-2 (stotriya); VIII. 21. 9-10 (anurūpa); I. 57 (ukthamukha, addressed to Indra); X. 68 (sāmsāmsika, addressed to Bṛhaspati); X. 43. 1-11 (paryāsa addressed to Indra); VII. 97. 10 (yājyā).

III. The *ukthastotra* of the *Acchāvāka* is the *nārmedha*: grāmegeya I. 2. 27 (but cp. note 2 on VIII. 8. 22) on SV. I. 406=RS. VII. 1. 98. 7-9=SV. II. 60-62 (bṛhatī and satobṛhatī); the śāstra of the *Acchāvāka* consists

of RS. V I I I. 98. 7-9 (stotriya); VIII. 13. 4-8 (anurūpa); II. 13 (uktha-mukha, addressed to Indra), VII. 100 (Viṣṇu), I. 156 (Viṣṇu); VI. 69 sāmānsika (Indra and Viṣṇu); VI 69. 3 (yājya).

5. Therefore, they lead on (introduce) the uktha (-laud)s with the sākamaśva; for by it at the beginning they conquered them.

6. Now, Indra said: 'Who is going to follow together with me?' 'I' said Varuṇa. Varuṇa stood behind him and Indra fetched (the uktha). Therefore a (hymn) addressed to Indra and Varuṇa is recited (by the Hotraka) after (the laud)¹.

¹ See note 2 on § 4 (I).

7(a). The same (God) said: 'Who is going to follow together with me?' 'I' said Bṛhaspati. Bṛhaspati stood behind him and Indra fetched (the uktha). Therefore a (hymn) addressed to Indra and Bṛhaspati is recited after (the laud)¹.

¹ Cp. note 2 on § 4 (II).

7(b). The same (God) said: 'Who is going to follow together with me?' 'I' said Viṣṇu. Viṣṇu stood behind him and Indra fetched (the uktha). Therefore a (hymn) addressed to Indra and Viṣṇu is recited after (the laud)¹.

¹ Cp. note 2 on § 4 (III).—With § 6 and 7 cp. Ait. br. III. 50.

8. What he had fetched for them was the cattle¹; the ukthas forsooth, are the cattle. He who desires (to obtain) cattle should perform an ukthya (sacrifice)².

¹ According to Jaim. br. I. 181 they were the six wish-cows: cow, horse, goat, sheep, rice and barley.

² A jyotiṣṭoma followed by the three ukthastotras and corresponding śastras. Here, as so often in the printed text, the words *uktha* and *ukthya* are interchanged (misprint!)

9. By means of the bṛhat, forsooth, Indra hurled his thunderbolt on Vṛtra; the sharpness (or 'lustre', 'splendour') of it fell down and became the saubhara (-sāman).

10. 'A sameness is brought about in the sacrifice' they say, 'if the prṣṭha(-laud)¹ and the twilight(-laud)² are both the rathantara (-sāman) and no chant of the bṛhat comes between (these two)'. By

chanting (however) the saubhara, the chant of the *br̥hat* is brought about between (these two), for the saubhara is the sharpness of the *br̥hat*³.

¹ The *hotuḥ pr̥thastotra*.

² The *sandhistotra*, which also is chanted on the *rathanantara*-melody (*Ārṣeya-kalpa*, page 204 s.f.)

³ Cp. § 9.

11. If the over-night-rite (the *atirātra*) is chanted on the *br̥hat* (*sāman*)¹, then the saubhara must be taken as the Brahman's chant in the *uktha* (laud)s². He thereby furnishes the *br̥hat* fully with (its own) splendour.

¹ If the *hotuḥ* or *pr̥thastotra* is the *br̥hat*.

² Then *uktha* = the *uktha*-laud of the *Brāhmaṇācchaṁsin* (the second *uktha*) must be the *uktha* : for in this case there is no 'sameness of performance'.

12. (But) if it (the over-night rite) is (chanted) on the *rathanantara*, he should take the saubhara (as the Brahman's chant)¹, for avoiding sameness.

¹ The text runs *yadi rathanantarasāmnā saubharam kuryāt*. This gives no good sense. I guess: *yadi rathanantarasāmnā* (sc. *atirātraḥ syāt*). But even so the purport is not wholly clear.

13. When the Gods went to the world of heaven, the quarters collapsed. By means of the saubhara (and more especially by its finale) *ū*¹, they propped them up (*u d astabhnvan*). Thereupon, they (i.e. the quarters) became fixed (or 'fastened') and got a firm support. Then the Gods knew the (way to the) world of heaven. He who desires (to reach) the world of heaven and to get a firm support, should chant the saubhara; he gets knowledge of the way to the world of heaven and gets a firm support.

¹ The saubharasāman in the *grāmageya* (on Sv. I. 408, cp. note 2 on § 4 [II]). has no *ū* for *nidhana*; the saubhara as given *ūhagāna* I. 1. 18 points to the saubhara of *grāmageya* III. 1. 31 (on Sv. I. 109), where the *nidhana ū* is given. To this *sāman* also the *Jaim. br.* points. However, the *nidhana ū* may be facultative, cp. the next following §§, especially § 19.

14. *Prajāpati* created the creatures; these, having come into existence, suffered from hunger; by means of the saubhara (and more

especially by the finale) *ūrj* ('food') he gave them food. Thereupon they thrive.

15. The creatures (*i.e.* children and young domestic animals) thrive in that year when he, knowing this, chants the saubhara.

16. They (*i.e.* the creatures nourished by Prajāpati) said: 'Well reared hast thou us'¹; hence (the name) saubhara.

¹ *subhṛtaṃ no 'bhārṣiḥ*. On § 4-16 cp. Jaim. br. I. 187 (Auswahl No. 71): 'Prajāpati created the creatures: these being created by him, perished; they became the reptiles other than the snakes. He created a second kind; these perished also; they became the fishes. He created a third kind; these also perished: they became the birds. He thought: 'How might these creatures not perish?' He saw this *sāmap*; by means of it (and especially of its *nidhāna*) *ūrj*, he touched them and they thrive, being anointed by him with *ūrj* ('food'). He said: 'Well-reared have I these creatures' (*subhṛtaṃ...abhārgam*). Thence the name saubhara'. N.B. the first saubhara, on SV. I. 109, has *ūrḥ* as *nidhana*.

17. The food, verily, that he gave them, was the rain.

18. He who wishes for rain, for food, and for the world of heaven, should chant the saubhara.

19. As finale for one who wishes for rain, he should take (the sound) *hīa*; for one who wishes to obtain food, (the word) *ūrj*; for one who wishes to reach the world of heaven, (the syllable) *ū*.

20. The saubhara (represents the fulfilment of) all wishes; in all that he wishes he comes to be established.

21. Now, as to the nārmedha(-sāman).

22. As Nārmedhas of the Angiras-clan was taking part in a sacrificial session, they (*i.e.* his fellow-Sacrificers) set dogs on him¹. He resorted to Agni with (the verse): 'Protect us, o Agni, by one'². (Agni) vaiśvānara came and encircled him. Thereupon he got a firm support and found a refuge³.

¹ Delbrück, Altind. Syntax, page 261, suggests *abhyādravan* for *abhyāhvayan*.

² The nārmedha-melody grāmegeyagāna I. 1. 27 (see SV. ed. of Calcutta, Vol. I, page 152) composed on SV. I. 36=RS. VIII. 60. 9-10=SV. II. 894-895, is chanted on SV. I. 406=RS. VIII. 98. 7-9=SV. II. 60-62 (see ed. Calc. vol. III, page 192), cp. below, §§ 24-26 and Puṣpasūtra X. 70 with Simon's remark. This manner of indicating a sāman seems to be irregular.

³ The very interesting recension of the legend of Nṛmedha in the Jaim. br. (I. 171, see the text in Jaim. br. in Auswahl, No. 61) is only partly intelligible to me. What I can make of it is the following: 'Nṛmedha and Suvrata (were) brothers: these...; now, Nṛmedha acted as Udgātr̥ for Suvrata. When the laud of the yajñāyajñīya was not (yet wholly) finished, they came running to him (to Suvrata), saying: 'The son of thee, who art the yajamāna (for whom Nṛmedha is the Udgātr̥) has been murdered by the two sons of thine Udgātr̥: Antakadhṛti, the son of Suvrata by Nakira and Śakapūta'. Seizing him (*viz.* Nṛmedha) by the arms, he (Suvrata) said: 'Ye brāhmins, this is your sacrifice, perform it for whom ye wish; I, forsooth, by means of this one will punish this'. Having bound him (Nṛmedha) to the pillar of fig-wood he (Suvrata) set fire on him by means of hempen-chips. He (Nṛmedha) desired: 'May I get out of this; may I find a way out, a deliverer may not this fire burn me'. He saw this sāman and lauded with it. Thereupon, he found a way out, a deliverer, and the fire did not burn him; it even burned down the pillar with which he was fastened (to the pillar)'. Note that in the *Sarvāṅkaraṇa* Śakapūta is called the son of Nṛmedha; Nakira may find his explanation in the words *nakir aśya* of RS. X. 132. 3; for Antakadhṛti cp. RS. I. c. 4: *anta' antakadhṛti*.

23. This sāman is a refuge procuring one; he who has used it in chanting finds a refuge and gets a firm support.

24. The verses (of the nārmedha) are of different metres: the characteristic of day and night.

25. For the characteristic of the ukthas is neither that of day nor that of night¹.

¹ They are something between, as they fall on the afternoon. By a different reasoning the Jaim. br. (I. 188) arrives at the same result: 'This sāman has the features of day and night: to Indra belong the verses, to Agni belongs the sāman (the nārmedha forms part of the āgneya-section in the gāna), to Indra belongs the day, to Agni the night. He who at an atirātra deviates from this sāman (does not apply it), would be removed from the features of day and night. If one were to say about him: 'he (*viz.* the Udgātr̥) has removed him from the features of day and night', it would be in truth thus. Therefore, at an atirātra this sāman must not be deviated from'.

26. The first (verse)¹ is a kakubh; then (comes) an uṣṇih², then a pura uṣṇih anuṣṭubh³. They thereby do not deviate from the anuṣṭubh: (the metre of) the Acoḥāvāka's chant.⁴

¹ RS. VIII. 98. 7=SV. II. 60.

² RS. VIII. 98. 8=SV. II. 61.

³ RS. VIII. 98. 9 (pura-uṣṇih), whilst SV. II. 62 at the end has four syllables more.

⁴ This refers, according to Śāyana, to the fact that the Acoḥāvāka, before partaking of the soma, has to recite certain anuṣṭubh-verses (ṚS. V. 25. 1—3, VI. 42, cp. C.H. § 148), cp. Ait. br. III. 13. 2: *athāśya yat svam chanda āśid anuṣṭub itām udantam abhyauhad acchāvākiyam abhi*.—To our Brāhmaṇa refers a remarkable passage in the Nidānasūtra (II. 11): *atha nārmedhasotriye vadati: kakup prathamāhoṣṇig aha pura-uṣṇig-anuṣṭub iti; kakub eva prathamhoṣṇig dvitīyā pura-uṣṇik itīyā, dāśatayenādhyāyena itām baheroḍ adhiyate* (namely in ṚS. VIII. 98. 9): *yuñjanti hari īśirasya gāthayorau ratha uruyuge | indravāḥ vacoyujeti. tatra vayam catvāry akṣarāṇy upāharāmaḥ: svarvideti (i.e. svarvidā iti), ānuṣṭub bhavaty upariṣṭājjyotiḥ*. The uttarāroika, indeed reads: *yuñjanti hari īśirasya gathayorau ratha uruyuge vacoyujā | indravāḥ svarvidā* (12+12+8 syllables). This addition of the four syllables must be very old, as the Jaiminīyas also have it already in their uttarāroika. Must we infer from this fact, that the author of our Brāhmaṇa was acquainted with the uttarāroika? See on this question the Introduction, Chapter II, page XVI. I subjoin the parallel passage of the Jaim. br. (I. 188): 'They argue: from the anuṣṭubh, forsooth, they, who perform the acchāvāka's chant on uṣṇih-verses, deviate'. One of these (uṣṇih-verses, which are the same as uttarāroika II. 60-62 of the Kāthuma-Rāṇyānīyas=ṚS. VIII. 98. 7-9) is an arvāg uṣṇih, one a madhya-uṣṇih, one a pura-uṣṇih, *anavadhṛtaṃ chando 'navadhṛtaṃ vāg vadati*, and the anuṣṭubh is the voice. Thereby, they do not deviate from the anuṣṭubh. (Moreover) the last of these (verses) is a visible anuṣṭubh. Thereby, also, they do not deviate from the anuṣṭubh'. The Jaim. br., then, seems to recognise also the Sāmavedic recension of SV. II. 62 (as an anuṣṭubh).

VIII. 9.

(The variations of the uktha-lauds.)

1. There is the hāri-varṇa (-chant) ¹.

¹ Grāmegeyagāna X. 1. 34 (that the last of the four hāri-varṇas is meant, appears from XII. 6. 9) on SV. I. 383=ṚS. VIII. 15. 4-6=SV. II 230-232. How it is to be applied, is explained in § 5.

2. The Asuras were in these worlds. The Gods expelled them, by means of (the words): 'of golden splendour' ¹, from this world; by 'thou shinest' ¹ from the intermediate region; by 'for day and day' ¹ (*dive dive*) ¹ from yonder world (the sky, *div*).

¹ The last word of each of the three verses, being used as their finale, cp. XII. 6. 9.

3. So, he who knows this, expels his rival from these worlds and ascends (himself) these worlds.

4. Harivarṇa¹, who desired to possess cattle, saw this sāman; by it he created a thousand head of cattle; that it is this sāman, is for the thriving of the cattle.

¹ An Āngirasa, according to the Jaim. br. (I. 183), see § 5.

5. When the Angirases went to the world of heaven, they were pursued by the ogres; by means of this (sāman) Harivarṇa repelled them. That it is this sāman, is for repelling the ogres¹.

¹ To §§ 1-5 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 5, No. 25): 'Now (the arrangement) of the (jyotiṣṭoma) which ends with the uktha(-laud)s, and in which the āṣṭādam-ṣṭra is the Acchāvāka's sāman (cp. below § 20). On 'thou hast made merry, the fullness has been drunk' (SV. II. 782-784=RS. I. 175. 1-3; the verses do not occur in the pūrvārcika) the kāleya (grām. 2. 7. VI, in stead of the normal one on SV. II. 37-38); on 'on all sides run forth' (SV. I. 427=RS. IX. 105. 1-3; SV. II. 717) the sapha; the sākamaśva, the hāri-varṇa and the āṣṭādam-ṣṭra. The ukthas (resp. of Meitrāvaruṇa, Brāhmaṇācchamsin, and Acchāvāka). The test is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣṭoma'.

6. The pṛthas¹ were created; their redundant lustre, their pith was collected (brought together, united) by the Gods, and that became the udvaṁśīya(-chant)².

¹ The pṛthasāmans.

² Grāmegeyagāna IX. 1. 16 on SV. I. 342=RS. I. 10. 1-3=SV. II. 694-696.

7. The udvaṁśīya is the lustre of all the pṛthas; therefore they formerly did not apply it for a tribesman¹, in order to hold apart the good and the bad².

¹ A tribesman, *sajāta*, who seeks equal or greater influence than the Sacrificer; *sajāta* with hostile meaning is common, cp. e.g. TS. II. 2. 1. 2, where it is equal to *bhrātṛvya* 'rival'.—On the aorist with *purā* cp. note 1 on VIII. 6. 4.

² If he were to apply for a rival the udvaṁśīya, which means lustre, the good (prosperity) would fall to the share of the rival.

8. For he who chants the udvaṁśīya, has chanted¹ the pṛthas.

¹ Note the participle used as verbum finitum.

9. The udvaṁśīya is (equal to) all the characteristic features¹.

¹ This sāman contains all the features of the pṛthas.

10. The (syllable) ā (after the first verse-quarter of the udvaṁśīya): 'thee celebrate the seers'¹ is the characteristic of the rathantara; for ā is the rathantara².

^{4r} ⁵ ^r ^r ⁴ ⁵ ⁴
 1 The sūman begins: *gāyanti tvā gāyatrīṇa ā*.

² ^r
 2 Which begins: *ā bhi tvā* (araṇyageyagāna II. 1. 21).

11. The beginning¹ is (that) of the brhat, for the brhat is, as it were, upwards².

¹ The sound *u* of the name *udvarṇīṣya*.

² Being the sky, the heaven.

12. The presence of manifold stobhas¹ is (that) of the vairūpa²; for provided with manifold stobhas³ is the vairūpa.

¹ The exact meaning of *pariṣṭubh* is not certain. The expression seems to mean: 'to include the *idā* before and behind by a stobha' (cp. X. 11. 1).

² Araṇyageyagāna I. 1. 3. The *udvarṇīṣya* has the following stobhas only: *ho, i, up, hā i*.

³ Read *pariṣṭubdhaṇ*.

13. The repeated push is (that) of the vairāja¹; for the vairāja is (chanted) with repeated push.

¹ The expression 'repeated push' is an effort to translate the Dutch 'naslag'. The vairāja (grāmegeya X. 2. 32, on SV. I. 398, or ar. gā. II. 1. 31 (?) on the same verse, XII. 10.6-11) has: ¹ ² ¹ ² ² ² ⁸ ⁵ ¹ ⁸ ²
mā-datu tvā '3-datu tvā (original text: *mandatu tvā*);
 the *udvarṇīṣya* has: ¹ ² ² ² ² ² ⁸ ⁵ ¹ ⁸ ²
udvarṇīṣam iva yā '1 imi '3re | udvarṇīṣā '234 mī | vā yā '82 u vā
'3-up-mā '14-mi '3re | udvarṇīṣā '234 mī | vā yā '82 uvā '3-up-mā '2 iro '85 | hā i
 (original text: *ud varṇīṣam iva yemire*).—On *anutud* cp. X. 6. 4, XII. 9. 17, XII. 10. 11.

14. The *ardhedā* ('half-*idā*') is (that) of the śākvarī(-verses)¹, the *atīsvāra* (that) of the revatī(-verses)².

¹ The *ardhedā*, as *up*, is found in the *udvarṇīṣya*, as *i* in the *mahānāmni* (cp. the Calcutta edition of the SV. Vol. II, pages 372, 377, 380). On the term cp. also Simon, *Puṣpasūtra* page 517, bottom.

² On *atīsvāra* cp. note 1 on XIII. 12. 11. The *raivatasāman* (araṇyageya I. 2. 19) has twice *hā81*, the *udvarṇīṣya* *iro '85*.

15. The Gods, by means of the half-*idā* having repelled the Asuras, ascended, by means of the 'overtuning' (*atīsvāra*) the world of heaven.

16. He who knows this, having by the half-*idā* repelled his rival, ascends the world of heaven by the 'overtuning'.

17. By the half-*idā*, forsooth, they finish the preceding sacrifice¹, by the 'overtuning' they begin the subsequent one².

¹ The *ukthya*, according to Sāyaṇa.

² The *ṣoḍaśin*, according to Sāyaṇa. I must confess that the purport of this § is not clear to me.

18. A subsequent sacrifice falls to the share of him, who knows this.

19. Fivefold, verily, is this *sāman*¹; the sacrifice is fivefold² and cattle is fivefold³; in sacrifice and cattle he becomes firmly established⁴.

¹ The *sāman* is chanted on an *anuṣṭubh* of four verse-quarters, but by the repetition (cp. VIII. 9. 13) comes to have five.

² Cp. VI. 7. 12, note 2.

³ Consisting of hair, skin, flesh, bone, mark (Sāyaṇa).

⁴ He is sure to be used as an *ṛtvij* for a sacrifice and will possess cattle.

20. (Once, the two *āṣṭādāmṣṭra* (*sāman*)s he should take (for the *uktha*-laud of the *Acchāvāka*) for one who desires prosperity.

¹ Grāmegeya IX. 1. 20 and 21 on SV. I. 343=RS. I. 11. 1-3=SV. II. 177-179 (*anuṣṭubhs*).

21. *Āṣṭādāmṣṭra*, the son of Virūpa, grew old without sons, without progeny. He thought he had torn asunder these worlds¹. In his old age he saw these two *sāmans*², but feared lest they should not be taken into practice. He said: 'He shall thrive, who will chant these two *sāmans* of mine'³.

¹ Because he had no progeny, no continuity of race (*santatyabhāva*) and consequently the continuity of the three worlds would be destroyed (!).

² 'And got children by them' must according to Sāyaṇa be supplied, which to me does not seem certain.

³ Because he was too aged to teach them to others (?). The Jaim. br. (I. 191) gives no light.

22. This¹ is the product of the seer's fervent wish. (The reason why they are the *āṣṭādāmṣṭra* (*sāmans*, that are to be applied), is for thriving.

¹ This pair of *sāmans*.

² To VIII. 9. 6-22 refers the *Kudrasūtra* (I. 5, No. 26): 'Now (the arrangement) of the (*jyotiṣṭoma*) which ends equally with the *uktha* (laud)s, and in which the *udvāṇīya* is the *Acchāvāka*'s chant; of the *naudhase* (*grām*, VI. 1. 37) the six *kakubhs* (the meaning is not quite clear to me); on (the verses): 'thou like a car

to aid us' (SV. I. 354=ṚS. VIII. 68. 1-3=SV. II. 1121-1123), the *kāleya*; on (the verse): 'he is pressed, who of goods' (SV. I. 582=ṚS. IX. 108. 13=SV. II. 446), the *sapha* and on (the verse): 'run about for Indra' (SV. I. 427=ṚS. IX. 109. 1=SV. II. 717), the *paṇṣkala*. The *sākamaśva*, *hārivarṇa* and *udvaṁśīya* are the *uktha*(laud)s. The rest is similar to the (normal) *jyotiṣṭoma*¹.

VIII. 10.

(The variations of the *uktha*-lauds, continued.)

1. On *gāyatrī* (verses) they should lead on the *uktha*(laud)s for one who desires spiritual lustre; on *gāyatrī* (metre), the Brahman's *sāman*; on *anuṣṭubh* (metre), the *Achāvāka*'s *sāman*; this (last thereby) becomes *gāyatrī*¹.

¹ As the *ukthastotras* are twenty-one-versed, there are in the *Achāvāka*'s laud (which is based on *anuṣṭubh*-verses of 32 syllables) $32 \times 21 = 672$ syllables; this number is divisible by 24 (the number of syllables contained in the *gāyatrī*); by this reckoning the 21 *anuṣṭubhs* are equal to 28 *gāyatrīs*. The *sākamedha* of itself being already chanted on *gāyatrī*, all the *ukthas* are (cryptically) chanted on *gāyatrī*.

2. Spiritual lustre is splendour; splendour also is the *gāyatrī*¹; he obtains (by chanting *gāyatrīs*) spiritual lustre².

¹ So also Śat. br. XIII. 2. 6. 4 (as the *gāyatrī* is *āgneyī*, cp. VI. 1. 6).

² To § 1-2 refers the *Kaudrasūtra* (I. 5, No. 27): 'For one who desires spiritual lustre, on (the verses): 'by thy most sweet, most intoxicating' (SV. II. 39-41) is chanted the *gāyatra*, the *saṃhita* and the *satrāsāhiya*, each on one verse consecutively; the *aḍa kautsa* (*grām.* V. 1. 4, probably) on all three; on (the verses): 'by fore-conquest from your plant' (SV. II. 47-49), the *śyāvāśva* on the first (on SV. II. 47); on the second (verse, 48) the second *krauñca* (of those three *krauñcas* which are composed) on 'this *Pūṣan*' (SV. I. 546; *grām.* XVI. 1. 14), the *audala* on the third (verse, SV. II. 49), and the *āndhigava* on all three (SV. II. 47-49); (the *ukthastotras* are:) the *sākamaśva*, the *saubhara* chanted on (the verses): 'for thus art thou a hero' (*grām.* XI. 1. 14 or III. 1. 31? on SV. I. 232=ṚS. VIII. 92. 28-30=SV. II. 174-176); on (the verses): 'all (songs) have caused Indra to grow' (SV. I. 343=ṚS. I. 11. 1-3=SV. II. 177-179) the *nārmedha*. There are ten not-chanted *gāyatrīs*, seventy chanted ones. The rest is similar to the (normal) *jyotiṣṭoma*¹. Here the seventy chanted *gāyatrīs* are 21 (*Maitr. uktha*), 28 (Brahman's *uktha*, out of the 21 *anuṣṭubhs*, cp. note 1 on § 1) and 21 (of the *Achāvāka*'s *uktha*). I do not see what is meant by the ten *gāyatrīs* that are not chanted.

3. On *gāyatrīs* they should lead on the *uktha* (laud)s for one who desires (to obtain) cattle; on *uṣṇih* (metre) the Brahman's *sāman*, on

anuṣṭubh (metre) the Acchāvāka's sāman; this (last thereby) becomes uṣṇih¹.

¹ Seven gāyatrīs are in number of syllables equal to six uṣṇih; in the uktha-stotra, which comprises 21 verses, the 21 gāyatrīs of the first one thus amount to 18 uṣṇih; in the third ukthastotra, which consists of 21 anuṣṭubhs, each seven anuṣṭubhs being equal to eight uṣṇih, are comprised 24 uṣṇih.

4. The uṣṇih is cattle; he (thereby) obtains cattle¹.

¹ To this passage refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 6, No. 28), 'for one who desires (to obtain) cattle, the kāleya is (chanted) on (the verses) 'he has made merry; the strong (draught) has been drunk by thee'; on 'run about for Indra' the sapha; (the ukthas are:) the sākamaśva, the saubhara (chanted) on 'this intoxicating draught we announce to thee', (and) the nārmedha (chanted) on 'all (songs) have caused Indra to grow'. There are nine not-chanted uṣṇih, 63 chanted ones (viz. 18 out of the 21 gāyatrīs, 41 *ipso facto* of the second uktha and 24 out of the 21 anuṣṭubhs). The rest is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣṭoma'.

5. On uṣṇih they should lead on the uktha (-laud)s for one who desires men; on kakubh (-metre) the Brahman's sāman; on anuṣṭubh (-metre) the Acchāvāka's sāman; this (last thereby) becomes kakubh².

¹ Probably slaves.

² As the number of syllables of the kakubh is the same as that of the uṣṇih the reckoning is similar to note 1 on § 3.

6. The kakubh is man¹; he (thereby) obtains men².

¹ The middle part of man is broader and bigger than the upper and lower parts and the kakubh likewise is bigger in the middle: 8+12+8 syllables.

² Kṣudrasūtra (I. 6, No. 29): 'for one who desires men the kāleya (must be chanted) on: 'he made merry, the strong (draught) has been drunk by thee'; the sapha on: 'run about for Indra'; (the ukthalauds are) the sākamaśva, the saubhara, and the nārmedha (chanted) on: 'all (songs) have caused Indra to grow'. There are 9 not-chanted kakubhs, 63 chanted ones. The rest is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣṭoma'.

7. On virāj¹ they should lead on the uktha (laud)s for one who is desirous of obtaining food; on uṣṇih (metre) the Brāhman's sāman; on anuṣṭubh (-metre) the Acchāvāka's sāman; this (last thereby) becomes virāj².

¹ On verses of 30 syllables, although, in fact, here is applied a virāj of 3×11 syllables, (Ait. br. I. 6. 2) cp. note 1 on § 8.

² The 21 virājs of the first uktha comprise 630, the 21 uṣṇih of the second comprise 588, the 21 anuṣṭubhs of the third comprise 672 syllables, together 1890 syllables, which number, being divided by 30 (the number of syllables of the virāj) yields 63 virājs.

8. The virāj is food ; he (thereby) obtains food¹.

¹ Kṣudrasūtra (I. 6, No. 30): 'for one who desires food, the kāleya (must be chanted) on the tristich (RS. I. 3. 4-6; SV. II. 496-498) of which the middle (verse): 'Indra, impelled by prayer, come hither' is to be taken as the first (i.e. on SV. II. 497, 498, 498); the sākamaśva (is chanted) on: 'he who illuminates the strong fortress' (RS. I. 149. 3-5=SV. II. 1124-1126, not in the pūrvār-cika; virāj); on (the uṣṇih verses): 'this intoxicating (draught) we announce to Indra', the saubhara; on 'all (songs) have caused Indra to grow', the nārmedha. There are 9 not chanted virājs; 63 chanted ones (cp. note 2 on § 7). The rest is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣṭoma'.

9. On akṣarapāṅktis they should lead on the uktha (laud)s for one who desires precedence; on uṣṇih(-metre) the Brahman's sāman; on anuṣṭubh (-metre) the Acchāvāka's sāman; this (last thereby) becomes anuṣṭubh¹.

¹ The reckoning is too intricate to be undertaken here; from the Kṣudrasūtra, we gather that the three ukthas together must be equal to 56 akṣarapāṅktis.

10. The anuṣṭubh is precedence; he (thereby) obtains precedence¹.

¹ To §§ 9 and 10 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 6, No. 31): 'for one who desires precedence, the kāleya (must be chanted) on: 'the singers chant unto thee'; on: 'he is pressed out who of goods' the sapha; (the ukthas are) the sākamaśva on: 'O Agni, this (sacrifice) to day with hymns as a steed' (akṣarapāṅkti); the saubhara on: 'this intoxicating (draught) we announce to thee'; the nārmedha on: 'all (songs) have caused Indra to grow'. There are 8 not-chanted anuṣṭubhs, 56 chanted ones. The rest is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣṭoma'.

NINTH CHAPTER.

IX. 1.

(The night-rite: rātriparyāyas and twilight laud.)

1. The Gods, having conquered (from the Asuras) the uktha(laud)s, could not conquer the night¹, (for) they could not discern the Asuras, who had entered the night: the darkness. They saw that pragātha, which has an anuṣṭubh at the beginning²: the virāj³ ('the shining one') (i.e.) the light. By means of the shining one (the virāj): (i.e.) the light, they discerned them and by the anuṣṭubh, (i.e.) the thunderbolt⁴, they drove them away out of the night.

¹ The night-rounds, the *rātriparyāyas*.

² *Viz.* 'him who drinks of the soma': SV. I. 155=RS. VIII. 92. 1-3=SV. II. 63-65. Properly speaking, this is not a *pragātha*, but the *Nidānasūtra* (I. 3) remarks: *ānuṣṭubhā apī pragāthā bhavanīty eke*; 'nuṣṭup *prathamā gāyatrīā uttare, yathā purojiti vo andhasa* (SV. II. 47-49), *ā tvā ratham yathotaye* (SV. II. 1121-1123), *vido vido vo atithim* (SV. II. 914-916), *pāntam ā vo andhasa* (SV. II. 63-65) *iti*.

³ As the *anuṣṭubh* contains 32 syllables and the two *gāyatrīs* each contain 24 syllables, the whole *pragātha* has 80 syllables, which number, being divisible by 10, can be qualified as a *virāj*.

⁴ *Vāc* is equal to *anuṣṭubh* (V. 7. 1) and *vāc* is a *vajra* (Ait. br. II. 21. 1).

2. In that it is that *pragātha* with an *anuṣṭubh* at the beginning, he first discerns the rival by means of the *virāj* (i.e.) the light, and then drives him away from the night by means of the *anuṣṭubh* (i.e.) the thunderbolts.

3. Encircling them on all sides, they drove them away; because they drove them away, encircling (*pariyāyam*) them, therefrom the 'rounds' (the *pariyāyas*) derive their name¹.

¹ Cp. Ait. br. IV. 5. 3; *tān vai pariyāyair eva pariyāyam anudanta*; *yat pariyāyāḥ pariyāyam anudanta, tat pariyāyāḥ pariyāyatvam*.

4. The first verse-quarters¹ are repeated of the first round².

¹ The first verse-quarters of each second and third verse; in this manner the chant is given in the *Uhagāna* I. 1. 18, cp. the Calcutta ed. Vol. III, page 197. Ait. br. IV. 6. 4: *prathamena pariyāyena stuvate, prathamāny eva padāni punar ādadate*.—See further §§ 16 and 19.

5. For, by repeating the first verse-quarters, they (the Gods) drove them (the Asuras) out of the first (part of the) night¹.

¹ Cp. Ait. br. IV. 5. 4 (*pūrvārātrād*).

6. He begins the chants¹ on (the verses beginning): 'him who drinks of the soma'².

¹ *prastāvi* seems here to be used in a general sense, not in that of 'he chants the *prastāva*'.

² Cp. note 2 on § 1.

7. The day, forsooth, is 'him who drinks'¹, the night is the soma²; by means of the day even they thus lay hold³ of the night.

¹ *pāntam*, derived by our author from *pāni* 'he who protects'.

² The word *andhas* is taken by our author in the sense of 'darkness'.

⁸ Or 'they begin', which also is the meaning of *ārabhate*.—*pāntam* (day) goes before *andhas* (night).

8. On these (verses they chant) the vaitahavya (sāman)¹.

¹ Grāmegeyagāna IV. 2. 18.

9. Vitahavya, the son of Śreyas¹, being a long time held off (from his dominions or his possessions, by his enemies), saw this sāman. He (thereupon) returned (was restored to his dominions) and was firmly established. He who has applied this (chant) returns and is firmly established.

¹ In the Jaim. br. I. 214 it is Vitahavya āśrāyasah.

10. Into darkness do they enter who undertake the night (-rite). That (the word) 'house' is the finale¹ at the commencement of the night (-rite), is for finding the way.

¹ The chant ends: *o3kū2345h* (see the Calcutta edition of the SV. Vol. I, page 357).

11. When a man comes to his own house, then he recognises all, all is for him (as clear as) by day.

12. They (the Asuras after they were driven out of the first part of the night) retired into the middle-(the second)-round; by means of the aurdhvasadmana (sāman)¹, they (the Gods) appropriated their voice.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 14 and IX. 2. 10.

13. The voice of his rival he appropriates who knows this.

14. It has a triple finale¹.

¹ The aurdhvasadmana, grāmegeya XVI. 1. 10, on *purojiṣṭh* SV. I. 545 (ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 152) has the triple nidhana: $\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ \text{suṛṣṭibhīr} \end{smallmatrix} | \begin{smallmatrix} 1r & 2 \\ \text{nṛmādanam} \end{smallmatrix} |$
 $\begin{smallmatrix} 1r & 2 \\ \text{bhare} \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 8 & 2 \\ \text{suṛṣṭi} \end{smallmatrix} 1 |$

15. Just as of the day (rite) the midday-service has a triple finale as resting-place¹, so of the night (-rite) has the middle round a triple finale as resting place, for the sake of congruity.

The yaudhājaya also is *triṇidhana*, cp. C. H. § 281.

16 The middle verse-quarters are repeated of the middle round; for by repeating the middle verse-quarters they (the Gods) drove them (the Asuras) out of midnight¹.

¹ Cp. Ait. br. IV. 6. 5: *madhyamena paryāyena stuvate, madhyamāny eva padāni punar ādadate*, and cp. §§ 4 and 19.

17. They (the Asuras) retired into the last round ; by means of the (sāman), which has (the word) ' fat-dripping ' for finale¹, they took away their cattle ; fat-dripping, forsooth, is the cattle².

¹ Ghāmegeyagāna V. 1. 12 on SV. I. 165=RS. III. 51. 10—12=SV. II. 87-89, ending *ghṛtaścutā*^{2 1 8 1 1 1} 2345h.

² i.e. giving milk from which the ghr̥ta is produced. In Burnell's edition of the Ārṣeyabrāhmaṇa page 24 under 165, read : *ghṛtaścunnidhanam prājāpātyam mādhuccchandam vaiva*, cp. IX. 2. 17.

18. He who knows this appropriates the cattle of his rival.

19. The last verse-quarters are repeated of the last round ; for by repeating the last verse-quarters they (the Gods) drove them (the Asuras) forth out of the last (part of the) night¹.

¹ Cp. Ait. br. 16. 6 : *uttamena paryāyena stuvata, uttamāny eva padāni puner ācadate*, and 16.

20. By means of the junction¹, they then put them to flight².

¹ The junction, *sandhi*, of day and night, at which moment the *sandhistotra* or twilight-laud is chanted.

² *palāyanta* with causative force ; so also the Jaim. br. I. 205.

21. By means of the āśvina (śastra)¹ they dispersed them².

¹ The recitation of the Hotṛ, following on the sandhistotra.

² *asamhāyām aṅamayan* (' finished them finally ?), cp. Oertel, in Transactions of the Conn. Acad. of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XV, page 172.

22. He who knows this, finishes his rival finally.

23, 24. The night rite, forsooth, is the match of the agniṣṭoma : the agniṣṭoma comprises twelve lauds¹ and the night (-rite) comprises twelve lauds².

¹ Out-of-doors laud, four ājyalauds, midday pavamāna-laud, four pr̥ṣṭha-lauds, ārbhava-pavamāna-laud and agniṣṭoma (or yajñāyājñiya-laud).

² Each of the three rounds comprises four stotras (of the Hotṛ, the Maitrāvaruṇa, the Brāhmaṇācchamsin and the Acchāvāka). A similar reasoning Ait. br. IV. 6. 10.

25, 26. The night(-rite)¹ is the match of the ukthya : there are uktha (-laud)s² and the twilight (-laud) has three deities³.

¹ i.e. the sandhistotra.

² Of Maitrāvaruṇa, Brāhmaṇācchamsin and Acchāvāka.

³ Agni, Uṣas and the Āśvins.

27. Just as of the day (-rite) the uktha (-laud)s are, so of the night (-rite) is the twilight (-laud): of different features are the ukthas¹, of different features are the tristichs².

¹ By their metres.

² By their deities, note 3 on § 25, 26.

28. The rathantara (sāman) he should take as twilight (-laud) for one who wishes firm support¹.

¹ The sandhi-stotra is chanted on : *enā vo agniṃ namasā* SV. I. 45=RS. VII. 16. 1-2=SV. II. 99-100 (*agneḥ sāma*) ; *praty u adarśy āyati* SV. I. 303=RS. VII. 81. 11-12=SV. II. 101-102 (*uṣassāma*) *imā u vaṃ diviṣṭayaḥ* SV. I. 304=RS. VII. 74. 1-2=SV. II. 103-104 (*asvinoḥ sāma*). Their melody is that of the rathantara : ar. gāna II. 1. 21.

29. The rathantara is the earth ; on the earth he gets a firm support.

30. The bṛhat (-sāman) he should take as twilight-laud for one who wishes (to reach) the world of heaven.

31. The bṛhat is the world of heaven ; in the world of heaven he gets a firm support¹.

¹ In this case, the same pragāthas are chanted on the bṛhat-melody of ar-gāna I. 1. 27 ; see Kaudrasūtra I. 7, No. 33.

32. The vāravantiya¹ or the vāmadevya² or the śrudhya³, one of these he should take as twilight (-laud) for one who desires cattle.

¹ Grāmegeya I. 1. 30.

² Grām. V. 1. 25.

³ Grām. III. 1. 15.—These sāmans are to be chanted on the same verses, op. § 28.

33. These sāmans are the cattle¹ ; in the (possession of) cattle he is firmly established.

¹ Cp. V. 3. 12, IV. 8. 15, XV. 5. 34.

² To §§ 32 and 33 refers the Kaudrasūtra (I. 7, No. 34) : 'The vāravantiya or the vāmadevya or the śrudhya, one of these he should take for the sandhi(-stotra) for one who desires cattle, on the same pragāthas (as usual). If the sandhi sāman is *aiḍa* (i.e. has the word *īḍā* as finale), he should replace the kautsa by the udvampīya on the verses : 'Let the Soma enter thee'.—The udvampīya is grām. IX. 1. 16, chanted on SV. I. 197=RS. VII. 92. 22-24=SV. II. 1010-1012, op. uhaḡāna XIX. 1. 1. The kautsa (on SV. I. 381=II. 96-98), grām. X. 1. 26 is *aiḍam*, but this is not the case with the udvampīya, grām. IX. 1. 16. This change is made in order to avoid sameness of performance (*jūṃiteḡ*).

34. After (the laud) the Hotṛ recites the āśvina(-śastra)¹.

¹ Cp. e.g. Eggeling in 'Sacred Books of the East', Vol. XLI, page XVIII.

35. Prajāpati, forsooth, created that thousand (head of cattle)¹; this he gave to the Gods. They could not come to terms about it (about its possession). Then they made the sun the goal, and ran a race (about it).

¹ According to Sāyana, the *sahasrasamvatsara* sacrifice is meant, but cp. Ait. br. IV. 7. 1, and, especially, Kauṣ. br. XVIII. 1. When Savitr gave away his daughter Sūryā in marriage to king Soma, or when Prajāpati (read *prajāpatis* instead of *prajāpates*?) gave away the thousand (cows) to his daughter when she was married, those thousand cows belonged to these deities (i.e. were given over to them), etc. But it is clear that the thousand cows are made equal to the thousand verses of the āśvina śastra by the author of our Brāhmaṇa. For the version of the *śastra* see up. Jaim. br. I. 213 (Transactions of the Conn. Acad. of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XV, page 165).

36. Of the two Āsvins were foremost in the race. They (the other Gods) called after them: 'Let it be in common to us'. They answered: 'What would therefrom result for us both?' 'What ye wish' they (the Gods) said. They said: 'Let this recitation be called after us'. Therefore it is called 'the āsvin's (recitation)'.

37. All the deities, forsooth, are mentioned in the recitation¹.

¹ Because, in accordance with the compact made with the Āsvins, all must have a share in the thousand.

38. It is to be recited swiftly; for they run a race, as it were. Before sunrise he should recite (it), for they had made the sun the goal.

IX. 2.

(The chants of the 'rounds'.)

1. 'On (the verses beginning): 'him who drinks of the soma'¹ the vaitahavya (is chanted). Into the field of another they enter, who enter upon the night (-rite). That at the beginning of the night(-rite) there is the (chant) with (the word) 'house' as finale², is for the purpose of not going astray from his house.

¹ Cp. note 2 on IX. 1. 1 and IX. 1. 8.

² Cp. IX. 1. 10.

2. On (the verses beginning): 'Unto Indra an intoxicating'¹, the gaurivita².

¹ SV. I. 156=RS. VII. 31. 1-3=SV. II. 66-68.

² The gaurivita or śāktya is registered grāmegeya IV. 2. 19.

3. When the Gods divided the sacred lore, that which was left over from it (or 'that which surpassed it') became the gaurivita.

4. Left over (or 'surpassing, excessive') is the gaurivita and excessive is the night (-laud)¹; he brings the 'left-over' into the excessive.

¹ The night laud is excessive or surpassing, as it exceeds or surpasses, the three savanas, which close with the yajñāyajñīya-stotra. Cp. XI. 1. 15.

5. On (the verses beginning): 'We herein intend thee'¹, the kāṇva².

¹ SV. I. 157=RS. VIII. 2. 16-18=SV. II. 69-71.

² Grāmegeya IV. 2. 26 (IV. 2. 25 is equally kāṇva, but from Jaim. br. I. 216 it appears that the second one of the two is meant. Is the Pañc. br. inaccurate?)

6. By means of this (sāman), Kaṇva¹ came into harmony (friendship) with Indra. By means of it he comes into harmony with Indra.

¹ According to the Jaim. br. I. 216 it was Kaṇva nārṣada.

7. On (the verses beginning): 'To Indra, who is given to joy, the pressed out (soma)'¹ the śrautakakṣa². It is a might-chant, through it he becomes mighty³.

¹ SV. I. 158=RS. VIII. 92. 19-21=SV. II. 72-74.

² Grām. IV. 2. 19.

³ According to Jaim. br. I. 217, this chant was seen by Śrutakakṣa, the son of Kakṣivat, who desired to obtain cattle.

8. On (the verses beginning): 'This soma, o Indra, for thee'¹, the daivodāsa².

¹ SV. I. 159=RS. VIII. 17. 11-13=SV. II. 75-77.

² Grām. IV. 2. 32.

9. By means of the agniṣṭoma the Gods conquered this world; by means of the ukthya, the intermediate region; by means of the overnight (rite), yonder world. They longed again for this world (the earth); by the (word) 'here'¹ they got a firm support on this

world. (The reason) why it is this sāman, is for getting a firm support (on earth).

¹ The nidhana of the daivodāsa is १२३४ *hā* (i⁵ha, 'here').

10. On the (verses) which accompany the night (-rite) they use, by way of modification, the aurdhvasadmana.

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 10 (cp. IX. 1. 12) chanted on the same verses as the daivodāsa.—In the text read *apīsarvarīṣu*.

11. The Asuras, forsooth, were in these worlds; by means of the aurdhvasadmana the Gods drove them out of these worlds.

12. Therefore he, who knows this, performs, after driving his rival out of these world, a sacrificial session on his own abode ¹.

¹ To §§ 10-12 refer the Nidānasūtra (VIII. 1): *mādhyamasya rātrīparyāyasya hotṛṣṭamāṇi vidvāṃsāḥ daivodāsaṃ vā syād aurdhvasadmanam veti; vikalpo vā syād api vā daivodāsaḥ; ahinaḥ kuryāt purvādhyāyam pūrve yajñasthāna, aurdhvasadmanam sattresūttaraḥ yajñam uttare yajñasthāne; 'itāpy asminti sattravādarūpo bhavaty aurdhvasadmanam ipīsarvarīṣu prohanīti*. From these words so much is clear that, of old, the ritualistic authorities regarded the aurdhvasadmana as optional instead of the daivodāsa, or the daivodāsa as applicable on ahinas, the aurdhvasadmana on sattras. The Jaiminiyas (br. I. 218, 219) allow only the aurdhvasadmana.

13. On (the verses beginning): 'For us, o Indra, rich in food' ¹, the ākūpāra ².

¹ SV. I. 167=RS. VIII. 81. 1-3=SV. II. 78-80.

² Grāmeg. V. 1. 13.

14. There was (once upon a time) a female Angiras, named Akūpāra. As the skin of a lizard, so was her skin. Indra, having thrice cleansed her by means of this chant, made her sun-skinned; that, forsooth, she had wished. Whatever they desire as they chant this sāman, that desire is fulfilled for them ¹.

¹ On this well-known legend see the parallels in Journal of the American Oriental Soc., Vol. XVIII, page 26 sqq.

15. On (the verses beginning): 'Unto the soma thee, o Bull' ¹, the bull-chant (ārṣabha) ². It is a might-chant; by it he becomes mighty ³.

¹ SV. I. 161=RS. VIII. 45. 22-24=SV. II. 81-83.

² Grāmeg. V. 1. 3.

³ This is illustrated by the Jaim. br. I. 222: 'It (i.e. the *śṛṣabhasāman*) is also called *daivodāsa* (cp. Jaim. *śṛṣeyabr.* page 8). *Divodāsa*, the son of *Vadhryasva*, wished: 'May I obtain both: priesthood and nobility, may I, who am a king, become a seer (*rājā sann ṛṣiḥ syām iti*). He saw this *sāman*' etc.

16. On (the verses beginning): 'Here, o Good one, is the pressed plant'¹, the *gāra*². By means of this (*sāman*) *Gara* pleased *Indra*. Pleased by him (by the *Udgātr*) is *Indra* through this (*sāman*).

¹ SV. I. 124=RS. VIII. 2. 1 §=SV. II. 84-86.

² Grām. III. 2. 23 (21 and 22 are likewise *gāra*, but alone 23 is *aīdam*, and this, according to Jaim. br. is required).

³ Differently, the Jaim. br. (I. 223): 'From the Gods the *Asuras* (read perhaps: from the *Asuras* the Gods) had swallowed poison (*gara*); they had swallowed this unknowingly, holding it for food. They believed that they had swallowed poison and wished: 'May we drive out from ourselves the poison that has been swallowed by us'. They saw this *sāman* and by it drove out from themselves the poison they had swallowed. That became the mountains (*giri*)...He who believes himself to have swallowed poison, having eaten food from one, from whom no gift may be accepted, from one whose food may not be eaten, he should apply this *sāman*' etc.

17. On (the verses beginning): 'For through this with might'¹ the *mādhucchandasa*²; hereby, forsooth, the not-worn-out form of *Prajāpati* is applied.

¹ SV. I. 165=RS. 51. 10-12=SV. II. 87-89.

² Or *ghṛtaścunnidhanam*, op. IX. 1. 17. It is registered grām. V. 1. 12; its other name is *prājāpatyaṃ mādhucchandasaṃ* and it is attributed to *Prajāpati*. How *Sāyaṇa* can assert *asya tṛce ādye dve anirukta*, I fail to comprehend.—According to the Jaim. br. (I. 224) *Ghṛtaścut* and *Madhuścut* were two *Angirases*, who, when the other *Angirases* went to the world of heaven, were left behind; by these *sāmans* they joined their clansmen.

18. On (the verses beginning): 'Come ye hither and take place'¹, the *daivātitha*².

¹ SV. I. 164=RS. I. 5. 1-3=SV. II. 90-92.

² Grām. V. 1. 9.

19. *Devātithi*, who went about hungering together with his sons, found gourds in the wilderness; he approached them with this *sāman*; they appeared unto him, having become spotted cows. (The reason) why it is this *sāman*, is for the thriving of the cattle¹.

¹ This *sāman* is called *maidhātitha* by the *Jaiminiyas*, and its origin is told in the following passage (I. 224; the text is too corrupt for translation): *kāṇḍyandā*

*sattrād utthāyāyanta āyuhjānās; te hodgīthā (var. hodgīthā, hodgathā) itī kimud-
vatiyāitaddhanām (var. āitardhanām) urvārubahupravṛttam śayānam upēyas. te
'kāmāyantiemān eva paśūn bhūtiān uterjemahīti. sa etan medhātīhiḥ kṣāvaḥ
sāmāpāyati; tenopanyaśidann ā tveitā niśīdatendram. (SV. II. 90-92). .purandhyām
itī. paśav vai rayis, tato vai te tān paśūn bhūtiān udayjanta, hīpkāreṇa haivainān
utsarjire. te haite 'tra paśād urvāruprēnaya eva paśavaḥ.*

20. On (the verses beginning): 'At every conjunction the very mighty'¹, the saumedha². It is a night-chant, for the flourishing of the night(-rite)³.

¹ SV. I. 163=RS. I. 30, 7, 8, 9, =SV. II. 93, 95, 94.

² Grāmegeya V. 1. 8.

³ Besides saumedha, this sāman is called paurvatītha, because it was seen by Pūrvaśīthi (otherwise ~~is~~ called Pūrvaśīthi), the son of Arcanānas, the younger brother of Ś. 5. 257, who desired and obtained by it abundance of cattle (Jaim. br. I. 227).

21. On (the verses beginning): 'O Indra, at the pressed soma'¹, the kautsa².

¹ SV. I. 381 (with various readings)=RS. VIII. 3. 1-3=SV. II. 96-98.

² Grām. X. 1. 26.

22. Kutsa and Luśa called in rivalry each upon Indra. Indra turned towards Kutsa. He bound him (Indra) with a hundred straps by the scrotum. Luśa said to him (to Indra):

'Free thyself, leave Kutsa and come hither.

Why, pray, should one like thee remain bound by the scrotum?'¹

Then, Indra broke these (straps) and ran forth. Thereupon, Kutsa saw this sāman; with it he called after him and he (Indra) turned back².

¹ The half-verse is RS. X. 38. 5. o.d: but with two variants, PBr. āṇḍayor, RS. muṣṭayoh; PBr. āśītai, RS. āśīte.

² See for parallels Oertel in Journ. of the American Or. Soc., Vol. XVIII, page 31.

23. That it is this sāman, is for securing Indra's attendance.

(The rest of Chapter IX describes the
prāyaścittas, the expiations.)

IX. 3.

1. If they have undergone the consecration for a sacrificial session and (one of them) rises in the middle¹, he should take a part his part of the soma and (therewith) perform a Viśvajit-overnight-rite, at which he gives all his possessions as sacrificial fee. In view of the whole² they undergo the consecration; the whole he (thereby) reaches³.

¹ i.e. leaves off the sattra before its end, for cause of illness or a similar reason.

² Sc. 'sacrifice.'

³ And in this manner he obtains the same result as he would have obtained, if he had finished the sattra. The viśvajit-atirātra contains all the 6 prṛthastotras, and he gives all his possessions.

2. By the sacrificial fees he gives, he even exceeds (the session)¹.

¹ At a sattra, where all participants are dīkṣitas, no sacrificial fees are given, but at an ahina, as is the Viśvajit, they are given. This whole matter is treated at length in the Upagranthasūtra I. 8-9 and briefly in the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 7, No. 35): 'For one who rises from a sattra before its end, the arrangement has been given, viz., a Viśvajit-overnight-rite (cp. Ārṇyakalpa III. 1. e.); all his possessions are the sacrificial fee'. Cp. TBr. I. 4. 7. 7: 'To all the deities, to all the prṛthas he addicts himself, who addicts himself to a sattra; man, forsooth, is as great as his possession; he should perform a sacrifice at which he gives his whole possession, and his soma (feast) should contain all the prṛthas(stotra)s. From all the deities and all the prṛthas (to which he had addicted himself) he (thereby) redeems himself.' See further Jaim. br. I. 348: *viśvajitātirātreṇa sarvapṛṛṣṭhena sarvavedasena yajeran*, Baudh. XIV. 29: 202. 12-203. 2, Āp. XIV. 13. 3-11 (the first sūtra agrees closely with PBr. IX. 3. 1) and Śākh. XIII. 13, Āsv. VI. 6. 1.

3. If day-break falls in before the chant of the rounds has been completed, they should chant, on fifteen verses for the Hotṛ, on five for each of the others¹.

¹ They should chant the stotra, which corresponds with the śastra of the Hotṛ, on fifteen verses, the stotras of the Maitrāvaruṇa, the Brāhmaṇacchaṃsin and the Acobhāvāka each on five verses; the last three, which, normally, are also on fifteen stotra-verses, are thus shortened each by ten.—Āpastamba (XIV. 23 12-14, following apparently the Jainiṇiṇya śākhā, Jaim. br. I. 348) gives the following specification: 'If day-break falls in before the chant of all the rounds has been completed, they should chant the stotra for the Hotṛ (i.e. the

stotra corresponding with the Hotṛ's śastra) on six verses addressed to Indra and Viṣṇu, on three for the others. If day-break falls in before the chant of two of the rounds has been completed, (i.e., if only the first has been chanted) they should chant for the Hotṛ and the Maitrāvaruṇa (at the second round only) on the first round, and for the Brāhmaṇācchamsin and the Aochāvāka on the last, (i.e., they should take for Hotṛ and Maitrāvaruṇa their own *paryāya*-chant of the second round; of the last, for the two others; in this manner the last two of the second, and the first two of the third round fall out). If day-break falls in before the chant of one (the last round) is completed, they should chant for the Hotṛ on fifteen and for each of the others on five verses'. Somewhat different are the prescripts of Āśv. VI. 6. 1-7, Śāṅkh. XIII. 10. 4-10 and Mān. śra. III. 7. 2.

4. On (the verses beginning): 'O Agni, Uṣas' forth-shining¹, they should perform the twilight (-laud). Among the stomas, the threefold (or *trīṇ verse*) one is (equal to) the (three) vital airs, of the *sāmān* the *rathantara* is the support. They (thereby) come into the possession² of *trīṇ* airs and of support³.

¹ SV. I. 10 = I. 44. 1-2 = SV. II. 1130-1131.

² Literally 'they undertake', the usual expression as relating to a sacrifice of soma.

³ The sandhi-sāman, in order to shorten the service, is now chanted not, as is usual, on nine, but on three verses, as *trika stoma*. The melody is, as in the normal ritual, the *rathantara*. With § 4 cp. Āśv. VI. 6. 8-9, Āp. XIV. 23. 15.

5. Three hundred and sixty (verses) are recited by the Hotṛ¹.

¹ Cp. Āśv. VI. 6. 10 and Śāṅkh. XIII. 10. 11 (instead of the usual thousand).

6. So many days there are in the year; by a number of verses equal to that of the (days in the) year they thus reach the āśvina (recitation)¹.

¹ To §§ 3-6 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 7, No. 36): 'If they fear for the falling in of day-break (during the chant of the rounds), they should chant on fifteen (verses) for the Hotṛ, on five for each of the others; on the (verses): 'O Agni, Uṣas' forth-shining', they should chant the twilight (-laud), on the threeversed stoma. Having intentionally * left over (of) the soma, they should on (the verses): 'The buffalo in the bowls, the barley-mixed' chant (instead of the *rathantara*) the *br̥hat* on the forty-eight versed (stoma); in the two last but one (stotra-verses) he leaves out the additions *pracetaya*†. The rest is similar to the (normal) *vyotīṣṭoma*.'

(* I now prefer to read *nikāma* instead of *anikāmat*, as the Comm. remarks: *tadārthaṃ buddhipūrvam somam atiricya*.)

(† This means apparently the two additions (taken from the *mahānāsmi*-verses) *pracetana pracetaya*; they are not found in

the R̥gveda text. It is rather strange that the Ūhagāna V. 1. 5 (ed. Calcutta, Vol. V, page 535) takes no notice of this prescript. The verses are SV. I. 457=RS. II. 22. 1, 2, 3=SV. II. 836, 838, 837. Are they *aindrāvaiṣṇavyah*? cp. Āp. XIV. 23. 12; Śāṅkh. XIII. 7. 3, 8. 3, 9. 3, prescribes such verses for the *somātireka*. On the whole cp. Śāṅkh. XIII. 10, 3 sqq.)

7. What is chanted too short, that is not-chanted; what is chanted exactly, that is chanted; what is chanted over (*i.e.* too much), that is well chanted¹.

¹ More logically the Jaim. br. I. 356: 'What is chanted too short, that is not-chanted; what is chanted over, that is badly chanted; what is chanted exactly, that is chanted'.

8. If they chant too short, (*i.e.*, if the number of stotra-verses or the required amount of syllables is too little) they should chant (in the next stotra, extra) as many stotra-verses as have been omitted, or they should increase (the next stotra) by as many syllables (as have been omitted).

9. If they chant too many, they should (in the next stotra) leave out as many (stotra-verses) as have been chanted too many, or they should shorten (the next stotra) by as many syllables (as have been chanted over).

10. If they chant too short, a sāman with triple *iḍā*¹ must be taken as agniṣṭoma-sāman; one *iḍā* is the finale, by means of the two others the equilibrium is brought about.

¹ *i.e.* the mahāvaiśvāmītra-sāman, grām. XII. 2.2. (which ends: ³ho' ⁵4 *iḍā*, ³ho' ⁵4 *iḍā*, ³ho' ⁵2345 *i-ḍā*.)

11. If they chant too much, a circumflected sāman must be taken as agniṣṭoma-sāman; the circumflex, forsooth, is, as it were, the minus of the sāman¹; by means of it the equilibrium is brought about².

¹ Because such a sāman is shorter than the usual one which has *iḍā* as finale.

² To §§ 8 and 10 refers the Kaudrasūtra (I. 7, No. 37): 'If they chant too short, they should chant extra as many (stotra-verses) as have been omitted or as many syllables more (as have been omitted), or they should take a sāman with triple *iḍā* for agniṣṭomasāman. The ritual in this case is: on (the verses beginning): 'by fore conquest of the soma' the *śyāvāśva*, the *āndhīgava* and the *audala* (are chanted), each on one of the (three) stotra-verses; the *yajñāyajñīya* on all three; on the verses of the *yajñāyajñīya*, the mahāvaiśvāmītra (see note 1 on § 10) is chanted by way of agniṣṭomasāman. The rest is similar to the (normal)

‘jyotiṣṭoma’.—To §§ 9 and 11 refers the same text (No. 38): ‘If they chant too much, they should leave out as many (verses) as have been chanted too many or as many syllables (as have been chanted over), or they should take a circumflected (sāman) as agniṣṭomasāman. The ritual in this case is: on the verses of the káva, the yajñāyajñīya (is chanted) as last sāman (of the midday-pavamāna-laud); on the verses of the yajñāyajñīya, the dairghasravasa (which sāman, grām.

II. 1. 8, ends thus: (*gnā*) ‘*ōyo*’⁴ ‘*ḥā*’⁵ is (chanted) as agniṣṭomasāman. If after the agniṣṭomasāman they chant either too short or too much, they should bring about the equilibrium of the stotra-verses or of the syllables (and in this case no other modifications are to be applied in ‘he chant’).

IX. 4.

(‘The sām sava.’)¹

1. If two sacrifices of soma are held simultaneously¹, he (the Adhvaryu) should, in the dead of night, make the summons for the morning-litany².

¹ Viz., by the rivals in the neighbourhood of each other.

² Cp. C. H. § 108 and Eggeling in *Sacred Books of the East*, Vol. XXVI, page 229; further TS. VII. 5. 5. 1 and Kāth. XXXIV. 4.

2. He (then) is the first to appropriate the Voice, the metres and the deities¹.

¹ TS. l.c., Kāth. l.c.

3. He should take as opening (tristich of the out-of-doors-laud) one that contains (the word) ‘bull’¹. Indra, forsooth, is a bull, he (thus) from their morning-service takes away Indra.

¹ See note 2 on § 18, and cp. TS. l.c. Kāth. l.c., Āp. XIV. 19. 5: *marutvatīr vṛṣaṇvatīr vā pratipadaḥ*.

4. But they (the theologians) say (also): ‘At the beginning of each service it (such a verse) is to be taken’¹; he (thereby) takes Indra away from the beginning of each service of theirs².

¹ Each pavamānalaud (also the midday- and the ārbhava) should begin with a verse as indicated in § 3.—After *kāryā* an *iti* fails, see Kāth.

² This § agrees with TS. and Kāth.

¹ Cp. Jaim br. I. 342-344; Maitr. Samh. III. 7. 5; Kāth. XXXIV. 4; TS. VII. 5. 5, III. 1. 7; TBr. I. 4. 6. 1-3; Śākh. XIII. 5. 4-6; Baudh. XIV. 4: 157. 1-11; Āp. XIV. 19 and 20. 1-4; Kāty. XXV. 14, 16; Lāty. I. 1. 10-14; Drāhy. III. 3. 18-23.

5. On well flaming fire is to be offered¹. All the deities, forsooth, are (equal to) Agni²; (thus) he offers whilst seeing (by the flames of the fire) all the deities.

¹ This § is nearly equal to Jaim. br.—The offering here mentioned is described in § 6.

² Sāyaṇa quotes a *śrutyantara*: 'the Gods and the Asuras contended together; the Gods, fearing, entered Agni; therefore they say: all the deities are (equal to) Agni'.

6. He sacrifices with (the formulas): 'For lying down, for sitting down¹! For the conquest of the gāyatrī-metre, *svāhā*!—For lying down, for sitting down! For the conquest of the triṣṭubh-metre, *svāhā*!—For lying down, for sitting down! For the conquest of the jagatī-metre, *svāhā*!²'

¹ TBr. I. 4. 6. 4 and TS. III. 1. 7 have *śamveśūya tvā, upaveśūya tvā*. The original intention may have been 'I offer thee that my rival may lie down and sit down (may not be active)'. Sāyaṇa interprets differently.

² According to the Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. I. 11. 10, Drāhy. III. 3. 18) the Udgātr, after his *pravṛta* offerings of each savana (cp. C. H. § 134. b, page 170; § 178. a, page 277; § 221, page 337) makes (in the āgnīdhra-fire, according to Jaim. br. I. 342) an offering with each of the three formulas; with the first at the morning-service, with the second at the midday-service, with the third at the afternoon-service.

7. The conquests, forsooth, are the metres; by means of these he conquers them (his rivals).—Both sāmāns, the rathantara and the br̥hat must be applied¹.

¹ See note 2 on § 18.—Jaim. br. I. 343, TS. III. 1. 7. 2, TBr. I. 4. 6. 2 agree.

8. Where are, forsooth, the two bay (steeds) of Indra, there is Indra. Now the rathantara and the br̥hat are Indra's bay (steeds). In that both, the rathantara and the br̥hat, are applied, he is the first to lay hold of Indra's bay (steeds)¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. I. 343: *ubhe br̥hadrathantare bhavata; indrasya vā etau hari yad ubhe br̥hadrathantare; yajño devaratha; indrasyaiva haribhyāṃ yajñena deva-rathenājim ujjayati*.

9. The two turaśravasa (-samāns) must be applied.

¹ See note 2 on § 18.

10. Turaśravas and the Pārāvatas (once upon a time) performed simultaneously sacrifices of soma. Thereupon, Turaśravas saw these

two sāmāns. For these, (i.e., in recompense of these) Indra carried off, unto him, by means of¹ a cotton tree from the side of the Yamunā² their (the rival's) offering substances. In that there are the two taurasāsvasa (sāmāns), he appropriates their (his rivals') offering substances.

¹ Sāyana gives the periphrase with an instrumental, I presume that *śalmalinā* is to be read with the Leyden MS. instead of *śalmalinām*. But Sāyana's interpretation: *svakiyenāyudhaviśeṣeṇa* is not clear to me.

² *yamunāyāh*, Sāyana joins it as a genitive with *havyam*. Read perhaps *yamunayā*: along the Yamunā.

11. They should be the first to press out the soma.

12. Those (the *prajā*)¹, forsooth, that are the first to enter the water, are the first to reach the stairs of the landing place (on the opposite shore or bank; in this way) they are the first to lay hold of Indra.

¹ To the *prajā* *prajā* and *prajā* I supply *nāvāḥ* (Sāyana: *prajāḥ*); *prasnānti*, then, is here used with the meaning of *praplavanti*, just a Kāth. XXXIII. 5: 30. 18 *prasnānti* as against TS. VII. 5. 3. 2 *praplavanti*.

13. The vihavya (hymn) must be recited (by the Hotṛ)¹.

¹ TS. and Kāth.: *śajaniyaḥ śasyam, vihavayaḥ śasyam, agastyasya kayāśubhiyaḥ śasyam*; Jaim. br. (I. 344): *vihavīyam śajaniyam agastyasya kayāśubhiyam ity etāni śastrāṇi bhavanti* (cp. § 17). See Āśv. VI. 6. 14-16, Śākh. XIII. 5. 15-17.

14. Jamadagni and the seers¹ performed (once upon a time) simultaneously sacrifices of soma. Thereupon, Jamadagni saw this vihavya (-hymn). To him Indra turned himself. In that the Hotṛ recites the vihavya, he takes away Indra from them (from the rivals).

¹ In TS. III. 1. 7. 3 Viśvāmitra and Jamadagni contend against Vasiṣṭha.

15. If the other (sacrifice of soma) be an agniṣṭoma, then an ukthya must be performed; if an ukthya, then an atirātra¹. That sacrifice which is larger is welcome to Indra; by the larger sacrifice he takes away Indra from them.

¹ Cp. TS. III. 1. 7. 3, TBr. I. 4. 6. 3-4.

16. But they say also: 'Difficult to reach, so to say, is the further path¹; from the sacrifice which he undertakes in the beginning he should not depart' (he should hold on to that sacrifice and not strive to perform a larger one than his rival)².

¹ *paraḥ pañihāḥ*, the path followed by the other, the rival.

² And in this case the measure exposed in § 17 will secure him the priority.

17. The sajanīya (hymn) must be recited, the kayāśubhiya (-hymn) of Agastya must be recited ¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 13.

18. From this (world) and from yonder (world), from the to-day and the to-morrow, from the pair ¹, from the day and the night he excludes them ².

¹ Probably from sons and daughters, or from cows and horses.

² This § has no intimate connection with § 17 but has a general purport, cp. TS. III. 1. 7. 3: 'both, rathantara and bṛhat are to be applied; the rathantara is the earth, the bṛhat is the heaven; from these he excludes him. The rathantara is the to-day, the bṛhat is the to-morrow; from the to-day and the to-morrow he excludes him. The rathantara is the past, the bṛhat is the future; from past and future he excludes him. The rathantara is the limited, the bṛhat is the unlimited; from the limited and the unlimited he excludes him'. Jaim. br. I. 343: *idaṃ vai rathantaram ado bṛhad, asmād amuṣmād adyaśvāt sumithunād evainān antaryanti.*—The saṃsava is treated in the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 8, No. 39) in the following manner: 'If two sacrifices of soma take place simultaneously, the out-of-doors-laud consists of the tristich:

(Morning Service.)

1-3. *pavasvendo vṛṣā suta* (II. 128-130)

4-6. *davidyutatyā rucā* (II. 4-6)

7-9. *pavamānasya te kave* (II. 7-9);

or (its opening tristich) is to be composed (of the following verses):

pavasvendo vṛṣā sutaḥ (II. 128)

upāsmāi gāyatā naraḥ (II. 1)

pavasva vāco agriyaḥ (II. 125).—

agna ā yāhi vītaye (II. 10-12) is the hotṛ's ājya (stotra), the rathantara-one (cp. Āṛṣ. k. page 33, note 4), the (other) three ājya(stotra)s are the bārhatā-ones; or the ājya(stotra)s are of the two kinds, on *agnim dūtām vṛṇīmahe* (II. 140-142, and the following, cp. Āṛṣ. k. page 34, note 3).

(Midday Service.)

On: *vṛṣā pavasva dhārayā* (II. 153-155) (are chanted)

1-3. the gāyatra,

4-6. the āmahīyava; on :

punānaḥ soma dhārayā (II. 25-26)

7. the raurava, on one (verse),

8. the yaudhājaya, on one (verse),

9. the circumflected *tauraśravasa*, on (one verse): aranyageya III.

1. 6, see ed. of Calcutta Vol. II, 448, composed on SV. I. 298: *yad indra śāsaḥ*; not in the ṚS. and not being the first verse of a tristich,

as it is chanted *ekasyām*; ending $\overset{4}{hā} \overset{5}{5} \overset{6}{yo} \overset{7}{6} \overset{8}{hāi}$.

10-12. the rathantara, on all three; on :

vṛṣā śoṇaḥ (II. 156-158)

13-15. the vṛtha as the last (of the midday-pavamāna-laud).

The bṛhaḥ, var. ad vya, śyaita and kāleya (are the prstha-lauds).

(Afternoon-service.)

On : *apīṣṭa vṛṣā hariḥ* (II. 392-394) (are chanted)

1-3. the śyātrā,

4-6. the saṃhita; on :

pavasva, indram acchā (II. 42-46)

7-9. the sapha and

10-12. the śrudhya; on :

purojitī vo andhasaḥ (II. 44-49)

13. the śyāvāśva, on one (verse),

14. the tauraśravasa, with nidhana, on one (ar. gāna III. 1. 5, S.V. ed. Calc. l.c.),

15. the audala, on one,

16-18. the āndhīgava, on all three;

19-21. the kṣva, as the last (of the ārbhavapavamāna-laud).

The yajñāyajñīya is the agniṣṭomasāman. For a (samsava-rite,) at which the rathantara is taken (as first prṣṭha)¹, two kakubhs are the last (of the midday and the ārbhavāpavamāna)². The viṣṭuti is the *brahmāyataniya* of the seventeen-versed stoma (Pañc. br. II. 8. 2) for the Hotr's prṣṭha. The offerings, at which the metres are the deities (see Pañc. br. IX. 4. 6), are in each service the third of the two *pravṛta*-offerings (see note 2 on IX. 4. 6). In the kayāśubhiya-(hymn) (ṚS. I. 165) the nivid(-formulas) of the marutvatīya(śāstra) (which runs parallel to the midday-pavamāna, C. H. § 196, pages 300, 302) should be put in; in the

¹ If it is allowed to read *rāthantarasya* instead of *ra:hantarasya*.

² This is not certain !

saajanīya (-hymn) (RS. II. 12), those of the niṣkevalya (śastra) (which runs parallel to the Hotr's prṣṭha, cp. C. H. § 200, page 310, 312); in the vihavya(-hymn) (RS. X. 128), those of the vaiśvadeva (śastra) (which runs parallel to the ārbhava-pavamāna, cp. C. H. § 235, pages 354, 358); or he may, after reciting these hymns, recite, before the hymns, in which the nivids are put in, the nivids in their proper place' (and this is the practice of Āśv. VI. 6. 14-16). The sampava is also treated at length in Upagranthasūtra I. 13.

IX. 5.

(Expiation in case the soma has been
taken away.)

1. If they (i.e., some rivals) take away the soma before it has been bought¹, other soma must be bought².

¹ Cp. C. H. § 33.

² Cp. Kāth. XXXIV. 3: 37. 12, TBr. I. 4. 7. 5, Baudh. XIV. 29: 201. 17, Āp. XIV. 24. 9, Mān. śra. III. 6. 3.

2. If they take it away after it has been bought, other soma, which is to be found in the vicinity, must be obtained¹; but he should give something (some fee) to the soma-buyer².

¹ A renewed buying does not take place: Jaim. br. I. 354: *yenaivāsyāyaṃ pūrvakrayeṇa kṛito bhavati, tenaivāsyāyaṃ kṛito bhavati*.

² Cp. Kāth., Āp., Mān. śra. II. cc.; Jaim. br. I. c. *somavikrayiṇe tu, kiñcit kaṃ deyam, na no 'bhiṣavo hato 'sad iti*.

3. If they cannot obtain any soma, they should press (instead of the soma) pūṭikaplants; if he cannot obtain these, then arjuna-plants¹.

¹ Cp. Kāth. I. c. (ārjunāni), TBr. I. c. Āp. I. c. 12 (both *phālgunāni*); according to Mān. śra. I. c., the arjuna (or ārjuna) must be red-tufted, if they replace the soma originating from the Hemavat-mounts, but brown-tufted, if they replace the soma originating from the Mūjavat-mounts; cp. also below, § 7. The pūṭikas seem to be the same as ādāras.

4. The Gāyatri fetched the soma; a soma-guard discharged an arrow after her and cut off a feather of her (off Gāyatri); that shoot of it (of the soma) which fell down, became the pūṭika (-plant); in it

the Gods found help (*ūti*); it verily is the *pūtika*; in that they press out the *pūtikas*, they find help for him¹.

¹ Cp. VIII. 4. 1.—Kāth. XXXIV. 3: 37. 15 sqq. agrees closely with Pañc. br. (read *tasyāḥ* instead of *tasya*, line 15) and cp. also Ait. br. III. 26. 3, 4. I suspect that the original reading of Pañc. br. was: *ūṭiko vā eṣa yat pūtiko yat pūtikān abhiṣunvanti*, etc., cp. Kāth. *ūṭikā vai nāmeti yat pūtikā yat pūtikān abhiṣunvanti*, etc. The Jaim. br. (I. 354) knows only the *ūṭika*, not the *pūtika*: 'Indra, having hurled his thunderbolt on *Vṛtra*, believed that he had not destroyed him; he entered the *ūṭikas*; these found a refuge (or 'help') for him: *yadī tan na vindeyur ūṭikān abhiṣunuyur*; *in. . . vṛtram vajrenādhyasya nāstṛṣṭi manyamānaḥ sa ūṭikān eva prāvidat*; *tasmā ta evotim avindan*.

5. Fresh milk and *pūtikas* (are to be pressed instead of the soma) at (the) morning (-service); boiled milk and *pūtikas* at (the) midday (-service); and milk and *pūtikas* at (the) afternoon (-service)¹.

¹ This new reading agrees with Kāth. XXXIV. 3: 37. 20; cp. also TBr. I. 4. 7. 6-7, Āp. XIV. 4. 14, Āśv. VI. 8. 9-11; Śākh. XIII. 6. 3.

6. 'The soma-draught, forsooth, goes away from him', they say, 'whose soma they take away'. It enters the plants and the cattle: (in substituting the *pūtikas* and the different kinds of milk) he retains him (the soma) out of the plants and the cattle¹.

¹ Cp. Kāth. l.c. page 37. 21. sqq.

7. Indra slew *Vṛtra*. The soma which flowed out of his (*Vṛtra*'s) nose, that became the brown-tufted *arjunas*; that which flowed out of his omentum, as it was cut out, became the red-tufted ones. The brown-tufted *arjunas* he should press (if no *pūtikas* are obtainable); this, forsooth, (*viz.*, the brown colour) is the feature of the *brāhmin*; (in doing so) he actually presses the soma¹.

¹ Almost identical with Jaim. br. I. 354. The Kāthaka (l.c. 87. 17) runs: 'Indra slew *Vṛtra*; his blood became the red-tufted *arjunas*; the fluid that streamed together out of his neck, when it was pulled off, became the brown-tufted *arjunas*; this (however) is an Asuric soma, as it were; therefore it is not to be taken for pressing'.

8. The *śrāyantiya* (-*sāman*) must be taken as the *Brāhman*'s chant¹; thereby he puts him (the soma) all right².

¹ For this and the *sāman* of § 9, cp. Āśv. VI. 8. 12-13.

² *satkaroti*, by strengthening (*śrāyantiya-śrīṇātī*) him.

9. The *yajñāyajñīya* (-sāman) he should shift on to the *anuṣṭubh* (-part)¹; he (thereby) makes him thrive by the voice². The *vāravantiya* must be taken as *agniṣṭomasāman*, in order to encompass valour (and) strength³.

¹ In the *ārbhavadapavamāna*, before the last (the *kāva*) *sāman*.

² Because the *yajñāyajñīya* has the word *vūc* as finale.

³ Because the *vāravantiya*; so called because of the word *vārayantam* (SV. I.17), reminds of 'restraining, opposing' (the rival).

10. Five sacrificial fees (cows) must be given¹.

¹ *Mān. śrs.* III. 6. 6; differently TBr. I. 4. 7. 7 and Āp. XIV. 24. 18, Śat. br. IV. 5. 10. 6 ('one cow he should give to these same priests as sacrificial fee'), cp. Āśv. VI. 8. 14, Śāṅkh. XIII. 6. 4 (who allows five cows in case the soma has been lost by burning cp. below IX. 9. 15).

11. Fivefold is the sacrifice¹; as much as is the sacrifice, that he (thereby) lays hold on.

¹ Cp. note 2 on VI. 7. 12.

12. Having come up (returned) from the lustral bath, he should undergo anew the consecration¹.

¹ After the close of this soma-sacrifice, he should, by way of indemnification, of atonement, recommence a sacrifice of the same order as the one he has now performed. The same thought is expressed in TBr. l.c., Āp. l.c. 19 by the words: 'he should again buy soma', cp. also *Mān. śrs.* l.c. 17, Āśv. VI. 8. 14.

13. On the occasion of this (sacrifice) he should give the sacrificial fees that he intended to give¹.

¹ That he intended to give at the sacrifice, which he had been unable to perform in the ordinary manner, because his soma had been taken away; with this § cp. Āp. l.c. 21, *Mān. śrs.* l.c. 8, Baudh. XIV. 29 : 202. 10, Āśv. VI. 8. 15.—To Pañc. br. IX. 5 refers the *Kṣudrasūtra* (I. 8, No. 40): 'If the soma has been taken away, the Brahman's chant is the *śrāyantiya*; on 'we there, o uncomparable one' the *kāleya* (is chanted); on 'by fore-conquest of the plant' the *śyāvāśva*, the *āndhigava* and the *audala* each on one verse, the *yajñāyajñīya* on all three; on the verses of the *yajñāyajñīya*, the *vāravantiya* as *agniṣṭomasāman*; five sacrificial fees (are to be given). The rest is similar to the (normal) *jyotiṣṭoma*. For the *sāmans* see the Index. The *Upagranthasūtra* II. 1, 2 treats also at length of this *prāyaścitta*.

IX. 6.

(Expiation in case the soma-trough bursts.)

1. If the soma-trough bursts, he should take as the Brahman's chant the sāman which has the word *vaṣaṭ* as finale.¹

¹ The so-called *vaṣaṭkāraṇidhana* (*grāmegeyagāna* VII. 1. 19, on SV. I. 256=RS. VIII. 3. 7-8=SV. II. 923-924) has, as *nidhana*, $\bar{u}234p\bar{a}$ (thus also has the *ūhagāna*). Sāyaṇa on VIII. 1. 1 remarks: *tatra upā nidhanam asti, tatssthāne vāṣṭāḍ iti nidhanam kuryāt*; op. Lf.v. VII. 10. 1 *upāsthāneṣv anyāni nidhanāni*, see also XI. 10. 14, XIII. 3. 13, XIV. 6. 22.

2. The soma of him, whose trough bursts, is spilled, as it has not been consecrated by the word *vaṣaṭ*¹; in that the Brahman's chant is the one that has *vaṣaṭ* as finale, his soma becomes consecrated by the *vaṣaṭ*.

¹ After consecration of soma, the word *vaṣaṭ* is uttered by the Hotṛ (or by the Hotṛaka), see e.g., C. H. page 200.

3. It is to be applied on the verses (beginning): 'Wandering (*dadrāṇa*) alone in the midst of many'¹.

¹ The *vaṣaṭkāraṇidhana* must be chanted on SV. I. 325=RS. X. 55. 5-7=SV. II. 1132-1134.

4. For this trough bursts 'in the midst of many'.

5. Here (however) they say: 'A mishap should not be bespoken by a (word of) mishap: he, who, after the trough has burst, applies (the chant) on verses containing (the word) *dadrāṇa*¹, now bespeaks a mishap by a (word of) mishap.

¹ This word is by the author of the *Brahmaṇa* derived as part. perf. med. from the root *dṛ*, 'to burst'.

6. The *śrāyantiya* only is to be taken (as the Brahman's chant, and not the *vaṣaṭkāraṇidhana*).

7. *Prajāpati* created the creatures; he thought himself milked out, emptied out. He saw this *śrāyantiya* (*sāman*); by means of it he braced himself fully¹ by progeny, cattle (and) strength.

¹ Cp. note 2 on IX. 5. 8.

8. Milked out, as it were, emptied out is he, whose trough bursts; in that the *śrāyantiya* is the Brahman's chant, he braces himself again fully with progeny, cattle (and) strength.

9. If the *śrāyantiya* is the Brahman's chant, he should apply the *sāman*, which has the word *vaṣaṭ* as finale, on *anuṣṭubh* (-verses) addressed to Viṣṇu ¹.

¹ i.e., (see note 1 on § 11) on SV. II. 366, 367, 368=RS. (with variants) IX. 100 6, 7, 9. According to the Taittiriya (TS. VII. 5. 5. 2) and the Kāthas (Kāth. XXXIV. 4 : 38. 13), on verses addressed to Viṣṇu śipiviṣṭa, i.e., probably on SV. II. 975, 976, 977=RS. VII. 100, 6, 5, 7; but these verses cannot be meant by the Pañc. br. as they are *triṣṭubh*s.

10. What (part) of the sacrifice trickles away (by the fissure in the trough), that part trickles away towards the Voice; the *anuṣṭubh* is the Voice, and Viṣṇu is the sacrifice. By means of the Voice, (i.e., the *anuṣṭubh*) he covers the fissure in the sacrifice.

11. What (part) of the sacrifice trickles away, that part trickles away at the end. The *vāravantiya* must be taken as *agniṣṭomasāman*. He (thereby) covers up (*vārayati*) the fissure in the sacrifice ¹.

¹ Cp. on the whole Jaim. br. I. 352, TS. VII. 5.5.2, Kāth. XXXIV. 4 (second half), Āp. XIV. 26.10—27.2, Baudh. XIV.7, Śāṅkh. XIII. 12. 1-2, Mān. śrs. III. 6.11.—To the sixth khaṇḍa refers the Kaudrasūtra (I.8, No. 41) : 'If the trough bursts, the first two savanas (are) similar to (those of) the preceeding, (i.e., of No. 40, see note 1 on IX. 5.13); on 'he is pressed out who of the riches' and 'invite them who hold themselves aloof' (are chanted) the *sapha* and the *paṇṣkala*; on 'thou sustainest sky and earth' (SV. II. 368), reverting (the sequence of the verses of) the *tristich* (II. 366-368), the *śyāvāśva* on one (on II. 368), the *āndhigava* on one (on II. 367), the *vaṣaṭkāraṇidhana* on one (on II. 366); on 'by fore-conquest of the plant,' the *yajñāyajñīya* on all three (on II. 47-49), the first (II. 47) is *anuṣṭubh*, the last two (II. 48, 49) are *gāyatrī*s; on the verses of the *yajñāyajñīya*, the *vāravantiya* (is chanted) as *agniṣṭomasāman*. The rest is similar to the (normal) *jyotiṣṭoma*' (This is the arrangement, the *kṛpī*, with reference to Pañc. br. IX. 6.5-11). 'Now the (*jyotiṣṭoma*), which has the *vaṣaṭkāraṇidhana* as the Brahman's chant, and the *śrāyantiya* on the *anuṣṭubh* (part) (cp. Pañc. br. IX. 6. 1-4); on 'wandering alone in the midst of many,' the Brahman's chant (or third *prṣṭhasotra*): on 'this Brahman, the regular one,' the *kāleya*; on 'run about for Indra,' the *sapha*; on 'thou sustainest sky and earth,' reverting the *tristich*, the *śyāvāśva* on one, the *āndhigava* on one, the *śrāyantiya* on one; on 'by fore-conquest of the plant' the *yajñāyajñīya*: on three verses, all *anuṣṭubh*s (the two *gāyatrī*s, II 48, 49, are transformed into *anuṣṭubh*s by adding a verse-quarter from the preceding verse, cp. *ūhagāna* VIII. 2.16 in the edition of Calcutta Vol. III, page 141); on the verses of the *yajñāyajñīya* the *vāravantiya* as *agniṣṭomasāman*. The rest is similar to the (normal) *jyotiṣṭoma*.'

IX. 7.

(Expiation in case some of the soma is left over.)

1. If there is left over (of the) soma from the morning service ¹, they should chant the gāyatra (melody) on the verses in which the Maruts are invoked (which begin): 'This soma is pressed out' ².

¹ At the end of each savana all the soma must be poured out, offered and drunk, cp., e.g., C.H. § 167, 239 (the sampraiṣa in this case is: *mātiriricaḥ*; but if a residue must be left during the savana for a subsequent libation, the sampraiṣa runs: *somaṃ prabhāvaya*). If it happens that some quantity of soma is left over in the trough, this residue must be offered subsequently at the end of each savana, with an extra stotra, śastra and bhakṣaṇa.

² SV. I. 174=RV. VIII. 94. 4-6=SV. II. 1135-1137. This tristich is also prescribed by the *śūtrasūtrakāras* as *stotriya tṛca* for the śastra of the Hotṛ (Āśv. VII. 7.2=Śākh. XIII. 7.2). The texts of the Jaiminiyas (Jaim. br. I. 350) and the Taittīrīya (Gr. I. 4.5, Baudh. XIV. 25: 196.9, Āp. XIV. 18.5) prescribe in the first place the tristich 'the cow of the Maruts sucks' (RS. VIII. 94.1-3), which according to *Āp. lāyana* is to be taken as *anurūpa tṛca*.

2. The soma which is left over from the morning-service, is left over coveting the midday-service. Therefore, they chant on verses, in which the Maruts are invoked, for at the midday-service the Maruts are invoked ¹, and therefore also (they chant) gāyatrī-verses, for gāyatrī-like is the morning-service.

¹ The first śastra of the midday-service is the marutvatīya-śastra. In doing thus, 'they depart neither from the morning-, nor from the midday-service' TBr. I. 4.5. 1-2.

3. The same (kind of) stoma is to be taken as that after which it (the soma) is left over ¹, for the sake of congruence.

¹ So e.g., the stoma which follows after the morning-service, must be trivṛt, that after the midday-service, seventeen-versed.

4. The Hotṛ addresses, after (the laud), a (hymn) addressed to Indra and Viṣṇu ¹.

¹ Cp. Āśv. VI. 7. 2-5, Śākh. XIII. 10. 3.

5. Indra, forsooth, is valour, Viṣṇu is the sacrifice, in valour even and in the sacrifice he is firmly established ¹.

¹ To § 1-5 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 10, No. 42): 'If any soma is left over from the morning-service, they should chant, as fifth ṣṭya (laud), the Marut-verses:

‘This soma is pressed out’ on the gāyatra-melody; the Brahman’s and the Aochā-vāka’s chants, (i.e., the third and the fourth prṣṭhasottra) should be successively nine- and fifteen-versed (instead of seventeen-versed). The rest is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣṭoma.’

6. If there is left over from the midday-service, they should chant the gaurivita (melody)¹ on the verses, in which the Sun is invoked, (beginning): ‘Verily, thou art great, o Sun’².

¹ Grāmegeya V. 1. 22 composed on SV. I. 168; Cp. TBr. I. 4. 5. 2-3, Āp. XIV. 18. 9-11.

² SV. I. 276=RS. VIII. 101. 11-12 (var.)=SV. II. 1138-1139.

7. The soma which is left over from the midday-service, is left over coveting the afternoon-service. Therefore, they chant verses in which the Sun is invoked, for at the afternoon-service the Sun is invoked¹, and therefore also (they chant) bṛhatī (verses)², for bṛhatī-like is the midday-service.

¹ The afternoon-service begins with the ādityagraha (C.H. § 217), which, however, is properly not a graha destined for Āditya, the Sun, but for the Ādityas.

² The verses SV. II. 1138-1139 are bṛhatī and Satobṛhatī.

8. The same (kind of) stoma is to be taken as that after which it (the soma) is left over¹, for the sake of congruence. The Hotṛ recites, after the (laud), a (hymn) addressed to Indra and Viṣṇu². Indra is strength, Viṣṇu is the sacrifice, in strength even and in the sacrifice he is firmly established³.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 3.

² Cp. Āśv. VI. 7. 6, Śāṅkh. XIII. 8. 3.

³ To § 6-8 refers the Kaudrasūtra (I. 10, No. 43): ‘If any soma is left over from the midday-service they should chant, as fifth prṣṭha (laud), the āditya (-verses): ‘verily, thou art great, o Sun’ on the gaurivita (melody); the afternoon-service they should make nine-versed. Its arrangement is: on ‘run about for Indra’ the sapha (should be chanted); on: ‘round about do thou run,’ the śyāvāśva; on: ‘be clarified, o Soma, (as) a great sea,’ the āndhīgava. The rest is similar to the (normal) jyotiṣṭoma.’

9. If there is left over from the afternoon-service, they should chant the gaurivita (melody) on verses addressed to Viṣṇu śipiviṣṭa¹.

¹ Cp. Baudh. XIV. 25: 197. 8, Āp. XIV. 18. 14, Āśv. VI. 7. 8, Śāṅkh. XIII. 9. 2.

10. Viṣṇu śipiviṣṭa is the sacrifice; in the sacrifice, in Viṣṇu he (thereby) is firmly established.—Redundant (or ‘excessive’) is the

gaurivita: he (thus) puts the redundant (soma) into the redundant (gaurivita)¹.

¹ The gaurivita is a surplus, is redundant or excessive because (see V. 7. 1) it is sprung from the pith that was left over at the division of the Voice.

11. They should, further, do the following: the uktha (laud)s should lead on further¹. This (soma), which is left over from the agniṣṭoma, is left over coveting the uktha (laud)s. If there is left over from the uktha (laud)s, an overnight-rite should be performed. This (soma) which is left over from the uktha(laud)s is left over coveting the night (-rite). If there is left over from the night (-rite), they should chant the verses addressed to Viṣṇu śipiviṣṭa on the bṛhat (melody). That soma, however', they say, 'is left over, which is left over from the night (-rite)'.

¹ Not wholly correct; read perhaps (cp. the Kaudrasūtra) *etad anyat kuryur ukthāny anyaiḥ kuryur*.

12. This (soma) verily which is left over from the night (-rite), is left over coveting yonder world. They should chant the bṛhat (melody); the bṛhat is able to reach yonder world¹: that same (world) he reaches (by means of the bṛhat)².

¹ Usually the bṛhat is declared to be yonder world, the sky, the heaven (VII. 6. 17).

² To 9-12 refers the Kaudrasūtra (I. 10, No. 44): 'If there is left over from the afternoon-service, they should chant the verses addressed to Viṣṇu śipiviṣṭa (see note 2 on IX. 7. 9) on the gaurivita (melody,) as second agniṣṭoma-sāman. They should, further, do the following: the ukthas should lead on further. If there is left over from the ukthas, a night (-rite) is to be performed (and on this occasion an extra-laud must be performed and the soma, which has been left over, must be offered). If there is left over from the night (-rite), they should chant the bṛhat (melody) on the verses addressed so Viṣṇu śipiviṣṭa as nine-versed stoma, following on the twilight-laud'.

IX. 8.

(Expiation in case one of the dikṣitas dies.)¹

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 345-347; Kāth. XXXIV. 2: 36. 23-37. 11; TBr. I. 4. 6. 5-7; Baudh. XIV. 27: 198. 14-200. 2; Āp. XIV. 21. 8-22. 15; Mān. śra. III. 8. 4-7; Kāty. XXV. 13. 28-46; Āśv. VI. 10. 1-31; Śākh. XIII. 11.

1. If one of those who have undergone the consecration for a sacrifice of soma, comes to die, they should, having cremated him, tie

up his bones¹; then they should consecrate (in his place) him who stands in relation nearest to him² and perform the sacrifice with him.

¹ In his black deer-hide, cp. Āp. XIV. 22. 11.

² His son or his brother, Śāṅkh.

2. They should, further, do the following: having pressed out further the soma¹, they (the Chanters) should, before taking the soma-draughts², perform a laud either at the southern corner³ or at the mārjāliya⁴.

¹ A similar expression above IX. 7. 11 and cp. Jaim. br. I. 345: *etad anyat kuryur : abhisutya somam anyad aghritvā grahān*, etc.

² The aindravāyava and following ones, C. H. § 132.

³ The south-eastern corner of the mahāvedi.

⁴ The dhiṣṇya situated to the south of the mahāvedi. The south is the quarter of the dead.—read: *mārjāliye vā*.

3. He forsooth, who dies, being consecrated, has a right to a share in the sacrifice¹; him they thereby appease.

¹ *api vā etasya yajne* (sc. *bhavati*), the same construction as Jaim. br. I. 284: *sarvatra haivāsyāpi punye bhavati*. Sāyaṇa (*saptamyarthe ṣaṣṭhi!*) would have us believe that *etasya yajne* is equivalent to *etamin yajne*, or he proposes to take *asya* in the sense 'of the Gṛhapati'. For the thought cp. Jaim. br. I. 345: *samānāya vā ete yajñāya samānāya sukrīṭāya samārabhya dīkṣante, tenaivainam niravadyante*.

4. They chant the yāma (melody)¹; they (thereby) lead him to the world of Yama.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 7.

5. Three verses they chant; for in the third world (reckoned from here) are the Fathers¹.

¹ The Manes, the departed Ancestors.

6. They chant them right off (or 'thitherward', i.e., without repeating)¹, for yonder world is (situated) thitherward from this (world).

¹ As a *trika stoma*.

7. They chant the verses of the Śārparājñi¹.

¹ Read: *śārparājñyā* instead of *śārparājñā*; cp. IV. 9. 4.—Cp. note 1 on IV. 9. 4; the verses are chanted on the yāma-sāman: *āraṇyageyagāna* IV. 1. 13, composed on *ār. samh. III. 4: agnim iḍe*.

8. By means of these (verses) the Serpent Arbuda removed his dead skin; their dead skin even they remove by these (verses)¹.

¹ =IV. 9. 5.

9. Reciting these verses after (the laud), they¹ walk around the mārjāliya, beating their left thighs².

¹ Not only the Chanters but all the participants.

² The circumambulation is performed thrice from right to left (withershins), i.e., while turning their left side to the mārjāliya, where, according to some authorities, the urn with the bones of the deceased has been deposited. They wear their over-garments over the right shoulder (they are *prācīnāvītinaḥ*) and beat their left thigh with their left hand. The recitation of the verses that have been chanted, takes the place of the śastra, for, as the Black Yajurveda texts have it, 'deceased is a laud, which is not followed by a recitation.'

10. He (the Hotṛ) (thus) recites the (verses of the) śastra after the laud. In yonder world they fan him².

¹ The Hotṛ, who, according to other authorities, goes in front of them all.

² Translation somewhat doubtful. Read with the MS. Leyden *nidhuvanti*, and cp. Jaim. br. I. 345 (immediately after the description of the circumambulation): *amuṣminn evainaṃ tal loka nidhuvate*. Probably the meaning is the same as expressed by Āpastamba in his words *sigbhir abhidhūnvantas (triḥ...pariyanti)*, cp. *atho dhuvanty evainaṃ, ny evāsmāi hnuvate*, TBr., and cp. Kāth. *dhuvanty evainaṃ etad, atho ny evāsmāi hnuvate*. The words following in the Jaim. br. immediately: *abhy enam amuṣmīmlloke vāyuh pavate*, seem to prove that our rendering of *nidhuvanti* is right. Then, there cannot be any logical connection between the two sentences of our § 10.

11. 'They swerve from the path', they say, 'who officiate for a deceased.' They take the soma-draughts in this order, that the one destined for Indra and Vāyu comes first¹. In this way they return to the path.

¹ Although this is the usual practice (cp. C. H. § 132) it is here (as by Śāṅkh. and Baudh.) expressly mentioned, as there are other possibilities.

12. (The tristich beginning): 'O Agni, thou purifyest the lives'¹, must be taken as the opening one. In those, who live, he (therby) puts life².

¹ Cp. VI. 10. 1.

² Cp. note 1 on VI. 10. 3.

13. After a year¹, they should perform a sacrifice for the bones (of the deceased)². The year is the allayment of all³; were they

to perform the sacrifice before the (end of the) year, the speech (or 'voice') would become wounded (and) mangled⁴.

¹ At the end of the year's sattra.

² *asthīni yājayeyuh*, the bones representing the deceased are treated exactly as if they were the man himself, as if they were the Sacrificer, the Yajamāna: 'at each laud he (the Adhvaryu) puts the bones in the vicinity (during the other acts the urn is deposited on the place usually occupied by the Yajamāna); the soma-draughts (which under normal circumstances are drunk by the Yajamāna) they pour down at the mārjālīya', Āp. and Śāṅkh. 'When the time appointed for the drinking of the soma-rests has come, they should make him, (*viz.*, the deceased) partake of the essence of them and pour them out at the mārjālīya', Āśv.

³ Time allays all.

⁴ *vāc* is the sacrifice. For this last passage cp. Śat. br. XIII. 3. 6. 6: *sarvā vai saṁśhīte yajñe vāg āpyāte, sātṛāptā yātayāmnī bhavati, krūrīkṛteva hi bhavaty aruṣkṛtā, vāg yajñāḥ*, etc.

14. The laud should be illimited¹, for illimited is yonder world; (or) the pāvamāna-(laud)s (the out-of-doors laud, the midday-pavamāna-laud and the ārbhava-pavamāna-laud) should be threefold, (*i.e.*, nine-versed) all the rest seventeen-versed².

¹ *asaṁmitam stotram*, Śāṅkh. The choice is open.

² Āśv.: 'it is a seventeen-versed-day; threesfold are the pavamāna (laud)s; it is an agniṣṭoma with the rathantara as prṣṭha (the Hotṛ's prṣṭhastotra, the first prṣṭha, is chanted on the rathantara)'.

15. As to why the pavamāna-(laud)s are threefold: threefold are the vital airs; (by undertaking the threefold stoma) they come unto the vital airs (they are left in possession of the vital airs). As to why all the rest is seventeenfold: Prajāpati, forsooth, is seventeenfold; (by undertaking the seventeenfold stoma) they come unto Prajāpati.

16. 'Of out-breathing and in-breathing are those deprived', they say, 'who officiate for a deceased'. They take the soma-draughts in this order, that the one destined for Mitra and Varuṇa comes first; Mitra and Varuṇa are the out- and in-breathing, (in this manner) they are fully provided with out- and in-breathing¹.

¹ To khaṇḍa 8 refers the Kṣudrasūtra (I. 11, No. 45): 'If one of those, who have undergone the consecration for a sacrifice of soma, comes to die, they should, having cremated him, tie up his bones; then they should consecrate him who stands nearest to him in relation and perform the sacrifice with him. Further, they should do the following: having pressed out further the soma, they should, after the offering of the upāśū and antaryāma (C. H. §§ 128, 131) and

before the other soma-draughts have been taken out, leave the (havidrhāna-shed) by the eastern door, take their seat to the north of the mārjālīya with the face turned southward and perform a laud of three verses, chanting the (verses) of Sārparājñi on the yāma (-melody), the *yonī* of which is: *agnim īde purohitam* (see note 1 on § 7). The yoking of the stoma and the words (subsequently) to be uttered by the Sacrificer (see the Brāhmaṇa: I. 3. 5 and I. 3. 8.) fall forth. After (the completion of the laud) they should, while muttering these verses, (i.e., the same verses that have been chanted by the Udgātr) walk round the mārjālīya from right to left, beating their left thighs: they then should walk thrice round (the mārjālīya) sunwise and return, without touching each other and without looking backward, (into the havidrhāna-shed). Having touched water, they should take out the soma-draughts, beginning with the one destined for Indra and Vāyu. On this day (the tristich beginning): 'O Agni, thou purifyest the lives' should be the opening tristich (for the out-of-doors-laud). The rest is similar to the *śrāyantiya*, (i.e. the sacrifice during this day, on which the *dikṣita* has deceased, is performed in the usual manner).—After a year they perform a sacrifice (an *agnistoma*) for the bones (of the deceased); its stotras are illimited, or its pavamāna (verses) are threefold (nine-versed) and its 'returning' (lauds) (the four ājya-lāud, the four pr̥ṣṭha-lauds and the agnistoma-laud) are seventeen-versed. Of this *jyotiṣṭoma*, at which the pavamāna-lauds are threefold, the arrangement is as follows:

(The bahiṣpavamāna is the usual one, cp. C. H. page 503, only the pratipat stotriya is SV. II. 868-870.

The ājyastotras are the usual ones, cp. C. H. l.c.; the only difference being that they are seventeen-versed).

On: *uccō te jātam andhasaḥ* (are chanted):

1. The gāyatra, on one (verse),
2. The āmahīyava, on one (verse),
3. The abhika, on one verse;
on: *punānaḥ soma dhārayā*:
4. The raurava, on one (verse),
5. The yaudhājaya, on one (verse),
6. The kāleya, on one (verse).

(on: *pra tu drava pari koṣam* :

7-9. The auśana). (this is the mid-day pavamāna).

The pr̥ṣṭhastotras are: rathantara, vāmadevya, the Brahman's chant (or third pr̥ṣṭhastotra) is the śrāyantiya, the Acohśvāka's chant (or fourth pr̥ṣṭhastotra) is the vaikhāṇasa. (In the ārbhavadpavamāna there is a difference only in the distribution of the numbers of the stotriya-verses: gāyatra, saṁhita, each on one verse (1, 2); sapha and paṇkālā, each on one verse (3, 4); āyāvāśva and andhī-gava, each on one verse (5, 6), kāva on three verses (7, 8, 9).—The yajñīyājñīya is on seventeen verses). The graha destined for Indra and Vāyu and the graha destined for Mitra and Varuṇa change their places. The rest is similar to the (normal) *jyotiṣṭoma*.

IX. 9.

(E x p i a t i o n i n c a s e t h e q u a n t i t y o f s o m a i s
d e f i c i e n t , e t c .) ¹

¹ Cp. Kāth. XXXV. 16 : 61. 11-16; TBr. I. 4. 7. 4; Baudh. XIV. 29 : 201. 11-17; Āp. XIV. 24. 7-8; Mān. śrs. III. 6. 18-19.

1. Whose (soma in the) trough becomes exhausted ¹, the breath of that one becomes exhausted along with the exhaustion of the (soma in the) trough, for soma is the breath.

¹ This is the counterpart of the case treated in IX. 7, when soma is left over.

2. About this (case) they say : 'He should pour milk into (the trough) '.

3. But they (other authorities) say : 'Concealed, as it were, is the milk ¹; he should (rather) pour water out on (a piece of) gold and (the soma) out on the gold '.

¹ As it is enclosed in the udders of the cows. Apparently the fact that it is concealed or has v a n i s h e d makes it inappropriate to replace the exhausted soma.

² He should put a piece of gold into the droṇakalaśa and pour *vasatīvari* water on it; afterwards, when the soma is poured in the camasas (C. H. § 228), he should put equally first a piece of gold into each camasa, cp. Upagrantha-sūtra II. 6 : *droṇakalaśe hiraṇyam avadhāya tatrāpo 'bhyavanayeyur; hiraṇyam eva camaseṣv avadhāya teṣv apo 'bhyunnayeyuh*. The same, though in other words, is prescribed by the author of the TBr.

4. Water, forsooth, is (equal to) the vital airs; gold is (equal to) immortality ¹; he (thus) puts his vital airs into immortality ¹; he (the Sacrificer) lives his whole life.

¹ *amṛtam* : 'the not dying before the normal term of life.'—§§ 1-4 are almost identical with Kāth.

5. Whose *nārāśamsa* (cup) is dried up ¹, the breath of that one becomes exhausted along with the drying up of the *nārāśamsa* cup, for soma is the breath.

¹ On the camasas called *nārāśamsa* cp. Lāṭy. II. 5. 13; they are the camasas on which the *āpyāyana* has taken place (C. H. § 147 note 25, page 220). With our passage (in which *upaviṇyāntam* should be corrected into *upavāṇyāntam*) the Kāth. XXXV. 16 : 61. 16 agrees almost to the letter.

6. Of the graha, which the Adhvaryu draws as the last, he should pour a small quantity ¹ (in the nārāsamsa-cup) ².

¹ *aptum* (read thus instead of 'āsum); Sāyaṇa reads and explains *āptum* // It is a word wellknown from the Baudh. sūtra (see the Index to this work), cp. Upagranthasūtra II. 6: *asyāptum avanayed ity; alpam avanayed ity arthaṃ manyante; 'ptum iti hi śaśvad dakṣiṇājā alpam ācakṣate.*

² Cp. Āp. XIV. 28. 1, Kāth. l.c.; on *aptu* cp. also note 1 on XX. 3. 5.

7. For the sake of atonement the graha is drawn ¹; by means of an atonement he makes atonement for him ².

¹ How is this to be explained?

² Read: *vyasityaivāśmai.*

8. If soma which has been drunk and soma of which not (yet) has been drunk, come to be mixed up, he should, having shifted some coals inside the offering pegs (of the āhavanīya-fire), make an offering (of it on these coals) with (the formula): 'From the offered and the not-offered from the not-offered and the offered, from the drunk and from the not-drunk soma partake ye both, o Indra and Agni, the pressed out, *svāhā*!' This is the atonement therefore ¹.

¹ For the other sources see Bloomfield's concordance *in voce*: *hutasya cāhutasya ca.*

9. From the soma which is unfit for drinking ¹, he should pour out an offering with (the words): 'To Prajāpati, *svāhā*!' in the north-eastern resounding-hole ².

¹ Because an insect or a hair has fallen into it,

² Cp. Mān. śrs. III. 6. 14, Kāth. XXXV. 16: 62. 4.

10. With (the formula): 'The drop has gone down on the drop' he should partake of soma on which rain has fallen.

11. 'Of thee, o Drop, (i.e., o Soma), that hast been drunk by Indra, of thee that containest vigour, that art accompanied by thy whole troop, that art invited, I partake, accompanied by my whole troop and being invited' ¹.

¹ This formula is a continuation of § 10, see Āp. XIV. 29. 2, Mān. śrs. III. 6. 15, Śākh. śrs. XIII. 12. 10.

12. For one over whose soma-cup the summons has been made ¹, he should perform, having gone to the āgnidhra, (i.e., in the āgnidhriya-fire) an offering with clarified butter with (the verse): 'The golden

embryo was evolved at the beginning ; it was, when born, the sole Lord of beings ; it maintained earth and heaven ; thee, o Soma, (who art) that (Lord), we honour with offering, *svāhā* !' This is the atonement therefore.

¹ i.e., if the *stotropākaraṇa* is made by the Adhvaryu and the Udgātṛ before the camasa-group has been drunk, cp. Āp. XIV. 29. 5, Śāṅkh. XIII. 12. 11, Kāty. XXV. 11. 33, 34, Mān. śra. III. 6. 19. The Upagranthasūtra II. 7 discusses the possibility, if the word *ājya* in the Brāhmaṇa can be taken to mean *ājyastotra* (and this would indeed seem possible, cp. Āp. l.c. : *stotreṇābhyupākaroṭi* ; moreover, the instr. *ājyena* with *ājyuhuyāt* is strange, we expect the accus.) ; the author, however, rejects this surmise, quoting a remarkable passage from a smṛtisūtra of the Kātyāyaniya Adhvaryus : *yasya camaso 'bhyupākṛtaḥ syāt sa enam uttarasīcāva-chādya pūrvayā dvārā sadas 'pani(r)hṛtya* (cp. Śāṅkh. XIII. 12. 12 : *avacchādya ca nīrharet*) *purastād āgnidhṛtyasya nidhāyājyaṃ juhuyāt*. This passage is not found in any of our ādhvaryavasūtras. The Jaim. br. I. 351 has : *yadī camasam abhyupākuryāt tam uttaravargenābhiprāvṛtyāśīta*, etc. ; for *uttaravarga* cp. Bauḍā. (see the Index verborum) *uttaravargya*, where the reading *uttaravarga* is also found, meaning upper-garment or 'hem of the upper-garment.'

13. If (during the act of pressing the soma) one of the stones used for pressing breaks off, the Sacrificer is deprived of his cattle. The stones for pressing, forsooth, are the cattle.¹ They should chant the sāman of Dyutāna of the Maruts².

¹ Because both procure milk and soma-sap (Sāyaṇa).

² Cp. Kāth. XXXV. 16: 62. 1-4. On the sāman, see XVII. 1. 6, and note 2 on § 14, below.

14. Of the Maruts, forsooth, are the stones for pressing¹ ; by their own feature they thereby make them thrive².

¹ I. 2. 5 they are addressed as 'children of the Marut.'

² Cp. Śāṅkh. XIII. 12. 3 : *grāvṇi dīrṇe vṛtrasya tvā śvasathād īsamāṇā itī* (RS. VIII. 96. 7) *dyutānenā mārutena brāhmaṇāccchapsine stuvate, uttaro* (l.c. 8) '*nurūpaḥ* ; Āp. XIV. 25. 7, 8 ; Kāty. XXV. 12. 15 ; Mān. śra. III. 6. 10.—To § § 13-14, refers Kṣudrasūtra (I. 11, No. 46) : 'If a stone used for pressing breaks off, on : 'being clarified, o Soma, by the stream' (is chanted) the raurava on one (verse), the dyautāna sāman', viz., the first of the two (that are recorded in the gāna) on one verse, namely *vṛtrasya tvā śvasathād īsamāṇāḥ* (SV. I. 324, grām. VIII. 2. 22) ; the dairghāśravasa (or the udvat prājāpatya) on one ; the yaudhājaya on all three. The rest is similar to the (normal) *jyotiṣṭoma*'. The Kṣudrasūtra does not agree with most of the other authorities, who, in accordance with Jaim. br. I. 353 : *dyutānasya mārutasya brahmasāmnā stuvīran*, prescribe the dyautāna as the sāman for the third prṛtha stotra.

15. If the soma is burnt, the Adhvaryu should mark¹ the grahas, the Udgātr the stotras, the Hotr the śastras, and, then, they should (on another, newly chosen place for worship) proceed with the sacrifice in due order. Five (cows) must be given (as) sacrificial fee. Fivefold is the sacrifice, as much as is the sacrifice, that he (thereby) lays hold on. Having come up from the lustral bath, he should undergo the consecration anew and (at this new sacrifice of the same order as the former) should give what he intended to give (as sacrificial fee at the first sacrifice, at which the soma was burnt). He should undergo the consecration before the twelfth (day); if he were to extend it beyond the twelfth (day), it would vanish.

¹ *pāṇyeta*: in order that they may know exactly, at which point the sacrifice on the new day is to be continued.

² Cf. Kāty. V. 8 (almost identical with our passage), Āp. XIV. 25. 1-4, Mān. Śr. III. 1. 1. The Upagranthasūtra (II. 8) quotes from an (unknown ?) Adhvaryavakya: 'if the soma is burnt, they should press over the ashes of the soma' (*soma hidḡdhe somabhasmany abhisunuyuh*), and from the Śātyāyani-brāhmaṇa: 'it should be mixed with other herbs' (*anyābhir oṣadhibhir abhisam-srjyeta*). With § 15 op. IX. 6. 10-13.

IX. 10.

(Expiations for various occasions.)

1. If the mahāvira (the pot used at the pravargya-ceremony) breaks, he should touch, when it is broken (muttering the three verses): 'He, who, even without a clamp, before the piercing of the neck-ropes, makes the combination, he, the bountiful, the one of much good, removes again what is spoiled.—Let us not fear as strangers, o Indra, as removed from thee ! O God with the thunderbolt, we thought ourselves ill-famed, as trees that are devoid (of leaves).—We thought ourselves slow and weak, o Slayer of Vṛtra ! May we once more, o Hero, through thy great liberality be gladdened after our praise', ¹ (with these verses) he should touch the broken mahāvira (pot). This is therefore the atonement.

¹ RS. VIII. 1. 12-14 with some variants ; the first verse also SV. I. 244. Kāty. XXV. 5. 30 is the only other source, where the touching of the mahāvira, at least with the first of these three verses, is ordained ; cp. Āp. XV. 17. 8.

2. Assuming¹ an asuric character, the lustre, valour, strength, food, children and cattle recede from him, whose sacrificial post takes leaves ; he is liable to come to worse fortune².

¹ Read *kṛtvā* instead of *kṣatvā*.

² Almost identical with Kāth. XXXIV. 2: 36. 20 (where the grammatically correct *śvaraḥ* is found). Cp. TBr. I. 4. 7. 1.

3. He should immolate to Tvaṣṭṛ a multi-colour animal (a he-goat). Tvaṣṭṛ, forsooth, is the fashioner of the colours (forms); to him he thereby resorts; he provides him with lustre, splendour, valour, strength, food, children and cattle. This is therefore the atonement¹.

¹ Cp. Kāth. and TBr. II. 4. 6., Āp. IX. 19. 15, Kāty. XXV. 9. 15; 10. 1, Mān. śrs. III. 6. 1.

TENTH CHAPTER.

(The twelve-day rite in general; its stoma.)

X. 1.

1. Through fire, earth and plants, thereby this world is threefold; through wind, intermediate region and birds, thereby that world is threefold, which stands between; through sun, sky and stars, thereby yonder world is threefold. This is the base of the threefold (stoma¹, which consists of thrice three verses), this is its connection.

¹ The stoma of the first day of the six-day period, belonging to the twelve (ten-)day rite.

2. Provided with a firm base and connections is he, who knows this.

3. They call this (stoma) also 'the firm foundation', for the trivṛt is firmly founded on these worlds.

4. The base of the fifteen-versed (stoma)¹ are the half-months, these are its connection.

¹ The stoma of the second day of the six-day period.

5. Provided with a firm base and with connections is he who knows this.

6. They call this (stoma) also 'vigour (and) strength'¹, for half-month-wise the children and (young) cattle foster vigour (and) strength¹.

¹ The meaning probably is, that each half month the growth of young ones is perceptible.—The text should run *tamvojo*, i.e., : *tam u ojo*.

7. The base of the seventeen-versed (stoma)¹ is the year: (there are) twelve months (and) five seasons. This is the base of the seventeen-versed (stoma), this its connection.

¹ Of the third day of the six-day-period.

8. Provided with a firm base and with connections is he who knows this.

9. They call this (stoma) also 'the production', for after a year (of pregnancy) the children and (young) cattle are produced (born).

10. The base of the twenty-one-versed (stoma)¹ is the sun: (there are) twelve months, five seasons, the sun is (number) twenty-first. This is the base of the twenty-one-versed (stoma), this its connection.

¹ Of the fourth day of the six-day-period.

11. Provided with a firm base and with connections is he who knows this.

12. They call this (stoma) also 'the bed of the Gods'; he who knows this, reaches the bed of the Gods.

13. The base of the thrice-ninefold (or twenty-seven-versed) (stoma)¹ is the threefold (stoma), this is its connection.

¹ Of the fifth day of the six-day-period.

14. Provided with a firm base and with connections is he who knows this.

15. They call this (stoma) also 'the increase', for it is an increased three-fold one.

16. The base of the thirty-three-versed (stoma)¹ are the deities: (there are) thirty-three deities and Prajāpati is the thirty-fourth². This is the base of the thirty-three versed (stoma), this its connection.

¹ Of the sixth day of the six-day-period.

² Thus also Śat. br. V. 1. 2. 13, V. 3. 4. 23.

17. Provided with a firm base and with connections is he who knows this.

18. They call this (stoma) also 'the firmament' (nāka), for Prajāpati is (causes) pain to nobody (nākam, na akam)¹.

¹ Cp. Śat. br. na hi tatra gatāya kasmai canākam.

19. The base of the chandoma (-days)¹ are the metres, this is their connection.

¹ The three days following on the six-day-period, successively of 24-, 44-and 48-fold stoma; *chandoma* or 'metre-measuring', 24=gāyatrī, 44=triṣṭubh, 48=jagatī.

20. Provided with a firm base and with connections is he who knows this.

21. They call these (stomas) also 'the thriving', for the chandomas are cattle¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 8. 2.

X. 2.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period.)

1. Prajāpati had created the creatures; he was exhausted; for him the Voice raised up a light¹; he said: 'who is it, that has raised up a light for me?' 'Thine own Voice', she answered. He spoke to her: 'Let them sacrifice, having applied thee, the light among the metres, the Virāj'.

¹ *jyotis*: *lucem*, *φῶς*, a means of deliverance=σωτηρία.

2. Therefore, they call that stoma, which amounts to (or 'results in') the virāj, the jyotiṣṭoma-agniṣṭoma ('the Light-stoma')¹; for the virāj is the light of the metres.

¹ Cp. VI. 3. 6.

3. A light among his equal¹ becomes he who knows this.

¹ *samānānām*.

4. The anuṣṭubh¹ and the seventeen-versed (stoma)¹ copulated; the anuṣṭubh brought forth the metres which increase by four syllables², the seventeen-versed (stoma) brought forth the stomas which increase by six (stotra-verses)³. These two generated her (the virāj) in the middle⁴.

¹ i.e., the voice and Prajāpati.

² Cp. IV. 4. 5.

³ The stomas of 9, 15, 21, 27 and 33 verses, which, together with the seventeen-versed, are the stomas of the six-day-period.

⁴ 'Her': *etāṃ*, or, with the ms. of Leyden, *enāṃ*. According to Sāyaṇa, they generated, between uṣṇīh and anuṣṭubh, the virāj of 30 syllables. The exact meaning of these words eludes me.

5. The thrice-threelfold (or nine-versed, stoma) and the thrice-nine-fold (or twenty-seven-versed, stoma) are connected with the rathan-tara¹; after these two, goat and horse were created; therefore, these two (goat and horse?) push the rathan-tara-day in front of them.²

¹ Cp. Adv. VII. 5. 1-3: *abhiplavapṛṣṭhyāhāni rathan-tarapṛṣṭhāny ayujāni, brhatpṛṣṭhānitarāni*.

² Meaning? Cp. VII. 9. 6.

6. The fifteenfold and the twenty-one-fold stomas are connected with the brhat¹; after these two, cow and sheep were created; therefore, these two (cow and sheep?) illuminate the brhat-day in front of them.²

¹ Cp. note on p. 229.

² Brhatpṛṣṭhāni.

7. About him who knows this, they say: 'Even of the domestic animals he understands the language'.

X. 3.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period, continued.)

1. Prajāpati desired: 'May I be more (than one), may I be reproduced'. He perceived in himself the seasonal period¹. Therefrom, he created the officiating priests; because he created them from the seasonal period (*ṛtva*), therefore they are called *ṛtvij*. By means of them he approached (or 'undertook') the twelve-day-rite, and prospered.

¹ *ṛtva*, Jaim. br. III has the regular *ṛtviya*. Prajāpati as a mother-being we find also elsewhere, below XIII. 11. 18, MS. I. 6. 9: 101. 15, Śat. br. II. 5. 1. 3 (wrongly interpreted by Eggeling).

2. (Thinking) 'Our father¹ has prospered', the months undertook (the twelve-day-rite). They prospered by means of the consecration (*dīkṣā*); at the upasads they consecrated the thirteenth (month); this one came behind (or 'was dependent on the others')². Therefore, one who has undergone the consecration on the upasad(-day)s, comes behind (or 'is dependent on the others')³; for they (some theologians) teach a thirteenth month and (others do) not (teach it)⁴.

¹ Prajāpati being the year.

² The meaning of *anuvyam* is not altogether certain, cp. Kāth. XXXIV. 9: 43. 2: *tasmāi so 'nāyatana itarān upajīvati*; on this word cp. my remark in the Introduction to the Kāṇviya Śat. br. page 51.

³ Cp. Āp. XXI. 1. 11-13: 'A single person may perform the twelve-day-rite, or three persons, or six, or twelve, or thirteen; of these they consecrate the thirteenth on the upasad(day)s. Therefore, at a twelve-day-rite the Brahman must not be the thirteenth, according to some'. Similarly the Jaim. br. (III. 4): *yady u bhūyāṃso yajeran dvādaśa vā trayodaśa vā yajeran*: *ime catvāra (ime catvāra) ime catvāro 'yam eka iti nirmimīran, yaṃ kāmayerann imāṃ yajñasya vyṛddhir anviyād iti; taṃ haiva yajñasya vyṛddhir anveti; yady u bhūyāṃso yajeran ṣoḍaśa vā saptaśa vā yajeran*: *ime catvāra ime catvāra ime catvāra ime catvāro 'yam eka iti nirmimīran, yaṃ kāmayerann imāṃ yajñasya vyṛddhir anviyād iti; taṃ haiva yajñasya vyṛddhir anveti; yady u bhūyāṃso yajeraṃś caturviṃśatir vā pañcaviṃśatir vā yajeran*: *ime pañceme pañceme pañceme pañceme pañceme catvāro 'yam eka iti nirmimīran, yaṃ kāmayerann imāṃ yajñasya vyṛddhir anviyād iti; taṃ haiva yajñasya vyṛddhir anveti, sarva itara ṛdhnuvanti*, cp. § 4 of this khaṇḍa.

⁴ Cp. Śat. br. V. 4. 5. 23: *dvādaśa vā trayodaśa vā saṃvatsarasya māśāḥ* and Kāth. XXXIV. 13 (end): *uta vai trayodaśaṃ māśaṃ vidur uta na viduḥ*.

3. One (person) may undertake the consecration¹, for Prajāpati, (being) one, prospered; twelve (persons) may undertake the consecration, for the months, (being) twelve, prospered; twenty-four may undertake the consecration, for the half-months, (being) twenty-four, prospered.

¹ A dvādaśāha may be performed by one person as Yajamāna.

4. If a twenty-fifth undertakes the consecration, they should point (them) out in the following manner: 'These are five, these are five, these are five, these are five, these are four, so and so is one'. Whom they wish ill-luck, him ill-luck reaches, all the others prosper¹.

¹ From this it appears that, when a dvādaśāha is performed by twenty-five participants, one of these is liable not to reach the success he hopes to gain by it, cp. note 3 on § 2 and Āp. XXI. 1. 13.

5. He who knows the Gṛhapati of the Gods, arrives at the house-lord's position, reaches the house-lord's position¹.

¹ Of all the priestly participants one is called the Gṛhapati; it is he who performs the duties otherwise incumbent on the Yajamāna, cp. Hillebrandt, Ritual-literatur § 79 (page 154).

6. The house-lord of the Gods is the year; he is Prajāpati and the months are his fellow-dikṣitas.

7. He who knows this finds fellow-dikṣitas, arrives at the house-lord's position, reaches the house-lord's position¹.

¹ With §§ 5-7 cp. Jaim. br. II. 4: 'He who knows the house-lord and the house-mistress of the sattra, arrives at the house-lord's position, reaches the house-lord's position. The year, forsooth, is the house-lord, the earth is the house-mistress', etc.

8. He, forsooth, who knows the ruler of the metres, arrives at rulership. The br̥hatī, now, is the ruler of the metres; he who knows this arrives at rulership, reaches rulership.

9. It is this one (the br̥hatī), forsooth, that, for the sake of food, they undertake ('practice') with this twelve-day sacrificial session, dividing it into several parts: the twelve days of consecration, the twelve upasads, the twelve pressing-days; these are (together) thirty-six days and the br̥hatī has thirty-six syllables¹.

¹ Cp. Ait. Br. II. 4. 6 and, for this sentence, below, X. 5. 8.

10. He is, forsooth, by the consecration, he is purified by the upasads, he reaches the worlds of the Gods by the sacrifice of soma.

11. These days, forsooth, are the force and strength in the year: the twelve full-moon-days, the twelve ekāṣṭakās¹, the twelve new-moon-days. The whole force and strength that is in the year he reaches and obtains by this twelve-day-rite².

¹ Each eighth day following on a full-moon-day.

² Solely because the twelve-day-session is preceded by twelve dikṣās and twelve upasads: together equally thirty-six.

12. The virāj is of thirty syllables; six in number are the seasons; through the virāj he finds a support in the seasons, through the seasons in the virāj¹.

¹ The dvādaśāha by its number of 36 (see note 2 on § 11) comprises not only the virāj (of 30 syllables) but also the seasons (six in number). Similarly the Jaim. br. III. 5.

13. The anuṣṭubh is of thirty-two syllables, the anuṣṭubh is the voice; fourfooted is cattle; by means of the Voice, (i.e., the anuṣṭubh) he supports the cattle; therefore they (the cattle, the cows) approach when reached by the voice, when summoned by the voice; therefore also they know their name¹.

¹ Of the number 36 (see note 2 on § 11) the first 32 syllables are the anuṣṭubh: the voice; then follow four: the cows, which thus lean on the voice, are supported

by the voice, that precedes them, calling them as it were; cp. Jaim. br. III. 5, *anuṣṭubham vāvāṭām āsate yad dvādaśāham*; *dvātriṃśadakaṣarānuṣṭup, catuṣpadāḥ paśavo, vāg anuṣṭub*: *vācā paśūn dādāhāra*; *tasmāi paśavo vācā siddhā vācā hūtiḥ* (5) *yanti*.

X. 4.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-rite,
continued.)

1. The first overnight-rite¹ is the past, the last is the future; the first is earth, the last is sky; the first is the fire, the last is the sun; the first is the out-breathing, the last is the in-breathing².

¹ Each dvādaśāha is enclosed by an atirātra at the beginning and at the end.

² Here *udāna* is used as *apūna*.

2. The two overnight-rites¹ are the eyes, the two agniṣṭomas² are the pupils of the eye. Because the two agniṣṭomas are at the inside of the two overnight-rites, therefore, the pupils, being at the inside³ ('in the middle'), are profitable⁴.

¹ Mentioned in the preceding §.

² The first and the last day of the daśarātra are agniṣṭomas, all the others being ukthya, see § 5.

³ *antara* with ablative as Śat. br. III. 2. 1. 11. Note the unequal sandhi *antarā(v)agniṣṭomāv atirātrābhyām*.

⁴ If they are not just in the middle, they are not profitable, because, then, one squints.

3. The two overnight-rites are the fangs of the year¹; on these (days) one ought not to sleep, lest he may set himself on the fangs of the year.

¹ It is true that here the dvādaśāha is treated, but this rite is the image of the year: *samvatsarapratimā vai dvādaśa rātrayaḥ*.

4. Regarding this, they say: 'Who is able to remain awake?'¹ Verily, when the breath is awake, t h e n (the condition of) being awake is (fulfilled)'.

¹ An infinitive with *a* priv.; Jaim. br. II. 8: *ko hāsvapnasyeṣe*.

5. It is the gāyatrī with wings of light (*jyotiṣpakṣa*), forsooth, that they undertake (practise) with this twelve-day sacrificial session: there are eight ukthya(-days) in the middle and two agniṣṭoma (-days) on both sides¹; by means of lustre, having reached the world of heaven, he eats resplendent until old age, food suitable for Brāhmins².

¹ With the gāyatrī of 3 × 8 syllables are compared the eight ukthyadaya in the middle; its wings of light (*jyotiḥ*) are the two *j y o t iṣṭoma-agniṣṭomas* (op. § 2) on both sides; cp. Ait. br. IV. 23. 5: *tasya yāu abhito 'tirātrau tau pakṣau*.

² From the words: 'till old age' it appears that the author has not in mind a description of heavenly bliss, but of material welfare, after the Sacrificer has reached (mentally and ideally) the world of heaven through his sacrifice and returned to the world of the living; the same thought is expressed III. 6. 2, IV. 7. 10, etc. Sāyana takes *dīpyamānaḥ* as meaning 'being heated by fever': *madhye madhye jvarādibhiḥ tapyamānaḥ san* (1).

6. Thrice they enter upon ('they apply') the rathantara at the beginning¹; threefold is the voice²; having attained the whole voice, all food, they extend ('perform') the twelve-day (-rite).

¹ They apply the rathantarāsāman as first prāthalaud on the first three days of the daśarātra.

² Of the word *trī*, either as *sup* (verbal-suffix), *tiṣ* (case-suffix) and *kṛt* (derivative suffix) of a verb meaning the three Vedas (Sāyana).

7. A sameness of performance is brought about in the sacrifice' they say, in that at the beginning they enter thrice upon the rathantara'. The Brahman's chant for the 'uktha(laud)s is the saubhara (sāman); thereby the sameness is avoided¹.

¹ How the *jāmitvam* is taken away by the saubhara is not clear to me, nor is it explained by Sāyana, but cp. perhaps VIII. 8. 10. For the rest, the usual practice (see *Ārṣeyakalpa*, page 205 sqq.) follows neither this prescription nor that given in §§6 and 9.

8. The opening verses of the beginning day contain the word *pratna*¹; thereby also this sameness is avoided².

¹ The out-of-doors-laud of the beginning day begins: *asya pratnām anu dyutam*, SV. II. 106-107=RS. IX. 54.1-3.

² *teno eva tad ajāmi* seems to refer to the same matter as treated in § 7. I do not see its purport. Sāyana seems to refer the sameness to this beginning day: *teno tena u tenaiva . . . tat prāyaṇīyam ahar ajāmi* and then the *ajāmitvam* is found therein, that no other day of the daśarātra begins with these verses.

9. And¹ thrice they enter upon ('apply') the rathantara afterwards²; threefold, forsooth, is the Voice (or 'the Word'); having attained the whole Voice, all food, they rise from the twelve-day sacrificial session.

¹ *trīr u eva*, referring to § 6.

² They apply the rathantarāsāman on the last three days of the daśarātra (the 8th, 9th, 10th) as first prāthalaud. The usual ritual (see *Ārṣeyakalpa*, page

212 sqq.) is not wholly conform to this prescription (8: rathantara; 9: brhat; 10: rathantara).

X. 5.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period,
continued.)

1. The twelve-day-rite is (equal to) three three-day-rites¹: the first trirātra (three-day-rite) has the gāyatrī at the beginning, the second has the gāyatrī in the middle, the third at the end².

¹ If neither the tenth-day is taken into account nor the opening and closing atirātra.

² The morning service of the first three days is on gāyatrī metre; of the second trirātra (4th-6th days) the midday service is on gāyatrī metre (at least the beginning and the end of it); of the third trirātra (7th-9th days) the afternoon service is on gāyatrī metre (at least the beginning and the end); cp. also Sāyaṇa on Ait. br. IV. 25. 10.

2. Because the first (trirātra) has the gāyatrī at the beginning, therefore, the fire¹ flames upwards; because the second has the gāyatrī in the middle, therefore, the wind¹ blows horizontally; because the third has the gāyatrī at the end, therefore, the sun¹ sends its rays downwards².

¹ The three trirātras are compared with the three worlds (cp. X. 1. 1) of which Agni, Vāyu and Āditya are the deities.

² The Jaim. br. III. 6 has nearly the same. On the whole cp. Ait. br. IV. 25. 10.

3. By splendour the gāyatrī supports the first trirātra, by verse-quarters the second, by syllables the third¹.

¹ See § 4.

4. The threefold-(i.e., nine-versed) (stoma) is the splendour of the gāyatrī¹ and the opening day (the first of the navarātra) is a threefold-stoma day; by it the first trirātra is supported. Of three verse-quarters is the gāyatrī, and a three-day rite is in the midst; by it the second trirātra is supported. Of twenty-four syllables is the gāyatrī and the seventh day is twenty-four-versed; by it the third trirātra is supported².

¹ Because, according to VI. 1. 6, the trivṛt stoma and Agni sprang from the mouth of Prajāpati.

² Jaim. br. l.c. closely agrees.

5. With splendour (*i.e.*, *gāyatrī*), forsooth, they depart¹ (*i.e.*, 'begin'), splendour they put in the middle, in splendour they finish¹; with light, forsooth, they depart, light they put in the middle, in light they finish; with eye-sight they depart, eye-sight they put in the middle, in eye-sight they finish; with breath they depart, breath they put in the middle, in breath they finish—who depart with *gāyatrī*, put *gāyatrī* in the middle and finish in *gāyatrī*.

¹ *prayanti* and *udyanti*, cp. the term *prāyaṇīyam ahaḥ* 'beginning day' as opposed to *udayaṇīyam ahaḥ* 'finishing day.'

6. In (performing) the twelve-day rite, a web is stretched out ('a cloth is woven'); its pegs are the *gāyatrīs*¹: in order that it may stand perfectly firm.

¹ Cp. Ats. Sm. 7. 42: 'a web with six pegs' *ṣaṇmayūkhaṃ tantram*. The comparison of the performance of a sacrifice with a web that is woven, is well known.

² Litt. th. *gāyatrī* in its pegs (*tasyaite mayūkhā yad gāyatrī, asaṃvyāsthāya*). Therefore, at the beginning, at the middle, and at the end a 'gāyatrī-peg' is fastened.

7. 'O Girikṣit, son of Uccāmanyu' said (*i.e.*, asked) Ābhipratārin, the son of Kaksasena, 'how (is) the twelve-day rite?' As a felly encompasses the spokes, so the *gāyatrī* encompasses it (*viz.*, the twelve-day, rite), in order to prevent it from slipping down: as the spokes are upheld in the nave, so is the twelve-day rite upheld in it (*i.e.*, in the *gāyatrī*)¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. III. 6: *kathaṃ gāyatrī dvādaśāham* (supply *dādāhāra*) *ity āhur*; *yathārān nemīḥ sarvataḥ paryety, evaṃ gāyatrī dvādaśāham sarvataḥ paryety, avīraṃśāya*; *yathā rathanābhāv ārā dhṛtā evaṃ gāyatrī dvādaśāho dhṛto 'saṃplāvya*; *mayūkho vā eṣa dharuṇo yad gāyatrī*; *tasyāṃ dvādaśāho dhṛto, 'saṃvyā-*

8. It is the *anuṣṭubh*, forsooth, that, for the sake of food, they undertake ('apply') with this twelve-day sacrificial session, dividing it in several parts¹.

¹ The same manner of expression X. 3. 9, X. 4. 5, Jaim. br. III. 6: *anuṣṭub vā eṣā pratūyate yad dvādaśāhaḥ*.

9. By means of eight (of its) syllables the *anuṣṭubh* lifts up the first day of the twelve-day rite; by means of eleven, the second day; by means of twelve, the third¹.

¹ The first day of the first trirātra being, theoretically, *gāyatra* (3 × 8 syllables), the second *tristubh* (4 × 11 syllables), the third *jagata* (4 × 12 syllables).

10. A syllable of three sounds remains : that he distributes successively over the next trirātra (i.e., one over each) ¹.

¹ The first trirātra has 31 syllables (8, *gāy.*; 11, *tristubh*; 12, *jagatī*) of the *anuṣṭubh* (of 32 syllables); the remaining one, which is *vāc*, *anuṣṭubh* being 'Voice' (cp. Ait. br. V. 3. 1-3: *akṣaram tryakṣaram* is *vāk*), is added to the second trirātra, to each of its days one and in this manner the full *anuṣṭubh* is found in the second trirātra.

11. The metres belonging to this (*anuṣṭubh*) ¹ convey the third trirātra ².

¹ Cp. X. 2. 4.

² The stomas of the last three (7th, 8th, 9th) days are resp. 24-versed, 44-versed, 48-versed, i.e., they contain the numbers of the metres springing from the *anuṣṭubh*, and thus implicitly it is the *anuṣṭubh* that conveys them.

12. This (*anuṣṭubh*) is undertaken ('applied') coming on ¹, crosswise ², and retiring ³, for the sake of (obtaining) food; therefore the creatures (i.e., men) live upon the cattle (the cow) that is coming on (to the meadows), standing crosswise (when being milked) (and) retiring (from the meadows).

¹ During the first trirātra.

² During the second trirātra.

³ During the third trirātra.—Cp. Jaim. br. III. 7: *tām etāṃ praticīm parācīm tīraścīm annādyāyāse; tasmāt paśuṃ pratyāñcam parāñcam tīryāñcam upajīvanti*. The exact meaning of *praticī*, *tīraścī* and *parācī*, as referring to the *anuṣṭubh*, is not clear to me.

13. Each of the metres (once upon a time) set their mind on the place occupied by the others: the *gāyatrī* on that occupied by the *tristubh*; the *tristubh* on that occupied by the *jagatī*, the *jagatī* on that occupied by the *gāyatrī*. They transposed them ¹ according to their several places. Thereupon, they reached (the fulfilment of) all the wishes they, each of them, cherished.

¹ Probably the Gods transposed the metres. The commentary here is defective. So much is certain that here is mentioned the *vyūḍha-dvādaśāha*, cp. Ait. br. IV. 27.1, Śat. br. IV. 5. 9 with Eggelings' note, Śadv. br. III. 7, and Jaim. br. III. 7: *prajāpatir jāyamāna eva saha pṛpmanā jāyata; so 'kāmaya-tāpa pṛpmanāṇaṃ hanīyati; sa etāṃ vyūḍhacchandasaṃ dvādaśāham apāśyat; tam āharat, tenāyajata, etc.*

14. With whatever wish he performs the twelve-day rite with transposed metres, that wish is fulfilled for him.

15. The twelve-day rite, forsooth, is the home of the Gods. The deities that have entered upon the twelve-day rite are comparable to men that have entered this world (the earthly existence). He who, knowing this, performs the twelve-day rite, performs a (twelve-day rite) at which the deities are present.

16. The twelve-day rite is the house of the Gods; there is no fear of being house-less (for him who performs this rite).

17. He who knows the twelve-day rite as being fitted by the agniṣṭoma, for him it becomes fitted. By the morning-service even the first trirātra becomes fitted; by the midday-service, the second trirātra, by the afternoon-service, the third, and, by the agniṣṭomasāman, the tenth day becomes fitted.¹

¹ In this meaning the dvādaśāha (viz., its ten days, without the opening and concluding atisṭoma) is comparable to the agniṣṭoma-jyotiṣṭoma. Jaim. br. III. 8: *yo vā agniṣṭomena daśāhaṃ kalpamānaṃ veda kalpate 'smai*, etc.

18. For him who knows this, it becomes fitted.

X. 6.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period,
continued.)

1. 'Hither' (or 'with the word *ā*'¹), 'forth' (or 'with the word *pra*'²), combined with 'swift' (or 'having the word *āśu*'³), combined with a feast (or 'having the word *vīti*'⁴), combined with lustre (or 'having the word *ruc*'⁵), combined with splendour (or 'having the word *tejas*'⁶), (and) 'being harnessed'⁷ is the characteristic of the first day, of the thrice threefold (or 'nine-versed') stoma, of the gāyatrī metre, of the rathantara (or first pr̥ṣṭha-) sāman⁸.

¹ e.g., in SV. II. 10: *agna ā yāhi*.

² e.g., in SV. II. 119: *pra somāso madacyutaḥ*.

³ e.g., in SV. II. 31: *āśvāyanto* (sic!), *āśva* being derived from *āśu*.

⁴ e.g., in SV. II. 10: *agna ā yahi vitaye*.

⁵ This can only refer to *davidyutatyā ruc ā* (SV. II. 4), which verse, however, is not used at the first day, at least, according to the Comm. on Ṛṣeyakalpa.

⁶ According to Śāyana, SV. II. 106 is meant, where *śūrya* is mentioned.

⁷ Op. SV. II. 17: *ā tvā brahma yuj ā hari*.

⁸ The Jaim. br. has the same as here expressed in § 1; comp. on the whole also Ait. br. IV. 29. 3.

2. Combined with 'a bull' (or 'having the word *vr̥ṣan*')¹, fiend-slaying (or 'containing the words *vr̥tra* and *han*')², combined with riches (or 'having the word *rayi*')³, containing all (or 'having the word *viśva*')⁴ and 'come near' (*upasthita*)⁵, is the characteristic of the second day, of the fifteen-versed stoma, of the triṣṭubh-metre, of the br̥hat-sāman⁶.

¹ e.g., in II. 127: *pavasvendo vr̥ṣā sutah*.

² e.g., in II. 162: *hanti vr̥t:āṇi*.

³ e.g., SV. II. 139: *rayiṃ iśravatīm*.

⁴ e.g., SV. II. 125: *abhi viśvāni kār्या*.

⁵ e.g., SV. II. 127: *mahimne soma tasthire*, but this is not precisely what we would expect.

⁶ With § 2 cp. Ait. br. IV. 31. 1, 3.

3. An ascent (or 'containing the word *ud*')¹, containing three (or 'having the word *tri*')², containing the quarters (or 'containing the word *dīs*')³, possessing cows (or 'containing the word *go*')⁴, possessing bulls (or 'containing the word *ṛṣabha*')⁵, is the characteristic of the third day, of the seventeen-versed stoma, of the jagati-metre, of the vairūpasāman (as first pr̥sthalaud).⁶

¹ e.g., in SV. II. 22: *uccā te jātam andhasaḥ*.

² e.g., in SV. II. 219: *tiśro vāca udīrate*.

³ Cp. XII. 3. 11.

⁴ e.g., SV. II. 221: *gāvo minantī dhenavaḥ*.

⁵ e.g., SV. II. 215: *indra svadāiva vaṁśagaḥ*, where the last word is equivalent to *ṛṣabha*.

⁶ Cp. Ait. br. V. 1. 1, 3.

4. Combined with the king (or 'containing the word *rājan*')¹, containing the people (or 'containing a word derived from the root *jan*')²; combined with the sun (or 'containing the word *sūrya*')³, combined with the virāj's 'repeated push'⁴ is the characteristic of the fourth day, of the twenty-one-versed stoma, of the anuṣṭubh-metre, of the vairājasāman (as first pr̥sthalaud)⁵.

¹ e.g., in SV. II. 261: *rājānāv anabhidruhā*.

² e.g., SV. II. 239: *pavamāno ajījanat*.

³ e.g., SV. II. 246: *uṣāḥ sūryo na raśmibhiḥ*.

⁴ Cp. VIII. 9. 13 note 1, and XII. 9. 17.

⁵ Cp. Ait. br. V. 4. 1, 2.

5. Combined with wonderful (or 'containing the word *citra*')¹, combined with the young ones (or 'containing the word *śiśu*')², the

pañkti (the verse of five verse-quarters)³, the śākvaṛi less by two syllables⁴, combined with cows (or 'containing the word *go-*')⁵, combined with bulls (or 'containing the word *ṛṣabha*')⁶, provided with a thunderbolt (or 'containing the word *vajra*')⁷, and being 'towards' (or 'containing the word *abhi*')⁸, is the characteristic of the fifth day, of the thrice-ninefold (or twenty-seven-versed) stoma, of the pañkti metre, of the śākvara-sāman (as first prṣṭhalaud)⁹.

¹ SV. II. 349: *yat soma cūtram ukthyam*.

² SV. II. 363: *prāṇā śiśur mahīnām*.

³ SV. II. 352-353 are in pañkti metre.

⁴ The Jaim. br. III. 329 has the plural *śakvārya dvayūnākṣarāḥ*. I do not see what is meant by the author; the treatment of the mahānāmni-verses in XIII. 4 gives no light. Śāyana gives no explanation.

⁵ SV. II. 365: *gomo vāpasva*.

⁶ SV. II. 368: *ṛṣabha tā vidhāvasi*. The Jaim. reads not *ṛṣabhavat* but *ṛṣabhavat*.

⁷ SV. II. 356: *grāḥ hinvanti śāyakam*.

⁸ SV. II. 371: *ta hi vratāni pavate*.

⁹ On the whole cp. Ait. br. V. 6. 1 sqq.

6. Combined with 'around' (or 'containing the word *pari*')¹, combined with 'against' (or 'containing the word *prati*')², the (verse) of seven verse-quarters³, the (verse) of two verse-quarters⁴, the *nārāśaṃsa*-less (verse)⁵, combined with cows (or 'containing the word *go*')⁶, combined with bulls (or, 'containing the word *ṛṣabha*')⁷, is the characteristic of the sixth day, of the thirty-three-versed stoma, of all the metres, of the raivata-sāman (as first prṣṭhalaud)⁸.

¹ SV. II. 420: *bhīnddhi viśvā apa dviṣaḥ pari bādhaḥ*.

² SV. II. 417: *prati vāḥ sūra udīte*.

³ Cp. XIII. 10. 18.

⁴ SV. II. 457-459, cp. XIII. 12. 1.

⁵ It seems that the verses SV. II. 407-410 are meant; why they are called *vinārāśaṃsa* here and XIII. 7. 14, is not clear to me.

⁶ SV. II. 430: *gobhir aṇjāno arṣasi*.

⁷ I find in this day no verse containing the word *ṛṣabha* (or *ṛṣabha*, as the Jaim. br. has it).

⁸ Cp. XIII. 10. 4.

7. Because this diversity of the six-day rite, being the same, is different in characteristics, therefore, the year is multiform.

8. Multiform (progeny and cattle) is born unto him, who knows this.

X. 7.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period,
continued.)

1. 'O Agni' (vocative) is for the first day the characteristic of Agni's variety (or 'grammatical case-form')¹; '(thee)' Agni' (accusative) for the second (day)²; 'by Agni' (instrumental) for the third (day)³; '(thou), Agni' (nominative) for the fourth (day)⁴.

¹ SV. II. 10 (in the Śjyalaude) *agna āyāhi vitaye*; more clearly the Jaim. br. III. 330: *agna iti prathamasyāhno vibhaktiḥ*.

² SV. II. 140: *agnin dūtaṃ vṛṇīmahe*.

³ SV. II. 194: *agnināgniḥ samidhyate*.

⁴ SV. II. 257: *janasya gopā ajanīṣṭa jāgrvir agniḥ* (all in the Śjyalaude).

2. The Gods sought Fortune; they found her neither on the first nor on the second, nor on the third day (of the nine-day rite), but found her on the fourth day. He who knows this, finds Fortune. 'From Agni' (ablative) is (the variety) of the fifth (day)¹, and thereby, they say, that Fortune is rejected².

¹ The first Śjyalaud of the fifth day is on SV. II. 332: *tava śriyo varṇasyeva vidyuto 'g n e ś cikīra uśasām ivetayaḥ*, and on the word *śriyaḥ* rests the quasi-myth.

² Probably: 'is repulsed from his adversary' (because of the ablative-meaning).

3. He who knows this is not contradicted by his rival.

4. 'O Agni' (vocative) is (the variety or case-form) of the sixth (day)¹: with what characteristic they begin², with that they finish.

¹ SV. II. 414: *agne sakhye mā riṣṭmā vayan tava*.

² Cp. § 1.

5. Because this variety of Agni, being the same, is of different characteristic, therefore the sun shines (differently) according to the seasons.

X. 8.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period,
continued.)

1. 'O Indra' (vocative) is for the first day the characteristic of Indra's variety (or 'grammatical case-form')¹; '(thee), Indra' (accusative), for the second (day)²; 'by Indra' (instrumental), for the third

(day)²; '(thou) Indra' (nominative), for the fourth (day)⁴; 'from Indra' (ablative), (for the fifth (day)⁵; 'O Indra' (vocative), for the sixth (day)⁶: with what characteristic they begin, with that they finish. Because this variety of Indra, being the same, is of different characteristic, therefore the fruits ripen (in different times) according to the seasons⁷.

¹ SV. II. 16: *āyāhi susumā hi ta indra somaṃ pibā imam.*

² SV. II. 146: *indram id gāthino brhat.*

³ SV. II. 200: *indrena saṁ hi a; kṛase.*

⁴ SV. II. 263: *indro dadhica asthabhiḥ.*

⁵ SV. II. 340: *indrāt pari tanvaṃ mame.*

⁶ SV. II. 422: *yad vidāu indra yat sthira.*

⁷ Jaim. br. III. 2. 2: *tas-nād asāv ādityo yathartu tapati śīto hemantam usṇo griṣmanam.*—Qu. 1. 1. 1. 7 and 8 cp. Nidānasūtra III. 9.

X. 9.

(General marks on the twelve-day-period,
continued.)

1. That he performs the *prastāva* with the (mere words of the) verse, is of the first day the characteristic of the tunes' variety¹; that the (*prastāva*) is preceded by a *stobha*, of the second (day)²; that it is preceded and followed by a *stobha*, of the third (day)³; that it is pushed repeatedly, of the fourth (day)⁴; that it is begun again and again, of the fifth (day)⁵; that the word 'here' is repeated, is of the sixth day⁶ the characteristic of the tunes⁷.

¹ The mere words of the verse, i.e., the first verse-quarter, cp. X. 12. 2, serve as *prastāva*, e.g., in the *śāva-sāman* (cp. note 1 on XI. 3. 4), see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. III, page 269.

² e.g., in the *yauktāsvasāman* (grām. XII. 2. 30, composed on SV. I. 489: *vṛṣā pavasva dhārayā*), beginning: ^{5r} *āuho* ⁴ *ho* ⁸ *hā* ⁴ *i-vṛṣā*.

³ e.g., in the *gautamasāman*, grām. II. 1. 1, beginning: ^{5r} *hā u tvam i saprathā* ^r *asi hā u* (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 162).

⁴ See note 1 on VIII. 9. 13.

⁵ *yad abhyārābham*. Sāyaṇa explains as follows: 'All the other *sāmans* are chanted each on one single verse, but the *śākvara* melody is chanted on three verses; therefore, it is said here that a renewed taking up should take place; in this manner each *stotriya*-verse consists of three *rks* in the (first) *prātha* laud of the fifth day. And so also it is said by *Āśvaśāyaṇa* (see his *śra.* VII. 12. 10): 'the verses which by their natural form are nine in number, become three'.—The nine *mahānāmni*s are given in the Appendix to the *aranyageyagāna* (SV. ed.

Calcutta, Vol. II, pages 371, 375, 379) and for the R̥gvedins in the Khila, Adhyāya V. 4 (ed. Schefftelowitz, page 134) and Ait. Ār. IV (ed. Keith, page 141).

⁶ This refers to the ihavad vāmadevyam, grām. gā. I. 2. 6, where the stobha *iha* occurs thrice.—According to the Nidānasūtra (III. 10) the Brāhmaṇa refers to auśanam for the first day; vāsiṣṭham for the second day; ubhayataḥ stobham gautamam for the third day; ābhīśavam for the fourth day: grām. gā. XIV. 2. 6, beginning: ⁵ *parito* ^{r r} *ṣiñcatā* ⁷ *sutam* | *e* | *e* | , op. XII. 9. 15–17; ānūpam for the fifth day: grām. gā. VII. 2. 23, composed on SV. I. 277: *asvi rathi surūpa it*, the sāman begins, ⁴ *asvi* ⁵ *asvi* ⁵ *asvi*; for the sixth day the ihavad vāmadevyam, grām. gā. I. 2. 6. Probably where the Nidānasūtra differs from Sāyaṇa, the sūtra is right, not Sāyaṇa.

⁷ I presume that the word *svarāṇām* of § 2 in the printed text, belongs to § 1.

2. Because this variety of tunes, being the same, is of different characteristic, therefore the wind blows (differently) according to the seasons ¹.

¹ 'Cold during the winter, hot during the summer', Jaim. br. III. 332.

X. 10.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period,
continued.)

1. A (sāman) that has a finale at (each) verse-quarter¹ is of the first day the characteristic of the finales' variety; a (sāman) that has the finale outside (the verse)², of the second (day); a (sāman) with the word 'quarters' (*dīś*) for finale³, of the third (day); a (sāman) that has *ī* for finale⁴, of the fourth (day); a (sāman) that has the word *atha* for finale⁵, of the fifth (day); a (sāman) in which the word here (*iha*) is repeated (as finale)⁶, is the characteristic of the sixth day for the finales. Because this variety of finales, being the same, is of different characteristic, therefore the worlds, being together, are apart.

¹ The yaudhājaya has the nidhana at each pada: grām. XIV. 1. 36.

² The yauktāśva, grām. XII. 2. 30, the finale of which, being outside the verse,
² is o *i-jvarā ā*.

³ The kṣullakavaṣṭambha, grām. XIII. 1. 11; nidhana: ³ *dī* ⁵ *234* *śāḥ*.

⁴ The mahāvātsapra, grām. VIII. 2. 11; nidhana: ³ *ī* ¹ *2345*.

⁵ The mahānāmniś (SV.ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 372) end: ¹ *indrā* ² *dyumnāya*
¹ *iṣā* ¹ *i* | *athā*.

⁶ The bhadra, ar. gāna III. 1 2 (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 454) ends :

¹ *ihā* | ¹ *ihā* | ^{1r 1r 3 2} *auho ihā 34* | ^{2r r} *auho vā* | ^{2 2 1} *e 3 | bhadram.*

X. 11.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period,
continued.)

1. A (sāman) with a 'running' *idā*¹ is of the first day the characteristic of the *idās*' variety; a (sāman) with 'ascending' *idā*², of the second (day); a (sāman) with a stobha on both sides of the *idā*³, of the third (day); a *idā'hir aīdam* (sāman)⁴, of the fourth (day); a (sāman) with one and a half *idā*⁵, for the fifth (day); a (sāman) with repeated *ihā*⁶, for the sixth day is the characteristic of the *idās*. Because this *idās*' variety, though the same, is of different characteristic, therefore cattle (cows), being the same, is of different characteristic (or 'colour' or 'form').

¹ *dravadiḍa* (cp. VIII. 3. 7, XI. 4. 11), the kāleya: ⁴ *ho 5 i | dā*. Instead of *dravadiḍa* the Jaim. br. uses the term *prasṛtela*.

² *ūrdhveda* (cp. XI. 9. 7), the mādhuucchandasa (grām. VIII. 1. 23): ¹ *0'2345 i | dā*.

³ *pariṣṭubdheḍa* (cp. VIII. 9. 12 and Sāyaṇa on X. 12. 4), the raurava (grām. XIV. 1. 35) which ends: ² *au '3 ho vā* | ^{4 5} *ho '5 i | dā* (cp. XII. 4. 27).

⁴ The prēni (grām. I. 2. 29): ¹ *idā '23 bhā* ² *'343* | ¹ *0 '2345 i | dā*.

⁵ *adhyardheḍa*, the rāyovājiya (ar. gāna III. 1. 15, SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 452) ending: ¹ *iḥ | idā 2 5 1 1 1*; cp. also VIII. 9. 14.

⁶ Here is some uncertainty. According to the Nidānasūtra the goṣṭha (grām. XIV. 2. 14) is meant, ending: *ihā* | ^{3 1 1 1 1} *upā '2 3 4 5*, which, according to the ūhagāna (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. IV, page 43) is repeated four times in each stotriya verse. According to Sāyaṇa the vāravantiya (gram. I. 1. 30) is meant, which, however,

^{1 3} has *ihā* but once. As all the other chants, here mentioned, are the last prṣṭhastotra of each day, we might be tempted to emend *yad ihākāreṇābhyastam* into *yad idākāreṇābhyastam*. If this is right, the śyena (last prṣṭha of the sixth day) may be meant, which has (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 453) five times *idā*, cp. however X. 12. 4 (end).

X. 12.

(General remarks on the twelve-day-period,
continued.)

1. The descendants of Bharadvāja (once upon a time) performed a sacrificial session. Of them they (*i.e.*, the other seers) asked : 'What did ye accomplish by the first day?' They answered: 'We went forth (or 'we began the sacrifice')'. 'What by the second (day)?' 'We made our provisions' (they answered). 'What by the third day?' 'We journeyed about'. 'What by the fourth (day)?' 'With the good we did cover up the good'. 'What by the fifth (day)?' 'We went destroying the lives'. 'What by the sixth (day)?' 'We returned hither' ¹.

¹ The statements made in khaṇḍa 11 are here repeated in a mystical way and the six kinds of *īdā* are here compared to so many acts of a raid to procure cattle (cows). The comparison of the *īdās* with these acts rests mostly on puns: so the answer: 'We went forth' (*pra* in *praima*) reminds of the *prasrteḥ* (so the Jaiminiyas instead of *dravaḍida*, cp note 1 on X. 11. 1) of the first day. 'We have covered up the good with the good' means: 'We have seized upon cows after cows' (*īdābhir īdām*=*paśubhiḥ paśūn*, *īdā* being equal to cattle). 'We went away destroying the lives' ('the cows' Jaim.) is the mystical expression for the one and a half *īdā*, because here the *īdā* (the cattle!) in the first time is cut off, etc. All this now becomes clear by the Jaim. br. (III. 331, 332) where, however, the technical expressions differ somewhat from those of the Kauthumas. In the text of the Jaim. it is the Naimiṣīyas who are asked by a seer Cahola Vāyaska (name uncertain).

2. By the (*sāman*), the *prastāva* of which is chanted on a (mere) verse-quarter and which then is circumflected, the Gods beheld the cattle. By that (*sāman*), which is preceded by a *stobha* and then circumflected, they let loose the cattle. By that (*sāman*), which is preceded and followed by a *stobha* and then circumflected, the Gods brought from these (three) worlds foods unto the cattle. By that (*sāman*), which has a repeated push and then is circumflected, they appropriated them (? *upāsikṣan*). By that (*sāman*), in which the finale is in the middle and which then is circumflected, they (the domestic animals) were impregnated. By that (*sāman*), which contains the word 'here' (or 'hither,' *īha*), and which is circumflected, they caused them to bring forth (*i.e.*, to give birth to the conceived fruit) ¹.

¹ Cp. X. 9. 1, all the *sāmans* as given by the *Nidānasūtra* (see note 6 on l. o.), seem to be *svāra* (circumflected) at the end.

3. The Gods, forsooth, conquered this (earthly) world by means of the (sāman), which has its finale at (each) verse quarter; yonder (world) by means of the (sāman), which has its finale outside (the words of the verse); the intermediate region by means of the (sāman), which has 'the quarters' for finale; they reached immortality by means of the (sāman), which has *i* as finale; they obtained priestly lustre by means of the (sāman), which has the word *atha* as finale; in this world they gained firm support by means of the (sāman), which has (the word) 'here' as finale¹.

¹ Cp. X. 10. 1.

4. The Gods, forsooth, conquered this world by means of the (sāman) with running *idā*; yonder (world) by means of the (sāman) with upward *idā*; the intermediate region by means of the (sāman), the *idā* of which is preceded and followed by a stobha; they retained a firm support by means of the (sāman), which has *idābhir idā* (as its finale); having got a firm support¹, they conquered finally by means of the (sāman), which has one and a half *idā*, and, by means of the (sāman), which has the word 'here' as its *idā*, they found a firm support on this world².

¹ Read: *pratiṣṭhāyārāhejēna*.

² Cp. X. 11. 1.

5. The Word¹ (or 'the Voice') does not sound beyond the year², (but) it is the *idā* that sounds beyond the year; by means of the embryo, having turned round, it (*i.e.*, the *idā*, *i.e.*, the cattle) is born in (or 'after') a year and thereby sounds beyond the year.

¹ The author has in mind the word *vā(k)* ('Word, Voice') as *nidhana*, and sets forth why this *nidhana* is inferior to the word *idā* as *nidhana*.

² Because young children begin to speak before their first year is finished, according to Sāyana; the contrary is said in TS. VI. 6. 1. 7: *tasmād ekahāyaṇā manuṣyā vācam vadanti*. I am inclined to compare this with TS. II. 2. 6. 2: *samvatsarāya vā etau samamāte yau samamāte*. Seen in the light of this quotation our passage could mean: 'an oral engagement is binding no longer than a year.'

6. These (*i.e.*, the following) four *idās* go beyond the six-day period¹: this *anunūtā* one², this *viśvī* one (the all-pervading one), this *prāṇī* (or backward turned one) and this (sāman) with double *idā*³.

¹ *i.e.*, occur also in the days following on the six-days of the *daśarātra*.

² The meaning of *anunūta* is unknown. The Kāṭh. (XXXIV. 6), where all the ten kinds of *idā* are enumerated (1. *īdāṃ sāma*; 2. *ūrdhvaḥ sāma*; 3. *idābhir*

aiḍaṃ s.; 4. *pariṣṭubdheḍaṃ s.*; 5. *adhyardheḍaṃ s.*; 6. *ho iḍaṃ sāma*; 7. *punar nīṭunnām iḍām*; 8. *visvagaiḍaṃ sāma*; 9. *ho iḍaṃ sāma*; 10. *dviḍaṃ sāma*) has *punar nīṭunna*. The Pañcavidhasūtra (ed. Simon, page 67) cites our passage, which certainly has not been rightly interpreted by Simon, who follows Sāyaṇa.

³ Cp. Nidānasūtra III. 10: *athaiṣā chandomeṣu iḍāvibhaktir: jarābodhīyaṁ sapṭama, iḍānāṁ saṃkṣāro 'ṣṭamasya satī* (meaning ?) *navame 'hani kriyate, prācīneḍaṃ kāsītaṃ navama, utsedho daśame*. The jarābodhīya (of the 7th day) has for *iḍāvibhakti* (cp. grām. I. 12. 26) $\overset{5}{d}r\overset{3}{ṛ}\overset{2}{i}ko\ '3\ 4\ 5\ i\ |\ dā$. The iḍānām saṃkṣāra (of the 9th day) (cp. grām. III. 2. 13), $\overset{4}{h}o\ '5\ i\ |\ dā$ (see the designation in the Kāth. under note 2). The prācīneḍa kāsīta (of the 9th day; on the meaning of the word cp. XV. 5. 16) (cp. grām. V. 2. 8): $\overset{4}{a}u\ '2\ 3\ ho\ vā\ |\ iḍā$. The utsedha (of the 10th day) (cp. grām. XIV. 2. 23): $\overset{3}{ū}\ '2\ 3\ \overset{1}{4}\ \overset{1}{5}$, within the sāman it has twice $\overset{2}{ū}\ '3\ \overset{2}{4}pā$. I am unable to point out, even by means of this passage in the Nidānasūtra, which kinds of *iḍā* are meant by the terms of the Brāhmaṇa; only the term *prācī* is clear. Sāyaṇa's interpretation of our passage is wholly different from the one given above.

7. Agni is the year, the year is the Voice; in that Agni is distributed (i.e., is mentioned in different varieties as explained in X. 7) they thereby distribute the Voice¹.

¹ Agni is the year, the year is the Voice, and consequently Agni is the Voice; in distributing Agni he distributes the Voice.

8. They distribute each time two syllables¹, for one season is (equal to) two months; and thus also the characteristic of the months is brought about.

¹ *agne, agnim, agneḥ, agnih*, cp. X. 7.

9. Six days are differentiated¹; six in number are the seasons: for holding the seasons, for the firm standing of the seasons; and so also is the characteristic of the seasons brought about. Six in number also are the persons (the priests) on whose behalf the fire is taken out.

¹ As described in X. 6.

² On the dhiṣṇyas (in the sadas) of six ṛtvijs the fire is taken out from the āgnīdhriya, cp. C. H. § 139.

10. Because at this particular moment the fire (Agni) is taken out diversely, (and) because the sun¹ is directed towards all beings on earth, therefore these two deities (only) attain the differentiation and no other whatever.

¹ Here Indra is the Sun; this refers to the case-forms of the name *indra*, X. 8.

ELEVENTH CHAPTER.

(Prṣṭhya six-day period of the twelve-day rite.)
(First day.)

(Out-of-doors-laud.)

1. For the days of a sacrificial session the laud is yoked ('begun') by means of verses containing the words 'old' (*pratna*) and 'upon' (*upa*)¹.

¹ The bahispavamāna consists of the following verses :

asya prānām SV. II. 105-107=Rs. IX. 54. 1-3.

ṛṣa pratna SV. II. 108=Rs. IX. 3. 9.

ṛṣa pratna SV. II. 109=Rs. IX. 42. 4 (var. reading).

duhānāḥ pratna SV. II. 110=Rs. IX. 42. 4 (with var. reading).

upa śikṣā SV. II. 111=Rs. IX. 19. 6.

upo śikṣā SV. II. 112=Rs. IX. 61. 13.

upāśma SV. II. 113=Rs. IX. 11. 1.

2. In that the verses containing the word 'old' are yoked ('ranged') before those containing the word 'upon', therefore, the priesthood is yoked ('ranged') before the nobility¹, for the priesthood comes before the nobility.

¹ Probably because *pratna* recalls *pra* 'before', and *upa*, 'near to'.

3. Thereby, the mind is yoked ('ranged') before the voice; for the mind comes before the voice¹, for all that has been thought out (firstly) by the mind, is (afterwards) uttered by the voice.

¹ Cp. Śat. br. III. 2. 4. 11: *manasā vā iyaṃ vāg dhṛtā, mano vā idaṃ purastād vācaḥ*.

4. Thereby, the bṛhat is yoked ('ranged') before the rathantara¹; for the bṛhat comes before the rathantara; through conquest, however, the rathantara has obtained a prior yoking².

¹ According to VIII. 6. 1 the bṛhat is sprung from the mind of Prajāpati, but voice is connected with rathantara. Jaim. br. II. 12: 'the bṛhat is the mind, the rathantara is the voice'.

² It is applied practically before the bṛhat: the Hotṛ's prṣṭhastotra at the first day of the daśarātra is not the bṛhat, but the rathantara. Cp. further VII. 6. 9 sqq.

5. The tristichs (of the out-of-doors-laud) are to be brought together ('composed')¹. He composes them ('brings them together') just

as he would compose ('bring together', 'yoke together') the swiftest and best drawing (oxen) : for starting.

¹ On *sambhārya* 'to be brought together (from different parts of the sacred texts)' cp. the Introduction, Chapter II, page XV ; cp. XVI. 5. 11 and XVIII. 8. 8. Seen from a Sāmavedistic standpoint, the verses, which are mentioned in note 1 on § 1, can hardly be qualified as *sambhārya*, but from a Ṛgvedistic standpoint, they are truly *sambhārya*.

6. They are nine in number : in order to yoke ('begin') the nine-day rite : by means of each verse he yokes ('begins') a day. He, thereby, puts the yoke-pins of the nine-day rite in ¹, just as he would put in the yoke-pins of a (cart) that is going to be put into motion ² : for starting.

¹ He fastens them, just as the yoke-pins fasten the draught-oxen.

² I see only one way out of the difficulty presented by the word *prārthasya*, viz., by reading, with a slight change of the devanāgarī characters, प्रार्थस्य instead of प्रार्थस्य, *prārpya* to be taken as a gerundive of *prārpayati* 'to bring into motion.' The word *prārtha* occurs, besides in our passage, twice : Ath. Saṃh. v. 22. 9 : *ābhūd u prārthas takmā sā gamiṣyati bālīkīkān* ; here the word *prārtha* has met with no acceptable explanation ; but if we emend here also *prārpyas*, all becomes clear. Strongly in favour of this emendation speaks the metrum : *ābhūd u prārpiyas takmā*. About the third place where the word occurs, viz., T. Br. II. 1. 2. 12, I am not certain that this emendation is commendable. It is not impossible that Sāyaṇa in his Tāndya-text has read also *prārpyasya*, as he comments : *prakarṣeṇa iyarti gacchalīti prārtho 'nadvān*. The Jaim. br. II. 12, with its passage *yathā nad-dharyugasya śamyā avadādhyāt tādṛk tat*, seems to speak in favour of our emendation.

7. The stoma is the threefold (i.e., nine-versed) one, for the sake of obtaining splendour and priestly lustre.¹

¹ Because Agni is the deity connected with the trivṛt stoma, cp. VI. 1. 6.

XI. 2.

(The ājya-lauds of the first day.)

1. The verses of the out-of-doors-laud are yoked ('begun') by both characteristics¹ ; what sāman the stoma has (as first prṣṭha-laud) that is (represented) in the ājya-lauds².

¹ By both, *brhat* and *rathantara* ; the verses with *pratna* point to the *brhat* (XI. 1. 4), those with *upa* to the *rathantara*.

² The verses of the ājya-lauds vary according to the nature of the first prṣṭha-laud : is this the *rathantara*, then, the verses for the ājyas are SV. II. 10-21 ; if it is the *brhat*, then, they are SV. II. 140-152, see e.g., *Ārṣeyakalpa* page 33, note 4.

2. Containing a 'calling-out'¹ are the (verses of the) ājya-lauds : after it (*sc.* the first day) has been yoked², he calls it by means of these (ājya-lauds).

¹ They contain an addressing of the Deities, *i.e.*, vocative cases; all the verses for the ājya-lauds of the first day contain indeed vocatives; *nirāhavat* stands, as Śāyaṇa remarks, for *nirāhavavat*, a fine specimen of haplology! *cp.* XI. 7. 2.

² See the preceding §.

3. (The verses for the ājya-lauds are :) 'O Agni, come hither to the feast'; 'Hither, o Mitra and Varuṇa, to our'; 'Come hither, for we have pressed for thee'; 'O Indra and Agni, come to our soma'¹. He thereby brings to light ('displays') the characteristic of the rathantara². 'The soma (is given)'³.

¹ SV. I. 10-12 = Rs. VI. 16. 10-12.

SV. II. 14-15 = Rs. III. 62. 16-18.

SV. II. 17-18 = Rs. VIII. 17. 1-3.

SV. II. 20-21 = Rs. III. 12. 1-3.

² Because all the verses contain the word *ā*, *cp.* X. 6. 1.

³ *Cp.* XI. 1. 7.

XI. 3.

(The midday-pavamāna-laud of the first day.)

1. (The verses on which this laud is chanted are :) 'Forth (*pra*) the wise somas,' a gāyatrī (verse), to promote the 'going forth' (*pra*) (or 'the beginning'); 'On to (*abhi*) the trough the brown ones,' to promote the stepping on (*abhikrānti*); 'Pressed for Indra (and) Vāyu,' to promote the equipment¹; 'Forth (*pra*), o God Soma, to the feast,' to promote the going forth (*pra*); 'Run forth (*pra*), now'², to promote the going forth (*pra*); by means of this (first) day, indeed, they go forth (they start, they begin).

¹ *saṃskṛtyai* ('for the cooking, the dressing') here 'for the preparation of the soma,' because of the word 'pressed.'

² The verses are SV. II. 114-116 = Rs. IX. 33. 1-3 (with var. reading); SV. II. 117-118 = Rs. IX. 107. 12-13 (with var.); SV. II. 27-28 = Rs. IX. 87. 1-2 (with var.).

2. There is the gāyatra (chant).

3. The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same (as the one already given).¹

¹ See khaṇḍa 1 of Chapter VII.

4. There is the horse-chant (the āśva-sāman).¹

¹ Grāmegeyagāna III. 2. 5 (on SV. I. 116) with the nidhana: *de'* ¹¹¹¹ ~~2345~~ *h*.

5. Prajāpati, having become a horse¹, created the creatures; he was reproduced (and) became multiplied. He who has chanted the horse-chant is reproduced and becomes multiplied.

¹ A she-mule, according to Sāyaṇa. Besides this explanation of the name, the Jaim. br. (III. 14) has another, according to which the sāman has been seen by Āśva, the son of Samudra, who desired to get plurality of cattle.

6. They undertake ('chant') one syllable as finale¹: so as not to exceed the rathantara in speaking.²

¹ See note 1 on § 4.

² Which (see VII. 6. 11) has also one syllable as finale. This day, namely, is a rathantara-day.

7. The rival of him who knows this, will not be able to out-talk him.

8. There is the soma-chant.¹

¹ As it must be *aīdam*, the somasāman grām. XIII. 1. 2 composed on SV. I. 470 must be understood, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 15 and ūhagāna I. 2. 12 in the Calcutta edition, Vol. III, page 269.

9. Soma (formerly) was just as these other herbs¹; he performed penance and saw this soma-chant; by means of it he came to royalty², to supremacy and became honoured. He who lauds with the soma-chant, comes to royalty, to supremacy and becomes honoured.

¹ He was equal in rank to them.

² He became their King: *soma rājā*.

10. There is the yaudhājaya¹; the brāhmaṇa of the yaudhājaya is the same (as the one already given)².

¹ Grām. XIV. 1. 36, chanted on SV. II. 117-118=Ṛs. IX. 107. 12-13.

² See VII. 5. 6 and 12.

11. (a). (There is) the auśana¹; the (brāhmaṇa) of the auśana (has been given).²

¹ Cp. note 1 on VII. 5. 16.

² See VII. 5. 16-20.

11. (b). The stoma (is given).¹

¹ See XI. 1. 7.

XI. 4.

(The pr̥ṣṭha-lauds of the first day.)

1 (In the verses beginning:) 'Unto (*abhi*) thee we shout loudly'¹ (the word) 'unto' is characteristic for the rathantara²; for this is a rathantara-day³.

¹ *abhi tvā sūra nonumaḥ*: SV. I. 233=Ṛs. VII. 32. 22-23=SV. II. 30-31.

² Because it is the first day, where the idea of 'going unto' is appropriate.

³ i.e., a day on which the first pr̥ṣṭha-laud is the rathantara. This sāman is registered in the aranyageyagāna II. 1. 21, based on SV. I. 233, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 425 and cp. Vol. V, page 381.

2. (The verse beginning:) 'By which assistance shall the bright one help us' (the word) 'which' (*ka*). Thereby, they are Prajāpati-like, for Prajāpati is 'who' (*ka*): in order that they may reach (i.e., become equal to) Prajāpati¹.

¹ For the verse, a (the second pr̥ṣṭha-stotra) cp. VII. 8. 3.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'Him who works wonders, enduring the onslaught, who drinks of the salutary plant, as milch-cows unto (*abhi*) their calf in the stables'¹ are by (the word) 'unto' characteristic for the rathantara; for this is a rathantara-day.

¹ For the naudhasa (the third pr̥ṣṭha-laud) cp. note 2 on VII. 10. 2.

4. (By the words): 'We call Indra with our songs'¹ they call him.

¹ Last words of the first verse on which the naudhasa is chanted: SV. I. 236 (II. 35). In reading *indram girbhīr havāmahe* as against *indram girbhīr navāmahe* of SV. and Ṛs., the Pañc. br. deviates from its Saṃhitā (the pada with *havāmahe* occurs Ṛs. VIII. 76. 5). About this difference of reading, the author of the Nidānasūtra remarks (III. 10); *aiha naudhasa vadatīndram havāmaha iti; tat khalu havāmaha ity eva kartavyam; vidhipramāṇāḥ katham anyathāvidhi kuryāmety; āmnāyadvaitena brāhmaṇam upavarṇayatiṭy aparaṇ; tan nityogāya na prabhavatiṭy; etenaitad vyākhyātam akrūnt samudraḥ parame vidharmann iti yāni caivaṇjālīyāni*, i.e., 'About the naudhasa, it (the Brāhmaṇa) says: 'We call (*havāmahe* instead of *navāmahe*) Indra with our songs'; that (sāman) must be applied with *havāmahe* (not with *navāmahe*). How could we, conforming ourselves to the rules (laid down in the Brāhmaṇa), perform (the chant) against the rules? But there is another explanation of this, viz., that the Brāhmaṇa describes a duality of sacred lore and that this has no value for the practice. This same remark prevails for (the words): *akrūnt samudraḥ parame vidharman* (Pañc. br. XV. 1. 1); here the SV. and the Ṛs. have *prathame* instead of *parame*) and such-like cases'.

5. (In the verses beginning:) 'With strength him who finds treasures'¹ the strength is the stoma; 'he who finds treasures' is the sacrifice; by means of the stoma the sacrifice is yoked ('brought into action'); in that he says: 'With strength him who finds treasures' he yokes the sacrifice.

¹ On these verses (SV. I. 237=Rs. VIII. 66. 1-2=SV. II. 37-38) the *kāleya* (*grām.* VI. 2. 7) is chanted as fourth *pr̥ṣṭha*-laud, cp. note 1 on VIII. 2. 11.

6. There is the *rathantara*; the *rathantara*, forsooth, is sacred lore, the introductory day is sacred lore; thereby, they go forth (start, begin), stepping from sacred lore unto sacred lore¹.

¹ The same manner of expression in § 9 and in XI. 9. 4.

7. There is the *vāmadevya*; the *vāmadevya* is cattle¹: for the retainment of cattle. The *vāmadevya* is *Prajāpati*-like²: having got a firm support in *Prajāpati*, they perform the sacrificial session.

¹ Cp. IV. 8. 15, VII. 9. 9.

² Cp. XI. 4. 2.

8. The *rathantara* is the earth; having got a firm support on the earth, they perform the sacrificial session.

9. There is the *naudhasa*; the *naudhasa* is sacred lore; the introductory day is sacred lore; thereby they step from sacred lore unto sacred lore.

10. There is the *kāleya*; the *kāleya* and the *rathantara* belong to the same world¹; the *rathantara* is the earth, the *kāleya* is cattle; having got a firm support on the earth and in cattle, they perform, the sacrificial session.

¹ Because wherever the *rathantara* is the first *pr̥ṣṭha*stotra, the *kāleya* is the fourth.

11. It is of 'running' *īḍā*,¹ for thus is the characteristic of this day. The stoma (has been given).³

¹ Cp. VIII. 3. 7.

² Cp. X. 11. 1 (note 1).

³ Cp. XI. 1. 7.

XI. 5.

(The ārbhava-pavamāna-laud and the agniṣṭoma-laud of the first day.)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'Forth (has) the intoxicating (*mada-cyut*) Soma'¹ is the *gāyatrī*; intoxicating (having *mada*) (and) rich in sap is the afternoon service; he, thereby, puts intoxication (and) sap (in it). (The verse beginning:) 'By this (stream) become thou clarified, devoted to the Gods'² is by (the word) 'hither'³ the characteristic of the rathantara⁴, for this is a rathantara-day. (The verse): 'The coveted fallow one is being clarified'⁵ is the characteristic of the *br̥hat*⁶; the *br̥hat* i.e. thereby, 'yokes' ('applies') on this day; this, being yoked, is undertaken ('chanted') on the next day. (The verses:) 'Forth (*pra*) for the one *śaś* being pressed from the herb'⁷ contain⁸ (the word) 'forth,' for this day is rather apt to bring forward (*pra*). (The verse:) 'Unto the dear ones he is clarified willingly'⁹ is by the (word) 'unto' (*abhi*) characteristic of the rathantara; for this is a rathantara-day.

¹ SV. I. 447=Rs. IX. 32. 1, 3, 2=SV. II. 119-121.

² SV. II. 122=Rs. IX. 106. 14 (but a, c, b). Rs. is an *uṣṇih* (8+8+12 syllables), SV. a *kakubh* (8+12+8); the verse-quarters of the Rs. are here transposed, because immediately after the *gāyatra* must come a *kakubh* (s. *Einleitung* on *Ārṣeyakalpa*, page XXIV). The short *u* in *devayu* before *re*^o proves the transposition.

³ There is no preposition *ā*, but there is a long syllable *ā* in *ayā*.

⁴ Cp. X. 6. 1.

⁵ SV. I. 576=Rs. IX. 106. 13=SV. II. 123; Rs. IX. 65. 25 has the same *pratikā*, but as an *uṣṇih* is required here, this last verse, being *gāyatrī*, is excluded.

⁶ Why?

⁷ SV. I. 553=Rs. IX. 101. 13=SV. II. 124, see the next note.

⁸ Although it is one verse only, the author uses the plural; probably this is a mistake. *Sāyana* seeks to explain the plural by referring it to the two *sāmans* that are chanted on it. But it is striking that the *Jaim. br.* (III. 16) has equally the plural: *pra sunvānāyāndhasa iti pravatir anuṣṭubho bhavanti*, although the *samhitā* (*Jaim. s.* III. 12. 8) gives one single verse.

⁹ SV. I. 554=Rs. IX. 75. 1=SV. II. 50.

2. (Then there are the verses beginning:) 'Through sacrifice on sacrifice, in honour of *Agni*'¹. The sacrifice, forsooth, is *Agni*: he thereby establishes (finally) the sacrifice into the sacrifice.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VIII. 6. 1.

3. There is the gāyatra (-chant); the brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same (as already given)¹.

¹ Op. VII. 1. 1 sqq.

4. There is the samphita with a finale of two syllables¹: for obtaining a firm support². Having become firmly supported, they perform the sacrificial session.

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 22 with the nīdhana *stū⁵234 tāh*.

² Because man is supported on two feet.

5. There is the sapha¹.

¹ See note 1 on VII. 5. 1; here it is chanted on SV. II. 122.

6. By means of the śapha, the Gods reached (*sam-āp-nuvan*) these worlds; therefore, the sapha is called sapha¹. Having by means of this (sāman) reached these worlds, they perform the sacrificial session.

¹ The etymological connection aimed at by the author is far from convincing; cp. VIII. 5. 6, note 2.

7. There is the ākṣāra¹.

¹ Grām. X. 2. 19, composed on SV. I. 391, here chanted on SV. II. 123.

8. There were (once) those¹ eight wish-cows; one of these broke down, it became the ploughing. He who knows this, has luck in ploughing.

¹ Those (*stāh*), according to Sāyaṇa 'the metres'. I should prefer to take the pronoun as pointing to what follows: those cows, the first of which was changed into agriculture, and the other seven were fought over by the Gods and the Asuras (§ 9). Perhaps there is some connection with the wish-cows of Uśanas (VII. 5. 20), see Baudh. XVIII. 47: 404. 9 sqq., where it is set forth that of the four wish-cows three were changed by Indra into the ukthas, but the fourth was given to Manu, who deposited the cow on the earth and she became the ploughing (probably *kṛṣi* is here the better reading). In the Jaim. br. I. 181 six wish-cows are mentioned in connection with the ukthas (they are: cow, horse, goat, sheep, rice, barley), and still more explicit is another rather corrupt passage in the second book (84), where there seem to be seven of them: the first one is deposited into the earth, this is the one that they ('the men') seek after with the curved (piece of) wood: the plough. Then are mentioned three others and finally it is said: 'the three that were left over, of these they made the ukthas'.

9. About these¹ the Gods and the Asuras contended; by means of the ākṣāra(sāman) the Gods repelled the Asuras from the wish-

cows. He who uses in chanting the āksāra (sāman) repels his rival from the wish-cows.

¹ The seven remaining ones. On this contention cp. Jaim. br. I. 127 in Journ. of the Amer. Or. Soc., vol. XXVIII, page 87.

10. From these worlds the sap ('pith') went forth; by means of the āksāra(sāman)¹ Prajāpati made it flow (again) forth (*ākṣārayat*). Hence this chant has its name.

¹ Meaning 'flowing toward'.

11. Therefore, he, who having been formerly successful, afterwards fares worse, should take the āksāra(sāman) as the Brahman's chant¹. Unto him it (this sāman) causes to flow ('to return') valour, strength (and) life.

¹ The Nidāna-sūtra II. 10 treats at length of this case: *athāhāre vadati: yaḥ purā puṇyo bhūṣaḥ pāpiyānt syād ākṣāraṇ brahmasāma kurvīti; kiṃ tasya sthānaṃ syād-iti; etānyo'nyasya sthāne vyatiharen: naudhasam upāhi kuryād-iti, etc.*

12. They are naturally consisting of one single verse¹: for supporting the day. What (part) of this day is not supported, that he supports by means of these two (sāmans, chanted each on a single verse).

¹ The two verses (SV. II. 122, 123), on which sapha and āksāra are chanted, are by nature single verses, they are not parts of a tristich or a pragātha. Probably it is the number two of them, that brings about the firm support, on the two feet.

13. There is the gaurivita¹.

¹ Grām. V. 1. 22 composed on SV. I. 168.

14. Gauriviti, the son of Śakti, saw this (sāman) as it was left over from sacred lore¹; that became the gaurivita (sāman)².

¹ When the Gods divided the 'Voice', V. 7. 1, IX. 2. 3.

² The origin of the name is explained more fully in the Jaim. br. (III. 18, see the text in Das Jaim. br. in Auswahl, n.° 170): 'The Śāktyas, who used to offer meat-cakes, (once upon a time) performed a sacrificial session. Gauriviti, one of these Śāktyas, had shot a deer (to obtain the meat for the sacrifice). Tārksya Suparna came flying to him from above. He (Gauriviti) put (his arrow) on (his bow) and aimed at him. He (Tārksya) addressed him: 'Seer, do not shoot at me. That which has relation to the to-morrow I will declare to thee; the to-day only thou knowest, not the to-morrow'. He imparted to him this gaurivita (sāman), etc. For the beginning words of this tale cp. below, XXV. 7. 2.

15. In lauding the *ahinas* with the *gaurivita* (*sāman*)¹, they laud that which has been left over ('that which is excessive, what is surpassing') by means of that which is left over ('excessive, surpassing'): it includes the (ritual of the day) of to-morrow, and also is fit for (obtaining) progeny².

¹ The *ahinas* (cp. note 2 on V. 7. 1) have, with the exception of the last day, the *gaurivita* towards the end of the *ārbhava-pavamāna*, to connect each day with the following one.

² Cp. XII. 13. 10.

16. This *sāman*, forsooth, is a bull (and is) strong; the bull is the seed-placer; to-day they laud, to-morrow he brings forth¹ (obtains progeny).

¹ The sentence refers to the last words of § 15.

17. It is performed on the *anuṣṭubh* of the (different) metres, (which are applied in the *ārbhava*-laud), for the *anuṣṭubh* is the womb of the metres¹; he thereby places the seed into his own womb²: for the sake of procreating.

¹ Cp. X. 2. 4.

² i.e., into the womb of his own wife and his own female domestic animals.

18. He who knows this brings forth and is multiplied.

19. It has two 'raisings'; these raisings are the two that look out for a stopping place in the (journey to the) world of heaven. By means of the first ('the former') they finish the first ('former') day, by means of the following, they pass, in chanting, across to the following day¹.

¹ This § is nearly identical with V. 7. 4, see the notes on that passage.

20. Just as in daily life¹ people on a journey each time take their resting place after reaching water and grass that has been looked for on the preceding day,² thus they (the performers of an *ahina*-rite) make their journey, taking by means of these two ('raisings', i.e., stopping places) their resting place in view of the world of heaven.

¹ *adaḥ*.

² Each day the stopping place is chosen there, where they have made certain that food for the draught-animals may be obtained, cp. note 1 on V. 7. 4.

21. There is the *gautama* (the chant of Gotama).¹

¹ *Grām*. IX. 1. 25 composed on *SV*. I. 344.

22. A sāman, being of Ṛṣi-descent ¹, is fit for (reaching the world of) heaven. He who applies (it) in lauding falls not from the world of heaven.

¹ As is this sāman that has been seen by the Ṛṣi Gotama, who reached by it the world of heaven; *āreyaavat* occurs in this sense XI. 9. 6, XII. 11. 14, XII. 16. 5, XIII. 3. 19, XIV. 10. 5. For the gautama-sāman the Jaim. br. (III. 44) has this remarkable, but to me not wholly comprehensible statement: 'Gotama, the son of Rahūgaṇa, desired: 'may I be in the possession of booty' (*sātasaniḥ syām*, refers probably to the gifts that are collected by the participants of a soma-feast, cp. C. H. § 23). He saw this sāman and practised it in lauding. Thereupon, he came into the possession of booty. They perform a sacrificial session hoping to come into the possession of booty; they get booty. Both kinds of seers, as well those who are upward from Gotama as those who are downward, revere the seer Gotama (*tad ye ca ha vci gotamā d ṛṣayāḥ parāṇco ye cārvāṇcas te gotamam evarṣim ubhaya upāsate*), for he saw this *śa-mubhimānam* (meaning?). Both kinds of Fathers, as well those who are upward from him as those who are downward, revere him who knows this (i.e., even after his death and after the death of his sons and grandsons these all will revere him, cp. also below, XIII. 12. 3). And because Gotama, the son of Rahūgaṇa, had seen this sāman, therefore, it is called the gautama-sāman.'

23. The brāhmaṇa given for the anuṣṭubh (verse) with a finale in the middle,¹ is the same for this (sāman) also ².

¹ Cp. VIII. 5. 12-13.

² If this means that the gautama (sāman) ought to have a nidhana of 10 syllables in the middle (as the āndhīgava has), the chant registered grām. IX. 1. 25 seems to agree with this prescript; the nidhana in the middle is (cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. IV, page 439 sqq.): $\overset{3}{h} \overset{2}{a} \overset{3}{t} \overset{3}{ā} \overset{5}{a} \overset{3}{u} \overset{2}{h} \overset{3}{o} \overset{5}{vā} \overset{3}{m} \overset{2}{a} \overset{3}{k} \overset{5}{hā} \overset{3}{a} \overset{5}{u} \overset{3}{h} \overset{2}{o} \overset{5}{vā}$.

24. There is the kāva (chant) ¹.

¹ Grām. XVI. 2. 6, composed on SV. I. 554.

25. It is a room finding chant; he who lauds with this chant finds room.

26. It is circumflected as to its tone ¹; for by means of the tone ² food, at the end, is given to the Gods; by means of the tone he gives at the end (of the laud) food to the gods.³

¹ Ending on 656, see note 1 on VII. 3. 25; cp. the sāman as it is figured in C.H., page 342.

² *svareṇa* (but Jaim. br. I. 166: *svāreṇa vai devebhyo 'ntato 'nnādyam pradiyate*) cp. however VII. 1. 10 note 1.

³ Cp. VII. 3. 26.

27. There is the *yaḥṇāyaḥṇīya* (*sāman*)¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VIII. 6. 1.

28. The *yaḥṇāyaḥṇīya* is the voice¹; in the voice the sacrifice is established; they thereby (*i.e.*, in chanting this *sāman* at the end of the rite) finally establish the chant in the voice, and from the voice he begins it again on the next following day.

¹ Because its *nidhana* is *vā(k)*, cp. note 3 on VIII. 6. 13.

29. Threefold ('nineversed') is the stoma (of this whole first day), for the obtainment of splendour and priestly lustre.

XI. 6.

(The out-of-doors-laud of the second day.)

1. 'Be clarified as the first of speech'¹ is the opening (tristich) of the second day.

¹ SV. II. 125-127=Rs. IX. 62. 25-27 (with var. readings).

2. (The words): 'be clarified' are the characteristic of the *rathantara*, (the words) 'as the first,' of the *brhat*¹. He lays hold on both characteristics, in order to prevent the two-day-rite from slipping asunder².

¹ *agriya* is the *rūpa* of the *brhat*, because, according to the Brāhmaṇa (VII. 6), the *brhat* existed before the *rathantara*.

² In order to put these two days, the *rathantara*-day and the *brhat*-day, fixedly together.

3. 'Be clarified, o Soma, as a bull, being pressed'¹ is the corresponding (tristich, the antistrophe): combined with the bull², Indra-like and of *triṣṭubh* nature³ is this second day; this (day) he thereby addresses.

¹ SV. II. 128-130=Rs. IX. 61. 28-30 (var. reading in 30).

² Cp. X. 6. 2.

³ Cp. note I on X. 5. 9 (*triṣṭubham dvitīyam ahaḥ*).

4. And, moreover, after the former characteristic he thereby speaks the latter characteristic; that he speaks after (*anu*) the former characteristic (*rūpa*) the latter characteristic, is the reason why the corresponding (tristich) is called *anurūpa*.

5. A son resembling (in good qualities) to him¹ he gets, who knows this.

¹ Note the construction *anurūpa enam*, where the accusative depends on the compound adjective.

6. The *stotriya* and the *anurūpa* are tristichs, for retaining the breathings (or vital principles) ¹.

¹ Probably the dual *prāṇāpānau* is elliptic for *prāṇavyānāpānāb* (cp. VII. 3. 8, note 2); hence the tristich.

7. The tristichs ¹ contain the word 'bull,' for the attainment of valour and strength.

¹ SV. II. 128-136.

8. A tristich is the last ¹.

¹ SV. II. 137-139.

9. With which breath they start, in that they finish (the laud) ¹.

¹ According to the text, because there is a semblance between the first (SV. II. 125-127) and the last (SV. II. 137-139) tristich, as both are addressed to Soma pavamāna. But not the others! Rather: because they have begun with tristichs and these are (cp. 5) the *prāṇas*.

10. Fifteenfold (or 'fifteen-versed') is the stoma.

11. In vigour and strength he thereby is established: the fifteenfold stoma is vigour and strength ¹.

¹ The *pañcadaśa* stoma is sprung forth from the breast and the arms of *Prajāpati*, see VI. 1. 8.

XI. 7.

(The ājya-lauds of the second day.)

1. By both the characteristics the verses of the out-of-doors-laud are yoked ¹; what *sāman* the stoma has, that is (represented) in the *ājya*-(lauds) ².

¹ Cp. XI. 6. 2.

² Cp. XI. 2. 1.

2. Come near in consequence of the calling-out ¹ are the (verses of the) *ājya*-(laud)s.

¹ This a conjectural translation of *nirāhopastihūāni*; on *nirāha* cp. XI. 2. 2, note 1. Exactly as on the first day the *ājya* verses contain vocatives, so in the second, they contain accusatives of the names of the deities. Strictly speaking, if my explanation of this passage is correct, it ought to read: 'containing a coming-near in consequence of a calling-out'. By the vocatives of the first day (X. 7. 1,

X. 8. 1) the Gods are called and now that they have approached, the verses are spoken about them with their names in the accusative (Cp. X. 7. 1, X. 8. 1). Sāyana's interpretation is not clear to me.

3. (By the verses beginning): 'Agni we choose as our messenger'; 'Mitra do we call'; 'To Indra the singers call loudly' (*br̥hat*); 'On Indra, on Agni, a laud (*br̥hat*) praise',¹ he makes plain the characteristic of the *br̥hat*².—The stoma (has been given)³.

¹ SV. II. 140-142=RS. I. 12.¹ 1-3; SV. II. 143-145=RS. I. 23. 4-6 (with one var. reading); SV. (II. 146, 147, 148, 149=RS. I. 7. 1, 2, 4, 3; SV. II. 150-152=RS. VII. 94. 4-6. As to SV. II. 146-149, it is far from clear why here are given four verses in the ārcika, as in the praxis always the last must be omitted according to Lāṭy. VI. 4. 10 (see Introduction to the Ārṣeyakalpa, page XVII). If we start from the supposition that the uttarārcika was not known to the author of our Brāhmaṇa, but that he draws directly on the R̥gveda, the matter is clear, for then he simply refers to RS. I. 7. 1-3.

² By the word, *br̥hat*, which occurs in two of the tristichs.

³ Cp. XI. 6. 10 and XI. 11. 14.

XI. 8.

(The midday pavamāna-laud of the second day.)

1. 'Be thou, a bull, clarified by the stream' (*dhārā*)¹ is the gāyatrī, for supporting² the day.

¹ SV. I. 469=RS. IX. 65. 10-12=SV. II. 153-155.

² A pun on *dhārā*: *dhṛtyai*.

2. Containing the word 'bull'¹ they are, by their characteristic, *triṣṭubhs*¹, for this day is a *triṣṭubh*-day.

¹ Cp. X. 6. 2.

3. (The verses beginning): 'Being clarified, o Soma, by the stream' (*dhārā*)¹ are for propping².

¹ For the verses see note 2 on VII. 5. 11.

² See note 2 on § 1.

4, 5. (The verses beginning): 'The red bull, roaring unto the cows'¹ containing (the word) 'bull,' are *triṣṭubhs* by their characteristic (and) they are lucky ones; this second day, forsooth, is combined with the bull, it is indra-like and of *triṣṭubh*-nature; this (day) he therefore addresses².

¹ SV. II. 156-157=RS. IX. 97. 13-14 (a var. reading in 13).

² See notes 1 and 2 on XI. 6. 3.

6. There is the *gāyatra* (-chant); the *brāhmaṇa* of the *gāyatra* is the same¹.

¹ Cp. VII. 1. 1 sqq.

7. There is the *yauktāśva*¹.

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 30 on SV. I. 469, the first of the two given by the *gāna*, see note 1 on § 8 (end).

8. *Yuktāśva* of the Angiras-clan exchanged two young ones immediately after their birth; from him the *veda* went forth; (in order to recover it) he underwent austerities and saw this *yauktāśva* (-*sāman*) (and lauded with it). To him the *veda* returned. That, forsooth, he had desired then (when he underwent austerities). The *yauktāśva* is a wise granting chant. He (who applies it) obtains (the fulfilment of his wish).

¹ This tale is apparently shortened and by consequence incomprehensible. It is made clearer by the Jaim. br. (III. 23, see das Jaim. br. in Auswahl, no. 171): 'Vasiṣṭha was the house-chaplain (the *purohita*) of Sudās Paijavana, the king of the Ikṣvākus (cp. Śākh. śrs. XVI. 11. 14 and Ait. br. VIII. 21. 11). This Sudās Paijavana entrusted his mares to Vasiṣṭha just as they use to entrust (their possessions) to a *purohita*. Now, Vasiṣṭha, going out after booty (*śani*, cp. note 1 on XI. 5. 22), said to his younger brother *Yuktāśva*: 'Mayest thou be the surveyor of these (mares) that are to be kept by us'. *Yuktāśva* exchanged the young ones that were born of the king's mares (with those that belonged to himself): the beautiful ones he drove away for himself, the bad ones he drove amongst the king's mares. Thereupon they perceived that he had exchanged the young animals that had been born, and they drove him away, saying: 'Thou art a thief, thou art a non-seer'. He wished: 'May I obtain faith, may they invite me (again to the participation in the sacrifices).' He saw this chant and practised it in chanting. He undertook (i.e., chanted) as finale (the words): 'o *i jvarā*.' Thereupon he found faith and was invited.' The *nidhana* of the first *yauktāśva* in the recension of the Kauthumas (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 13) is equally

3 2
o i | jvara ā.

9. There are the two *āyāśya* (chants)¹.

¹ The *aīḍam* and the *triṇidhanam*: grām. XIV. 1. 25 and 28, both chanted on SV. I. 511=SV. II. 25-26.

10. *Āyāśya* of the Angiras-clan had eaten food of the *Ādityas*, who had been initiated (by the *dikṣā*); he was (consequently) afflicted by sickness¹; he undertook austerities and saw these two *sāmans*; by means of these he drove away the sickness. He who applies in chanting the two *āyāśya* (*sāmans*) drives away sickness.

¹ Read *tañ śug ārcat*.—Apparently Ayāśya himself was not initiated, not a dīkṣita, cp. Āp. Śr̥s. X. 15. 15: 'one should not wear the garment of one initiated neither mention his faults nor eat his food.' In the Jaim. br. (III. 187, 188) a different cause is given for the origin of these sām̐ns. Here the well-known tale is related of the Ādityas and the Angirases, who wish to reach before each other the world of heaven. The Angirases prepare a *svaśeutyā* and send one of them: Agni, as their messenger to the Ādityas. Upon receiving the invitation from the Angirases to act as their officiating priests, the Ādityas invent an *adyasutyā*, a *sadyaskrī* sacrifice, and the Angirases are won over by them: Agni as their Hotr, Gaus as their Adhvaryu, Bṛhaspati as their Udgātṛ, and Ayāśya as their Brahman (cp. Kauṣ. br. XXX. 6). Having given as sacrificial fee to Ayāśya, their Brahman, the sum in the form of a white horse purveyed with a horse-bridle, they went to heaven, the Angirases being left behind. But Ayāśya having accepted a gift that either was equal to himself or better than himself, decayed (so 'yāśyaḥ sadṛśav ātmanaḥ [read probably *sadṛśīm vātmanaḥ*] *śreyāṃsaṃ vā pratigṛhya vyabhraṃśata*). He wished: 'May I be restored' (*sam ātmānaṃ śṛṇīya*) and saw this sām̐n; by means of it he rehabilitated himself.' Cp. also below, XIV. 3. 22.

11. From these worlds (once upon a time) the rain retired; by means of the two āyāśya(sām̐n)s Ayāśya caused it to fall. He who in chanting applies the two āyāśya (sām̐n)s causes the rain to fall.

12. It was the food, forsooth, that thereby retired from these worlds: by means of the two āyāśya (sām̐n)s Ayāśya caused it to fall¹. He who in lauding applies the two āyāśya (sām̐n)s, causes food to fall.

¹ By the absence of rain the herbs did not grow, the falling of the rain caused the food to reappear.

13. There is the vāsiṣṭha (sām̐n)¹ (the chant of Vasiṣṭha).

¹ The *ihavad vāsiṣṭham (svāram)* is probably grām. XV. 2. 6 (on SV. I. 526, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 116).

14. Vasiṣṭha, the son of Viḍu, having lauded with this (sām̐n), straightway beheld the world of heaven; (so it is) for beholding the world of heaven. He who applies it in lauding falls not from the world of heaven.—The stoma (has been given)¹.

¹ Cp. XI. 6. 10, and XI. 11. 14.

XI. 9.

(The pṛṣṭha-lauds of the second day.)

1. (The verses beginning): 'For thee we hail'¹ are through (the word) 'thee'² the characteristic of the bṛhat, for this day is a bṛhat-day.

¹ SV. I. 234=RS. VI. 46. 1-2=SV. II. 159-160.

² Being the accusative, which is the feature of the second day (X. 7. 1).

2. 'Towards him, of good gifts'¹: by means of the former (the first) day they yoke (i.e., begin the sacrifice or the ten-day rite), by means of this (day) they go forward.

¹ SV. I. 235=RS. VIII. 49. 1-2=SV. II. 161-162.

3. 'Thee the men but yesterday'¹: the present (day) and the (day of) yesterday they (thereby) undertake together, for preventing the two-day-period from slipping asunder.

¹ SV. I. 302=RS. VIII. 99. 1-2 (var. r.)=SV. II. 163-164.

4. There is the brhat¹; the brhat, forsooth, is the summit, the second day is the summit. From the summit unto the summit they step².

¹ See note 3 on VII. 11.

² Cp. the expression II. 1. 3.

5. There is the śyaita¹ (and thereby) a wedding of the two sāmāns²: for the continuity of the sacrifice.

¹ See note 1 on VII. 10. 2.

² The śyaita of this day and the naudhasa of the preceding day, cp. VII. 10. 1-3.

6. There is the mādhuccandasa¹; a sāman, being of R̥ṣi-descent², is fit for reaching the world of heaven. He who applies it in lauding, does not fall from the world of heaven.

¹ Grām. VIII. 1. 23 composed on SV. I. 302=SV. II. 163-164.

² Cp. XI. 5. 22. From the Jaim. br. (III. 27) we learn that this sāman was seen by Madhuccandasa, the son of Viśvāmitra, who by means of it became the first, the principal, and possessed of priestly lustre.

7. It is of ascending *idā*¹, for so is the characteristic of this day.—The stoma (has been given)².

¹ See note 2 on X. 11. 1.

² Cp. XI. 6. 10, and XI. 11. 14.

XI. 10.

(The ārbhava-pavamāna-laud of the second day.)

1. 'The intoxication (*mada*) desirable for thee'¹ is the gāyatri (-verse).

¹ SV. I. 470=RS. IX. 61. 19-21=SV. II. 165-167.

2. Intoxicating (*madavat*), rich in sap is the afternoon-service (or the third pressing); he (thereby) puts (in it) intoxication and sap¹.

¹ This § is found also in XI. 5. 1, XIV. 11. 1, XV. 11. 1.

3. 'Be clarified as the most sweet'¹: for they are clarified, as it were, by this day; 'as the most sweet,' honey (*madhu*), forsooth, is food; he thereby puts food into the Sacrificer.

¹ SV. I. 578=RS. IX. 108. 1-2=SV. II. 42-43.

4. 'Unto Indra this soma'¹: for retaining valour and strength.

¹ SV. I. 586=RS. IX. 106. 1-3=SV. II. 44-46 (var. r.).

5. (The verses beginning): 'This Pūṣan, Rayi, Bhaga'¹, being anuṣṭubhs, are, by their characteristic, triṣṭubhs², for this day is a triṣṭubh-day.

¹ SV. I. 546=RS. IX. 101. 7-9=SV. II. 168-170.

² Because of the word *rayi*, cp. X. 6. 2.

6. (The verses beginning): 'The conspicuous bull of the prayers is clarified,'¹ being jagats, are, by their characteristic, triṣṭubhs²; for this day is a triṣṭubh-day.

¹ SV. I. 559=RS. IX. 86. 19-21=SV. II. 171-173 (with var. read.).

² By the word *vr̥ṣan*, cp. X. 6. 2.

7. There is the gāyatra (chant); the brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ Cp. VII. 1. 1 sqq.

8. There is the haviṣmata (-sāman) (the chant of Haviṣmat)¹.

¹ Grām. IV. I. 19 (the second of the two composed on SV. I. 138).

9. Haviṣmat and Haviṣkṛt belonged to the Angiras-clan: on the second day Haviṣmat prospered, on the ninth Haviṣkṛt¹.

¹ By means of the two sāmans seen and applied by them on these days, cp. XV. 5, 17, see also TS. VII. 1. 4. 1; according to the Jaim. br. (III. 28) Haviṣmat and Haviṣkṛt were two Angirases who were left behind when the Angirases ascended to heaven. By these sāmans they reached likewise the world of heaven.

10. (By the words): 'This one is possessed of oblations' (*haviṣmat*)¹ he announces to the Gods that the day has been produced ('is at hand'), that the soma has been produced, and for his (the Sacrificer's) benefit he by means of the sāman invokes a blessing; for the sāman is a true blessing.

¹ This apparently is an allusion to the last word (stobha) annexed to the sāman: ² *haviṣmate* ³ ¹¹¹¹ 2345 (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 328). By adding to the words of SV. I. 138: 'This great help do we then choose of the Gods, of the mighty ones, for our benefit' the word *haviṣmate*: 'for him who is rich in oblations', a blessing is invoked for the Sacrificer. On the whole cp. Jaim br. III. 29: 'These two sāmans are (respectively) the announcement and the declaration (*proktiś ca . . niruktiś ca*) of the oblations. In that the *hāviṣmata* (-sāman) is (applied) on the second day, they (i.e., the participants of the sattra) announce (*prāhuḥ*) to the Gods that they are possessed of oblations; in that the *hāviṣkṛta* (-sāman) is applied on the ninth day, they declare (*nirāhuḥ*) that they have prepared (and offered) the oblations, for at this moment they have prepared (and offered) the oblations.

11. There is the *saṅku*¹ (the 'pin-chant'), for propping the day; that (part of the sacrifice) which is not propped, he props by means of the *saṅku* (the 'pin').

¹ Grām. XV. 1. 18 composed on SV. I. 531.

12. They call it (this sāman) also the *śidantiya*; by means of it Prajapati went upright to these worlds¹; because he went (*asīdat*), therefore, it is called *śidantiya*. He who applies this (chant) in lauding goes upright to these worlds.

¹ ? *ūrdhva imāṃllokān asīdat*. More comprehensible is the Jaim. br. III. 30: 'The Gods wished: 'may we gain a seat (*śidema*) in the world of heaven', etc.

13. There is the *suṣṇāna* (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XVII. 1. 26, composed on SV. I. 572 (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 214); grām. XVII. 1. 27 is likewise *suṣṇāna*, but it must be a *nidhanavat sūma*.

14. A (sāman) containing (the word) *sva*¹ ('heaven') is the characteristic of the *rathantara*², a (sāman) with (the word) *sva* as finale is the characteristic of the *bṛhat*³.

¹ The sāman as given in the grāmegeyagāna contains no *sva*, but the verses on which it is chanted, have it (SV. II. 44: *śruṣṭe jātūsa indavaḥ svarvidah*). Moreover, the Sūtrakāra (Lāṭy. VII. 10. 1 sqq.) teaches that for *upā* (thus ends the *suṣṇāna* in the *gāna*) may be substituted other *nidhanas*, and he says this expressly about the *suṣṇāna* (l.c. 7.). For an analogous case cp. IX. 6. 1, XII. 9. 19.

² Which contains the word *svardṛśam* (SV. I. 233, II. 30).

³ Because the *bṛhat* is the sky, the heaven.

15. It has the word *svar* as finale, for so is the characteristic of this day¹.

¹ Which is *bahirnidhanam*, see X. 10, 1.

16. In (chanting) these two (sāmans) (śaṅku and sujñāna) they push near two boats, for reaching the world of heaven¹.

¹ The twelve-day rite is again compared to a voyage over the water.—About the origin of the sujñāna the Jaim. br. (III. 31, see Auswahl No. 172) has the following interesting tale: 'The Asuras sought to slay the Gods, ever changing themselves, by entering among the Gods in that appearance which belonged to the Gods (by disguising themselves as Gods). Those of the Gods, who kept studying in the forest, they sought to slay by assuming the form of the Gods who were in the village, and those (of the Gods) who were in the village, they sought to slay by assuming the form of those (of the Gods), who kept themselves studying the veda in the forest. In this manner continually changing themselves, they sought to slay them. The Gods perceived this. They said (among themselves): 'Let us think out a question to be answered' (a kind of password). They thought out a question to be answered: 'When anybody comes near and we ask him: 'Unto whom dost thou come?' he (the person asked) must answer; 'Unto Indra do I come' (cp. the opening words of the veda-verse, on which the sujñāna is chanted, XI. 10. 4). So, whenever anybody came near and they asked him: 'Unto whom dost thou come?' he (viz., that of the Gods to whom the question was addressed) answered: 'Unto Indra do I come', and then they said: 'Thou art well recognised (*sujñāna*) . . but whosoever, being asked, did not respond, him they slew'.

17. There is the gaurivita. The brāhmaṇa of the gaurivita is the same¹.

¹ Cp. XI. 5. 13 sqq.

18. There is the krauñca (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 15 (13 and 14 also are krauñca, but the last of the three is required as it must be *aīdam*) composed on SV. I. 546.

19. The krauñca is the voice, the twelve-day rite is the voice; so they chant the voice (the krauñca) in the voice (the twelve-day rite), for the prevalence of the sacrifice¹.

¹ About the krauñca, we read in the Jaim. br. (III. 32, Auswahl No. 173): 'Kruñc of the Angiras-clan obtained a day that was *īya*, as it were (the word must have the same meaning as *ēya* of our Brāhmaṇa XIII. 9. 11, XIII. 11. 20); *īya*, as it were, is this second day; therefore, the krauñca is applied on the second day. There was (then) only one single day. This Kruñc of the Angiras-clan desired: 'May I form a (second) day out of the (now only existent) day. He saw this sāman and practised it in lauding. Thereupon, he formed a (second) day out of the (single) day...It is this day, forsooth, that the

Angiras Kruñic by drinking discriminates. As to the usual saying: 'the Kruñic (or ourlew) discriminates the milk, in drinking', it is not the curlew that discriminates (the milk from the water), but it is the Angiras Kruñic who in drinking discriminates the (second) day from the (only existent) day'. Cp. Vāj. Samh. XIX. 73 : *adbhyañ cāñram vyapibat kruññ āngiraso dhiyā*.

20. There is the yāma (sāman) (the chant of Yama) ¹.

¹ Grām. XVI. 2. 18 composed on SV. I. 557; there are many yāmasāmans, but this one is, as it must be, *svāra* (ed. Calc. Vol. II, page, 181).

21. By means of this (sāman), Yama obtained the unassailable sovereignty over yonder world. He who in lauding uses the chant of Yama, obtains the unassailable sovereignty over yonder world.

22. By means of this (sāman) Yama brought Yama to the world of heaven ¹; for beholding the world of heaven. He who in lauding applies does not fall from the world of heaven.—The stoma (has been given).

¹ The myth of Yama who died first and left his mourning sister and wife behind, is well known, see e.g., Maitr. Samh. I. 5. 12: 81. 2.

² See note 3 on XI. 7. 8.

XI. 11.

(The uktha-lauds of the second day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'Come hither, I will gladly sing to thee' ¹ contain (the words) 'come hither': for calling near the third day, and for the sake of connection.

¹ SV. I. 7=RS. VI. 16. 16-18=SV. II. 55-57.

2. That part of the sacrifice, which consists of the uktha(laud)s, is a cutting, as it were ¹; that it contains (the word) 'hither' ², is for the sake of congruence.

¹ It is a separate piece in so far as it follows on the agniṣṭoma-sāman, which ends the normal jyotiṣṭoma.

² The preposition *ā* in *ehi*, first word of SV. I. 7.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'For thus art thou a hero' ¹ are (verses) saying the same ²: 'let it thus be here'.

¹ SV. I. 232=RS. VIII. 92. 28-30=SV. II. 174-176.

² By the word *evā* ('thus'), which occurs in several of the verse-quarters.

4. (The verses): 'All (songs) have caused Indra to grow¹, for they² thrive at that time; by means of this (verse) they make the Sacrificer thrive.

¹ SV. I. 343=RS. I. 11. 1-3=SV. II. 177-179.

² The Gods, according to Sāyaṇa; cp. XII. 12. 2. For this expression the Jaim. br. has only: *vrddham hy etad ahar yad bārhatam*.

5. There is the sākamaśva (sāman)¹: in order to conquer the ukthas, in order to stride on them.

¹ See note 2 on VIII. 8. 4 (chanted here on the same verses).

6. For by means of this (sāman) they, at the beginning, conquered the ukthas and strode on them¹.

¹ As set forth in VIII. 8. 1-5.

7. There is the āmahīyava(-sāman); a success (or 'arranging' ?) and food are brought about in (verses) which say the same¹: 'let it thus be here'².

¹ Gram. VI. 1. 25 composed on SV. I. 232, chanted on SV. II. 174-176. This āmahīyava must be taken here because it must be *nidhanavat*.

² Cp. § 3. The purport is not quite clear.

8. This day verily expresses the nobility¹; in that it is a fifteen-fold (stoma) and the Brahman's chant² is performed on gāyatrī (-verses)³, he brings in union the priesthood and the nobility: he places the priesthood before the nobility and makes nobility and peasantry following after (and dependent on) the priesthood.

¹ As being pañcadaśa, cp. VI. 1. 8.

² The āmahīyava on the gāyatrī SV. II. 174-176.

³ The pañcadaśa stoma is connected with nobility, the gāyatrī with priesthood (VI. 1. 6), both are here taken together and thus a union of both is caused.

9. The former (the first) day is the priesthood¹, the second day is the nobility²; in that the Brahman's chant³ is performed on gāyatrī (-verses)³, he causes the priesthood to flourish by fame, for the gāyatrī is the priesthood.

¹ Because it is a gāyatrī-day and a trivṛt-day, cp. VI. 1. 6, 8.

² Because it is a triṣṭubh-day and a pañcadaśa-day, i.e.

³ See note 2 on § 8.

10. Therefore it (*viz.*, the Brahman's chant) is performed on (verses) that say the same¹, for the cause of flourishing.

¹ Cp. note 2 on § 3.

11. There are the two *āṣṭādaṃṣṭra* (-*sāmans*)¹.

¹ Grām. IX. 1. 20 and 21 composed on SV. I. 343; both *sāmans* being *aiḍa*, it is not apparent from the Brāhmaṇa, which of the two is intended; according to the later sources it is the first; cp. below, XII. 9. 13.

12. By means of (the stobha): *aiyāhai*¹ Indra slew Vṛtra, by means of: *aiyādaḥ hovā*² he brought him down; these two *sāmans* are victorious (and) powerful.

¹ The stobha of the first *āṣṭādaṃṣṭra*: *aiyāḥāi* ⁴ ⁵.

² The stobha of the second: *aiyādaḥ-ho* ^{5r} ^{4r} ^{4r} ⁵ ⁵ ⁶ *vā*.

13. Vigour and strength he gains by means of these two (*sāmans*).

14. Fifteen, old (fifteen-versed) is the stoma; in vigour (and) strength he thereby is firmly established. The fifteen fold (stoma) is vigour (and) strength¹.

¹ Cp. XI. 6. 10, 11.

TWELFTH CHAPTER.

(Pṛṣṭhya six-day period of the twelve-day-rite.)

(Third day.)

XII. 1.

(Out-of-doors-land of the third day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'By 'fiercely brilliant lustre'¹ are the opening (tristichs) of the third day.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 9. 24.

2. The *gāyatrī* is 'fiercely brilliant', the *triṣṭubh* is 'loudly sounding', the *jaḡatī* is 'mixed with milk'¹. (In taking this tristich as opening one), he lays hold of the three characteristics²: in order that the three-day period may not slip off.

¹ *dauidyutatyā ruṣā pariṣṭobhantiṣ kṛpā / somāḥ śulvā gavāśīraḥ*, op. notes 1-3 on VI. 9. 25. The jagatī is 'mixed with milk' because the tṛtīyāvāna, which is jāgata, contains the offering of the āśīr. A different explanation is given on VI. 9. 25.

² The first day is gāyatra, the second traīṣṭubha, the third jāgata.

3. (The tristich beginning :) 'These soma-drops have been effused'¹ is the corresponding one (the antistrophe).

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 9. 13.

4. By (the word) 'these' Prajāpati created the Gods; by 'have been effused', the men; by 'soma-drops' the Fathers¹. To this he thereby refers².

¹ So far this § is identical with VI. 9. 15.

² ? *tad eva tad abhivadati*.

5. And, moreover, after the former characteristic he speaks the latter characteristic. That he speaks after the former characteristic the latter characteristic is the reason why the corresponding tristich is called *anurūpa*. A son resembling himself gets he who knows this¹.

¹ This § is identical with XI. 6. 4-5.

6. The stotriya and the *anurūpa* are tristichs, for retaining the breathings.

¹ Cp. XI. 6. 6.

7, 8. The tristich (beginning :) 'The king with prayers is besought, being clarified, in man, to go through the intermediate region'¹ has the intermediate region as its deity; the third day has the intermediate region as its deity²; to this he thereby refers.

¹ SV. II. 183, 184, 185=RS. IX. 64. 16, 18, 17.

² This statement is a consequence of the fact that the first, or rathantara-day, is identified with earth, the second or brhat-day, with heaven.

9. There is a pentastich; the pankti(-verse) has five verse-quarters, the food is five fold²: for retaining food.

¹ SV. II. 186, 187, 188, 189, 190=RS. IX. 48. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4.

² *aśyam, peyam, khādyaṃ, lehyam, coṣyam*, Sāyaṇa on XII. 4. 6.

10. A tristich is the last¹; with which breath they start, in that they break up (finish the laud)².

¹ SV. II. 191-193=RS. IX. 64. 13-15.

² Identical with XI. 6.8, 9.

11. Seventeen fold (or 'seventeen-versed') is the stoma, for gaining a firm support, for procreating¹.

¹ Because Prajāpati is *saptadāśa*.

XII. 2.

(The ājya - lauds of the third day.)

1. (The tristich beginning:) 'Agni is kindled by Agni'¹, is the ājya-(laud) addressed to Agni².

¹ SV. II. 194, 195, 196=RS. 12. 6, 8, 9.

² The first or *hotur ājyam*.

2. In view of the two former days which are kindled, he thereby kindles the third day¹.

¹ Which, at least, is the instrumental *agninā* for its characteristic, cp. X. 7. 1.

3. (The tristich beginning:) 'Mitra of holy might I call for'¹ is the rathantara like (ājya-laud)² addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa³.

¹ SV. II. 197-199=RS. I. 2. 7-9.

² This is explained in the next §.

³ The second ājya running parallel to the śastra of the Maitravaruṇa.

4. 'I call for thee' is the characteristic of the rathantara¹.

¹ Because the verses on which the rathantara is chanted (SV. II. 30, 31) contain the words: 'rich in cows we call for thee'.

5. The vairūpa is cryptically (equal to) the rathantara¹. He thereby displays the characteristic of the rathantara.

¹ This remark is made, because, the ājyalauds being rathantara-like, we expect also the rathantarasāman as first prṛthastotra, whilst on this day the vairūpa is used, not the rathantara. The vairūpa can be identified in a sense with the rathantara, as it is its *garbha*, cp. Ait. br. IV. 28. 1.

6. (The tristich beginning:) 'For together with Indra thou art seen'¹ is (the ājya-laud) addressed to Indra.

¹ SV. II. 200, 201, 202=RS. I. 6. 7, 4, 5; with this agrees Āśv. VII 2. 3, but according to Śāṅkh. (XII. 1. 4) RS. I. 6, 7, 8, 9 are used. May we infer from this that the uttarāreka was known to Āśvalāyana, but not to Śāṅkhāyana?

7. Together, as it were, (once upon a time) these worlds were seen¹; the third day has the intermediate region as its deity²; to this he thereby alludes.

¹ Cp. VII. 10. 1.

² Cp. note 2 on XII. 1. 8; in chanting on *saṃ...dr̥kṣase* he (the chanter) makes implicit mention also of the antarikṣa.

8. (The tristichs beginning :) 'These two I call for, whose ¹', is the rathantara-like (ājya-laud) addressed to Indra and Agni.

¹ SV. II. 203-205=RS. VI. 60. 4-6.

9. 'I call for' is the characteristic of the rathantara¹; the vairūpa is cryptically the rathantara; he thereby displays the characteristic of the rathantara².—The stoma (is given)².

¹ This is identical with §§ 4 and 5.

² Cp. XII. 1. 11.

XII. 3.

(The midday-pavamāna-laud of the third day.)

1. 'On high (*uccā*) born of thy plant' ¹ (*andhas*) is the gāyatri.

¹ SV. I. 457=RS. IX. 61. 10, 12, 11=SV. II. 22-24.

2. An ascent ('containing the word 'up', *ut*), forsooth, is the third day¹, this he thereby expresses.

¹ As it follows, higher up, after the first two days, and cp. X. 6. 3.

3. It (the verse) contains (the word) 'plant', the plant, forsooth, is the day¹: it is the laying hold of the day.

¹ Because this day is upward, and the plants grow upward?

4. (The verses beginning:) 'The living somas, unto' (*abhi*)¹.

¹ SV. I. 518=RS. IX. 107, 14-16 (var. read.)=SV. II. 206-208.

5. 'Unto' is the characteristic of the rathantara¹, 'great'² of the br̥hat; he undertakes ('applies') the characteristic of both (rathantara and br̥hat) together, for this (third) day is (equal) to both these aspects (*varṇa*).

¹ Which begins *abhi tvā sūra*.

² In the words of SV. II. 207: *rājā deva ṛtaṃ br̥hat*.

6. 'Three words are uttered by the running one¹' is the characteristic of the third day²; thereby he lays hold on the third day.

¹ SV. I. 525=RS. IX. 97. 34-36=SV. II. 209-211.

² Because of the word 'three', cp. X. 6. 3.

7. Being triṣṭubhs they (these verses) are jagatīs by their characteristic¹; for this day is a jagatī-day.

¹ Solely by the word 'three', which belongs to the third day, which is *jāgata*.

8. There is the gāyatra (-chant); the brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ Cp. VII. 1. 1 sqq.

9. There is the vaiṣṭambha (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XIII. 1. 11, composed on SV. I. 471, called also *kṣullakavaiṣṭambham*.

10. This day (once upon a time) collapsed; by means of the vaiṣṭambhas¹, the Gods fixed (its) different (parts) (*vi-stambh*); that is the cause why they are called the vaiṣṭambhas.

¹ The plural is *vi-stambha*; there are either two or one vaiṣṭambha. The Jaim. br. speaks of *vi-stambha* as the dual.

11. They undertake (apply) as finale the word 'quarters'¹, for propping the quarters.

¹ The nidhana of this sāman is: $\overset{3}{dī} \overset{5}{234} \overset{5}{śāḥ}$; cp. X. 6. 3.

12. There is the paurumadga (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. I. 2. 32 composed on SV. I. 39.

13. When this day collapsed¹, it was pursued by the ogres; the Gods, by means of the paurumadga², repelled the ogres from it. He who in lauding uses the paurumadga, repels his evil lot.

¹ Cp. § 10.

² In the Jaim. br. (III. 43) the sāman is seen by Paurumudga an Angiras, who wished for cattle. The name of the sāman there is paurumudga.

14. The Gods and the Asuras were contending. The Gods by means of the paurumadga destroyed their boroughs. Because they destroyed (or 'made sink') their boroughs (*puro* 'majjayan')¹, therefore it is called paurumadga. His hurtful rival he destroys by (lauding with) this (sāman).

¹ In the Jaim. br. the derivation of the name rests on the pun: *tad yat* (*devā asurān*) *pūrvē* (*samudre*) 'majjayan', *tad v eva paurumudgasya paurumudgatvam*.

15. There is the gautama (-sāman).

¹ Grām II. 1. 1; there are several gautamasāmans, but see § 17.

16. The brāhmaṇa of the gautama (-sāman) is the same ¹.

¹ See XI. 5. 22, 23.

17. It is the one which has a stobha on both sides ¹, for so is the characteristic of this day ².

¹ The first verse-quarter is enclosed by the stobha *hā u*, see SV., ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 162.

² See X. 9. 1, note 3.

18. There is the antarikṣa (-sāman) ¹.

¹ Araṇyageyagāna I. 1. 9, composed on SV. I. 239.

19. The third day has the intermediate region for its deity ¹; in the intermediate region (=on the third day) they laud with the 'intermediate region' (the antarikṣasāman), in order to get a firm footing ².

¹ Cp. note 2 on XII. 1. 7, 8.

² Because of the verses on which it is chanted (SV. II. 206-208), the last of which is a virāj of two verse-quarters. On the antarikṣa cp. Jaim. br. III. 45 : *tasyobhayataḥ padaṃ pariṣṭobhayanty antarikṣasya rūpam : ubhayata iva hidam antarikṣaṃ pariṣṭubdham ābhyāṃ lokābhyām*.

20. There is the kāṇva (-sāman) with (the syllable) *āṣ* as finale ¹.

¹ Grām. VII. 1. 28 composed on SV. I. 261; finale : $\overset{3}{a}, \overset{1}{2} \overset{1}{3} \overset{1}{5}$.

21. (The syllable) *as* is the characteristic of the rathantara ¹, *has* of the brhat ¹; they thereby (*i.e.*, in chanting *āṣ* as nidhana) undertake ('apply') a third characteristic : for the sake of flourishing.

¹ Cp. VII. 6. 11.

² The syllable *āṣ* has three moras and the number three is the *rūpa* of the third day, see X. 6.3.

22. There is the (chant called) 'the united yell of the Angirases' (angirasām saṃkrośa) ¹.

¹ Grām. XV. 2. 3; there are on SV. I. 525 three saṃkrośas, but only the third is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 113 as compared with Vol. III, page 430.

23. By means of this (sāman), all yelling together ¹, the Angirases went to the world of heaven : it is for beholding the world of heaven ; he who in lauding uses it, falls not from the world of heaven.—The stoma (is given) ².

¹ Some of them calling loudly the stobha of one of the samkrośasāmans, others answering them with the stobha of the other, according to the Jaim. br. III. 47: *hūtiś ca ha khalu vā ete sāmānī pratiśrutīś ca ho ye ho vā hā hu ity evānenā-ṅgīraso 'hvayan hā vā o vā ity etena pratyāśrṇvan.*

² See XII. 1. 11.

XII. 4.

(The prṣṭha-lauds of the third day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'If thou hadst, o Indra, a hundred heavens¹' contain (the word) 'hundred'.

¹ SV. I. 272 = RS. VIII. 20. 5-6 = SV. II. 212-213. The plural is used, although we have to do with a prāṭha, because, in chanting, the two verses are made three.

2. Possession of hundred and thousand is the characteristic of cattle¹: the characteristic of cattle he retains through these (verses).

¹ i.e., strong multiplying themselves.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'We with the soma thee¹' are satobṛhatī (verses)²; (in chanting on these) he steps on to a larger metre³: in order not to fall down⁴.

¹ SV. I. 261 = RS. VIII. 33. 1-3 = SV. II. 214-216.

² How these bṛhatī-verses can be designated as satobṛhatīś is not clear to me; the same difficulty in XII. 4. 22, XIII. 10. 1, XVII. 1. 11. See Nidānasūtra I, 2 (end): *bārhatam api tṛcam satobṛhatya ity evācakṣate yathā vayan gha tvā sutā-vanta itī* (this is precisely the verse of this passage). On the Nidāna-passage cp. Weber in Indische Studien, Vol. VIII, pages 45, 46.

³ From the bṛhatī of 36 syllables unto the satobṛhatī of 40 syllables.

⁴ By getting a larger base.

4. (There are the verses beginning:) 'The swift one wishes to gain victory with Purandhi as his joiner; by a song of praise I bring unto you (*ā vaḥ* . name) the much summoned Indra'¹; the word 'helping' (is) contained (in them)²; raised up, as it were³, is the third day; in that there is this word 'helping', he thereby firmly establishes this day.

¹ SV. I. 238 = RS. VII. 32. 20-21 = SV. II. 217-218.

² As if *ā* (the preposition) and *vaḥ* (the enclitic of *tvam*) were equivalent to *āvad*, a participle of *āvati*!

³ The *rīpa* of the third day is 'up' (*ud*), cp. X. 6. 3.

5. The *vairūpa* (-*sāman*) of five finales¹ is the *pr̥ṣṭha* (laud)²: for propping the quarters³.

¹ *Aranyageyagāna* I. 1. 3, composed on SV. I. 278, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 388; the five finales are: *disam*, *visam*, *has*, *āvū śisumati*, *iḥ idā*.

² The first or hotuḥ *pr̥ṣṭhastotra*.

³ The four quarters and the zenith (five *nidhanas*!). Where these *nidhanas* in chanting are to be produced, is taught by the *sūtrakāra* (Lāṭy. VII. 5. 15-17), and cp. *Nidānasūtra* III, 11 middle.

6. The *pañkti* has five verse-quarters¹; food is five fold: for retaining food.

¹ The connection with the preceding sentence is perhaps this, that the four-footed *br̥hatī* and *satob̥ratī* of SV. II. 212, 213 are transformed into *pañktis*, by adding the *nidhanas* *āvū śisumati*, etc.

² Cp. note 2 on XII. 1. 9.

7. The *vairūpa* is the quarters' chant, for by it he refers to the quarters¹.

¹ By the *nidhana* *disam*, see note 1 on § 5.

8. Further, in that it is of five finales, thereby (it belongs) to the seasons, for five in number are the seasons.

9. By the seasons and the quarters, verily, these worlds are enveloped¹; in both of them he firmly establishes the Sacrificer; after the firm establishment (in them) of the Sacrificer, the *Udgātr*, who, knowing this, uses in lauding the *vairūpa*, is firmly established (in them).

¹ Strictly speaking, only by the quarters.

10. It has (the word) 'quarter', for repelling the rival¹.

¹ Whom he thereby excludes from the quarters, so that he must die.

11. As finale they undertake ('apply'): 'the quarter, the peasantry¹': for propping the quarters.

¹ The *nidhana* *disam* *visam*.

12. After the (finale indicating the) quarters they undertake ('apply') the finale *has*; thereby it (the chant) is *br̥hat*-like¹.

¹ For the *nidhana* of the *br̥hat* see VII. 6. 11.

13. This world (the earth) is rathantara-like, yonder world (the sky) is bṛhat-like; by means of the characteristic of rathantara and bṛhat¹, he gains² both the worlds.

¹ In § 12 has been said only that the vairūpa by its finale *has* is bṛhat like but we must keep in mind that the nidhana of rathantara and bṛhat is reported to have once been the same (VII. 6. 11) and, moreover, the vairūpa is sprung from the rathantara.

² *aparādhnoti* is used here with a meaning opposed to the ordinary one.

14. Rathantara and bṛhat are the bullocks that convey the Sacrificer to the Gods; these he yokes now¹: in order to reach the world of heaven.

¹ Through the vairūpa, the nidhana of which is equal to that of rathantara and bṛhat.

15. The (finale) containing (the word) 'horse'¹: for the sake of production.

¹ The *śūdrāśvāśvī* *śūdrāśvī*: 'the mare with its foal'.

16. As a frog makes *āḥ* ('croakes')¹, so they undertake ('produce') the finale: for the sake of unimpaired vigour.

¹ Perhaps this means (cp. 'for the sake of unimpaired vigour') 'with equal strength, with unexhausted strength of tone'. About this passage the Nidānasūtra (III. 11) remarks: *atha vairūpe vadati: yathā maṇḍūka āḥ karoty evaṃ nidhanam upayanti; kasyedaṃ brāhmaṇaṃ syād iti? kṛtā rāthantariḍākrīṭā bārhatīti kausas, tad idam akṣtakāraṃ brāhmaṇam ardhedābrāhmaṇaṃ syād iti; pañcameḍeyam pratyāhṛtā bhavati gautamas, tāṃ parokṣīkṛtyābhivyaḥhareyur, evaṃ pañcame 'hany ayātayāmā bhavati; tad apy evaṃ brāhmaṇaṃ bhavaty: ayātayāmāyā iti; tatra kaḥ parokṣībhāva ity: ākāraṇakārau vā kuryur ikāraṇakārau vaivam ekavarṇavikāra, ikāraṇaṃ tv evāyikārikuryur, etasmin parokṣībhāva upalabhyata iti. The corresponding passage of the Jaim. br. (III. 49) runs: *sa yathā maṇḍūka āḥ kuryād evam arṣeḥ kuryat, tena pañcamam ahar ayātayāma kriyate.**

17. There are twelve characteristics (in the vairūpa)¹; the year consists of twelve months; in the year he (by these) is firmly established.

¹ I read: *dvādaśa vai rūpāṇi* but it is difficult to explain which parts of the śāman our author has in mind. If we read *dvādaśa vairūpāṇi bhavanti*, the sense is: 'there are twelve vairūpasāmans.' To this interpretation seems to point the Nidānasūtra (III. 11): *atha khalv āha: dvādaśa vairūpāṇi bhavanti; kasyedaṃ brāhmaṇaṃ syād iti? samvatsarabrāhmaṇam ity āhuḥ: samvatsare dvādaśa kṛte hoṛāma bhavati.* The Anupadasūtra, on the other side, seems to favour my explanation, but the text is too corrupt for citation.

18. Multiform is the year¹, multiform is food²; (so it serves) for retaining food.

¹ By its twelve months, its twenty-four half-months, its five (or six) seasons.

² As consisting of rice, barley, etc.

19. The great vaiṣṭambha (-sāman¹) is the Brahman's chant²: for retaining food³.

¹ Grām. VII. 1. 31, composed on SV. I. 261.

² Or third prṣṭha-laúd.

³ See the next §.

20. When a person eats food, then he is internally supported (*viṣṭabdhā*).

21. The (word) 'quarters' they undertake ('apply') as finale¹: for propping the quarters.

¹ The nidhana (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I. page 542) is: $\overset{3}{dā} \overset{3}{234} \overset{5}{śāṇ}$.

22. They chant (it) on satobr̥hatī (-verses)¹, for counterpoising the two preceding days².

¹ Cp. note 2 on XII. 4. 3.

² On the first two days the Brahman's sāman is chanted on br̥hatī-verses, here on quasi-satobr̥hatīs; here, then, it is chanted on (seemingly) larger verses.

23. The raurava (-sāman)¹ is the Acchāvāka's chant².

¹ Grām. XIV. 1. 35 composed on SV. I. 511, chanted on SV. II. 217, 218 (*aīdam*) (See SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 76).

² Or the fourth prṣṭha-laúd.

24. Agni, forsooth, is burning (*rūra*)¹, Agni is Rudra.

¹ Cp. VII. 5. 10.

² Cp. TS. VI. 3. 5. 1: *rudro vā eṣa yad agniḥ* and ṚS. III. 2.5.

25. It is Agni who (as Rudra ?) causes the cattle to go forth from him, from whom it goes forth, it is Agni who causes the cattle to approach him, whom it approaches.

26. Constantly the cattle approaches him, who, knowing this, lauds with the raurava (-sāman)¹.

¹ Because this chant is the cattle, VII. 5. 8.

27. It has an *iḍā* preceded and followed by a *stobha*¹; for such is the characteristic of the third day¹.—The stoma (is given)².

¹ See note 3 on X. 11. 1.

² Cp. XII. 1. 11.

XII 5.

(The ārbhāvapavamāna-laud of the third day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'Three voices go up'¹ (contain) the characteristic of the third day²; thereby they lay hold on the third day.

¹ SV. I. 471=RS. IX. 33. 4-6=SV. II. 219-221.

² See X. 6. 3 (by the words *ut* and *tri*).

2. Containing the words 'up' and 'three' is the third day; this (day) he thereby addresses.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'Press ye (the soma), sprinkle ye around'¹ contain the word 'around' (*pari*).

¹ SV. I. 586=RS. IX. 168. 7-8=SV. II. 744-745.

4. The third day is the end¹; these (verses) (serve) to close (*pari āp*)².

¹ Of the three-day period, when in itself constitutes a whole.

5. (There are the verses beginning): 'Ye friends, be ye seated down'¹; raised up, as it were, is the third day²; by saying: 'be ye seated down' he firmly establishes the day³.

¹ SV. I. 568=RS. IX. 104. 1-3=SV. II. 507-509.

² Cp. note 3 on XII. 4. 4.

³ It is remarkable that the uttarārcika gives these verses (507-509) later on and not in this context, whereas the Jaiminiyas have them, but only the first of each pragātha, in their right place, see Jaim. Sa. nh. III. 20. 5-6, page 87 of the edition. This inaccuracy of the diascouast's is perhaps due to the fact, that here, on the third day, only the first verses of each pragātha are used for the sāmans (kakubh and uṣṇih).

6. (The verses beginning:) 'The pressed out, most sweet'¹, being anuṣṭubhs, are, by their characteristic, jagatī², for this day is a jagatī-day.

¹ SV. I. 547=RS. IX. 101. 4-6=SV. II. 222-224.

² Because, according to Śāyaṇa, the words 'most sweet' point to the evening service, which also is *jāgata* and also 'most sweet' by the pouring out of the *āśir*.

7. (Then there are the verses beginning:) 'The strainer is stretched out for thee, o Lord of sacred lore'¹.

¹ SV. I. 565=RS. IX. 83. 1-3=SV. II. 225-227 (var. read.).

8. Stretched out, as it were, is this intermediate region, between these two¹; the third day has the intermediate region as deity²; this he thereby addresses.

¹ Between heaven and earth.

² Cp. note 2 on XII. 1. 8.

9. There is the gāyatra (-sāman). The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ VII. 1. 1 sqq.

10. There is the pāṣṭhauha (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XIII. 1. 12, composed on SV. I. 471; for the identification cp. § 11.

11. Paṣṭhavāh of the clan of the Angirases heard the voice of the fourth day¹ speaking this (sāman)². He undertook ('applied') the finale: 'hey, Voice'! and so this day had been expressed by him.

¹ The nidhana of this sāman (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 18) is ^{2r 1} $\overset{2}{vā} | \overset{1}{o} \overset{3}{vā} \overset{11}{3345}$; as usual, the melodic interjection $\overset{2}{vā}$ is identified with $\overset{1}{vāk}$ ('Voice,' 'Word'). By this nidhana (*ho vāk!*) the fourth day (the second trirātra) comes to be mystically connected with the third day (cp. note 1 on X. 5. 10).

² The instrumental *etena* in the words *etena...caturthasyāhno vācam vadantiṃ upāśr̥ṇoti* belongs to *vadantiṃ*, the construction is analogous to that of *stu*.

12. There is 'the chant of the Voice' (*vācas sāma*)¹.

¹ Grām. XVII. 2. 15 composed on SV. I. 580; probably here a *svāram sāma* is required.

13. The twelve-day rite is the voice¹: in the voice (or 'during the twelve-day rite') they laud with the voice (the vācas-sāman): for the prevalence of the sacrifice.

¹ Cp. XI. 10. 19.

14. The Niṣkirtiyas¹ (once upon a time) performed a sacrificial session; they did not know the (practice of the) third day; chanting this melody², the Voice came drifting near to them; through it (i.e., this sāman) they learned the (practice of the) third day. They said: 'She forsooth, has caused us to behold the third day'. This (melody) is a (means of) beholding the third day.

¹ In the Jaim. br. (III. 52) they are called *niṣkaryadevāḥ*, read: *niṣkaryāḥ*; II. 357 occur the *niṣkaraṇiyāḥ*. As Śāyana derives the name *niṣkirtiya* from *niṣkara*, the name is probably *niṣkariya*.

² *tān etai sāma gāyamānā vāg upāplavata*, Śāyana interprets *gāyamānān*, but *gāyamānā* only is right, cp. also Jaim. br. III. 52: *tān vāk sāma gāyamānopāplavata*.

15. There is the śaukta (-sāman) ¹.

¹ Grām. XVII. 1. 15, composed on SV. I. 568 (there are five śauktasāmans, but here, as it seems, a *nīdhanavai sāma* is required).

16. Śukti of the Angiras clan by means of this (sāman) beheld straightway the world of heaven; (so it serves) for beholding the world of heaven. He who lauds (with it) falls not from the world of heaven.

17. There is the gaurivita (-sāman) ¹; the brāhmaṇa of the gaurivita is the same ².

¹ Grām. V. 1. 42, composed on SV. I. 168 (*svāram*), chanted on SV. II. 222-224.

² Cp. XI. 5. 14.

18. There is the melody of Tvaṣṭr's daughters (tvāṣṭrīsāman) ¹.

¹ Grām. XVII. 1. 16, composed on SV. I. 547, see SV. ed. Calcutta vol. II, page 155; there are two sāmans of this name, but the *madhyenīdhanam sāma* is required; according to the Ārṣeyakalpa the *trīnīdhanam*.

19. When Indra was suffering from a disease of the eyes, the (other) beings could not cause him to sleep, (but) the daughters of Tvaṣṭr by means of this melody brought sleep to him, for such had been their wish at that moment.

20. Wish granting is the tvāṣṭrīsāman; he (who applies it) gets (the fulfilment of) his wish.

21. Indra, being afraid of Vṛtra, entered a cow ¹. About him the daughters of Tvaṣṭr said: 'Let us produce (him)'. By means of these melodies ² they produced him ³. They perform the sacrificial session (wishing): 'Let us be (re)produced.' They are (re)produced.

¹ It is a well-known trait of the Indra-myth that after the slaying of Vṛtra the God hides himself, e.g., in the water, see, for instance, TS. II. 5. 3. 6, Śat. br. VII. 4. 1. 13. For the rest, Indra is known to delight in songs: Śat. br. III. 6. 1. 24.

² The plural because the chant of one of the many sāmans of this name is optional (?).

³ The Jaim. br., not containing the legend of Tvaṣṭr's daughters, has at III 19 a legend similar to the one given above in § 21: 'Indra, having hurled his thunder-bolt on Vṛtra, entered the cows, thinking: 'I have missed him'; these wished: 'may we give birth to Indra'; they saw these tvāṣṭr-sāmans' (*etāni sāmāni*). Furtheron the tvāṣṭris are designated as the cattle: *paśavo vai tvāṣṭryaḥ*.

22. There is the ariṣṭa (-sāman) ¹.

¹ Aranyageyagāna I. 1. 11, composed on SV. I. 565, chanted here on SV. II. 225-227.

23. The Gods and the Asuras were contending; whom they slew of the Gods, that one did not come to life again, whom (they slew) of the Asuras, that one came to life again. The Gods performed austerities; they saw that ariṣṭa(-sāman); thereupon whom they slew of the Gods, that one came to life again, whom of the Asuras, that one did not come to life again ¹. (Because they now thought:) 'We have through this (sāman) come out unharmed' (*nāriṣāma*), therefore it is called ariṣṭa ('free from harm'). The ariṣṭa is applied at the end (of the ārbhava-pavamāna-laud) in order to be free from harm.

¹ A similar legend of the reviving of the slain Gods is found in Śat. br. II. 6. 1. 1: *atha yān evaiṣām tasmint samgrāme 'ghnamṣ tān pūryajñena samairayanta*.

24. It has a triple *idā* ¹: to support the three-day period.

^{3r} 4 ^{5r} ^{3r} 4 ^{5r} ³
1 *ho idā | ho idā | ho 2345 i | dā.*

25. The last *idā* they undertake, (i.e., 'chant') 'running' ¹ for connecting the fourth day.—The stoma (is given) ².

¹ 'Swiftly', not extended, not lengthened; the term *dravantiṁ idīm* seems not to have the technical meaning of *dravadiḍi* (XII. 11. 1).

² See XII. 1. 11.

XII. 6.

(The uktha-lauds of the third day.)

1. (There are the verses beginning:) 'Sing ye unto the very great one' ¹.

¹ SV. I. 107=RS. VII. 103. 8-9=SV. II. 228-229.

2. By (the words) 'sing ye' the characteristic of power is brought about ¹.

¹ According to Sāyana, because mighty princes have many singers at their court.

3. (There are the verses beginning:) 'This intoxicating draught we announce to thee' ¹; possessed of intoxicating draught, possessed of pith is the afternoon service; he thereby puts (into it) intoxicating draught (and) pith.

¹ SV. I. 383=RS. VIII. 15. 4-6=SV. II. 230-232.

4. (The verses beginning :) ‘Hear thou the summons of Tiraści’¹ is (are) for hearing only.

5. There is the pramaṁhiṣṭhiya (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. III. 1. 26, composed on SV. I. 107 (first of the three sāmans of this name, it must be *svāram*.)

6. By means of the pramaṁhiṣṭhiya, Indra hurled his thunder-bolt on Vṛtra and cast him down. One who has a rival should introduce the uktha (-laud)s with the pramaṁhiṣṭhiya; he casts down his rival and himself fares better

7. There is hārivarṇa(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. X. 1. 34, composed on SV. I. 383 (there are four sāmans of this name, but the last is required, because this only has the nidhana mentioned in § 9, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 789).

8, 9. Indra and the Asuric Namuci made an agreement: ‘of us two not (one) shall kill the other either by night or by day, either with (what is) wet or (what is) dry’. Indra cut off his head at dawn before sunrise with foam of water¹; what is at dawn before sunrise, is neither by night nor by day, and foam of water is neither wet nor dry. This head, a greater evil², (than the unslain himself had been) rolled after him, (calling out): ‘Man-slayer, thou hast cheated, thou hast cheated!’ Neither by verse nor by chant could he repel it (this head)³, (but) by means of the finale of the hārivarṇa(-sāman)⁴ he repelled it.

¹ Perhaps the plates of the ray, the *nadīśa* of Kauś. sūtra VIII. 18, which is equivalent to *nadīphena*; this material is, it seems, used also for washing the hands.

² *pāpiyaṁ*, remarkable form instead of *pāpiyas*. Sāyaṇa connects it with *vācam* (his bhāṣya is printed by error partly under § 6). The translation of Hopkins in his paper ‘Gods and Saints of the great Brāhmaṇa’ (Transactions of the Conn. Ac. of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XV, page 47) is partly wrong.

³ On this legend cp. Maitr. Saṁh. IV. 3. 4: 43. 7–13, TBr. I. 7. 1. 6–7, Śat. br. XII. 7. 3. 1.

⁴ The nidhana is: ² *harīśriyā* ¹ *2345m*.

10. He who lauds with the hārivarṇa (-sāman) repels, by its finale, distress and comes to fortune (*śriyam*) and energy.

11. There is the tairaśoya (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. IX. 2. 2, composed on SV. I. 346, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 708.

12. When the Angirases went to the world of heaven, they were pursued by Ogres. Tiraścīn of the Angiras clan¹ circumambulated them slantingly² with this (sāman); because he had circumambulated them slantingly (*tiryāṇ*), therefore it is called tairāścya. It was, forsooth, the bad lot that pursued them; this they repelled by means of the tairāścya (-saman). He who lauds with the tairāścya (-sāman) repels his bad lot.

¹ Read *yato* instead of *yānto* and *tiraścya āṅgirasas tiryāṇ paryavaid*; *yat tiryāṇ paryavaid tat*, etc. Against the masc. *tiraścya āṅgirasah*, the RS. (VIII. 95. 4) points to a female *āṅgirasī*: *tiraścī*.

² It is not clear which is the exact kind of manoeuvre executed by the Ṛṣi; the word *tiryāṇ* is taken into the text as it seems, simply to explain the origin of the name. This is differently explained in the Jaim. br. (III. 56, cp. Auswahl No. 175): 'The other Gods and Seers had gained the upward world, but Tiraścī of the Angiras-clan (*tiraścīr āṅgirasah*) wished to gain the slanting worlds (*śrīṣṭo lokān*), where the waters flow, where the wind blows, where sun, moon and stars move. He saw this sāman and by lauding with it he gained those worlds.' Further on we read that this same Tiraścī gained men and cattle by applying this chant. A third tale is as follows: 'When the Gods went up to the world of heaven, they were pursued by the Ogres. They wished to repel these Ogres and saw this chant. They made of it a god-stronghold (*devapuram*) and drew it across (*tiryak paryauhan*). By it they repelled the Ogres.'

13. The stoma is seventeenfold (seventeen-versed), for getting firm support, for getting progeny.

(FOURTH DAY.)

XII. 7.

(Out-of-doors-laud of the fourth day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'Forth on thy behalf the mares. o Pavamāna'¹ are the opening (tristich) of the fourth day.

¹ SV. II. 236, 237, 238, =RS. VIII. 86. 4, 6, 5 (with var. read.)

2. Now that the three-day period has been reached ('finished, used up'), they start with the characteristic of the gāyatrī¹: 'forth' is the characteristic of the gāyatrī².

¹ The morning service as a rule, begins with gāyatrī verses; here are jagatīs, because the second three-day period is: *jāgatam, gāyātram, trāṣṭubham*.

² Cp. X. 6. 1.

3. The opening (tristich) is (in) jagatī (-metre): the third day is a jagatī-day: from jagatī they step on to jagatī.

4. If the opening (tristich) were any other (than on jagatīs), there would be an adverseness or a conformity¹.

¹ The idea of conformity is difficult to grasp.

5. (The verses beginning:) 'The pavamāna (soma) has produced¹' is the corresponding tristich (the antistrophe)².

¹ SV. II. 239-241=RS. IX. 61. 16-18 (var. read.)

² That the stotriya is on jagatī, the anurūpa on gāyatrī, is caused by the fact that the author here treats of the dvādaśāha with transposed metres (*vyūḍha-dvādaśāha*). In the *śamūḍha-dvādaśāha* all the days ought to begin with gāyatrī; for the *śamūḍha-guḍah* cp. Ārṣeyakalpa I. 9. a, page 14 of the printed text.

6. Continuing (words derived from the root) *jan* is the fourth day¹; he produces food, he produces the viraj², he produces the twenty-one-fold soma.

¹ Cp. X. 6. 1.

² The viraj is food, and besides, the first prāsthastotra of this day is the vairāja-sāman.

7. And, moreover, after the former characteristic he thereby speaks the latter characteristic; that he speaks after the former characteristic the latter characteristic, is the reason why the corresponding (tristich) is called anurūpa. A son resembling to him he gets, who knows this¹.

¹ Identical with XI. 6. 4, 5.

8. The stotriya and the anurūpa are tristichs, for retaining the breathings¹.

¹ Cp. XI 6. 6.

9. There are two hexastichs¹, for propping the (six) seasons.

¹ SV. II. 242-247=RS. IX. 41. 1-6 (var.); SV. II. 248-253=RS. IX. 39. 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 6, (with var. read.). Whilst the verses are not indicated in the Pañc. br., the Jaim. br. treats of them at length, as it does also of the verses mentioned in § 10.

10. A tristich¹ is the last; with which breath they start, in that they break up ('finish the laud').—The stoma is the twenty-one-fold (or 'twenty-one versed'), for gaining a firm support. He (thereby) gets a firm support.

¹ SV. II. 254-256=RS. IX. 65. 1-3 (var.).

XII. 8.

(The ājya - lauds of the fourth day.)

1. (The verses beginning :) 'The protector of the people has been born, the wakeful one'¹, are the ājya (-laud) addressed to Agni.

¹ SV. II. 257, 258, 259=RS. IV. 11. 1, 6, 2.

2. Containing (words derived from the root) *jan* is the fourth day; he produces food, he produces the virāḥ, he produces the twenty-one-fold stoma¹.

¹ Identical with XII. 7. 6.

3. (The verses beginning :) 'Here for both of you, o Mitra and Varuṇa,'¹ are the bṛhat-like² (ājya-laud) addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa.

¹ SV. II. 260-262=RS. II. 41. 4-6.

² This is explained in § 4.

4. The vairūpa is cryptically (equal to) the bṛhat¹; hence thereby brings to light ('displays') the characteristic of the bṛhat.

¹ Because, according to Ait. br. IV. 28. 3, the vairūpa is the *gaḥa* of the bṛhat.

5. (The verses beginning :) 'Indra from the bones of Dadhyañc,'¹ are the tristich related to Dadhyañc.

¹ SV. II. 263-265=RS. I. 84. 13-15.

6. Dadhyañc of the Angiras clan was the chaplain of the Gods¹; the office of chaplain is the food of the brahman (the priest); (so these verses serve) for retaining food.

¹ For the version of the Jaiminiyas cp. Journ. of the Amer. Or. Soc., Vol. XVIII, page 17.

7. (The verses beginning :) 'For both of you, from this prayer,'¹ are the (ājya-laud) addressed to Indra and Agni.

¹ SV. II. 266-268=RS. VIII. 94. 1-3.

8. 'O Indra and Agni, the excellent praise, as rain from a cloud, has come forth'¹—anuṣṭubh-like, forsooth, is the rain², anuṣṭubh-like is the fourth day³: two united virāḥs he puts in⁴, for the sake of food⁵.—The stoma (is given)⁶.

¹ The second and third verse-quarters of SV. II. 266.

² Because of a certain connection of the anuṣṭubh with *vāc*, cp. X. 5. 10.

³ Because the anuṣṭubh is the metre which, after the three (*gāyatrī*, *triṣṭubh*, *jagatī*), came into existence as the fourth, Ait. br. IV. 28. 6.

⁴ So there are at this day two anuṣṭubhs (from the rain and the *rūpa* of this day); if from the anuṣṭubh the two syllables, which are day and night, are not taken into account, there are left over two virājs (each of 30 syllables).

⁵ *annam virāḥ*, e.g., T Br. I. 6.3.4.

⁶ See XII. 7. 10.

XII. 9.

(The midday-pavamāna-land of
the fourth day.)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'Be clarified, thou who accomplishest energy'¹, is the *gāyatrī*: for the sake of accomplishment.

¹ SV. I. 434=RS. IX. 1, 3, 2=SV. II. 269. 270, 271.

2. (The words) 'be clarified' are the characteristic of the *brhat*¹, for this day is a *brhat*-day.

¹ The second day of the whole period, a *brhat*-day, begins equally with *pavasa*, XI. 6, 1 cp, however, ib. § 2.

² Cp. note 1 on XII. 8. 4.

3. (There is the tristich:) 'In thy friendship, o Soma, day by day I take the greatest joy, o Drop! Many difficulties, o brown one, assault me; do thou pass beyond these hedges'¹.

¹ SV. I. 516=RS. IX. 107. 19-20=SV. II. 272-273.

4. For they are passed beyond¹—'as birds, have we flown beyond', for they have flown beyond².

¹ They are now passed over the first three-day period.

² Last verse-quarter of SV. II. 273.

5. (There is the tristich beginning:) 'Being clarified he has stepped upon'¹.

¹ SV. I. 488=RS. IX. 40. 1-3=SV. II. 274-276.

6. Being *gāyatrī* (-verses) they (these) are *triṣṭubhs* by their characteristic¹; therefore, they are applied on the (proper) place of the *triṣṭubh*².

¹ As containing the words *viśvā* (SV. II. 274. b), *vr̥ṣā* (275.b), *rayim* (276.a) Cp. X. 6. 2.

² The last *sāman* of the midday-pavamāna is on *triṣṭubh*-verses.

7. There is the gāyatra (-sāman). The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same ¹.

¹ Cp. VII, 1. 1, sqq.

8. There is the ātharvaṇa- (sāman) with four finales ¹, for propping the four-day period ².

¹ Araṇyageyagānā I. 1. 23, composed on SV. I. 33, here chanted on SV. II. 269-271; its four finales are: ^{1 3 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1} *āvat, sūvah, jyotiḥ, 1 2 3 4 5*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 400.

² According to the Jaim. br. (III. 66), the Atharvans had gone to the world of heaven, situated 'above the falcon', but here they found no firm support; they saw this sāman and by applying it they found a firm support in the world of heaven.

9. Of four verse-quarters is the anuṣṭubh, and the fourth day is an anuṣṭubh- day ¹.

¹ And, therefore, this sāman with its four finales is commendable.

10. The sāmans seen by the Atharvans, forsooth, are medicine ¹; he thus applies medicine.

¹ We have apparently to think of the *śāṇḍa*-part (the 'white magic') of the Atharvaveda, cp. Bloomfield, the Atharvaveda (in the 'Grundriss der Ar. phil.') page 8. Jaim. br. (I. c.): *tad u bheṣajam eva prāyaścittir; atharvabhīr vai bheṣajam kurvanti.*

11. There is the finale-wishing (sāman) (nidhanakāma) ¹.

¹ Grām. IV. 2. 13, composed on SV. I. 152, called in Jaim. br. III. 67 *nidhanakāmaṇ vairājām.*

12. One wish (only) he acquires by any other announced finale, but this nidhanakāma (-sāman) (serves) for obtaining (the fulfilment of) all wishes.

13. There is the āṣṭādaṃṣṭra (-sāman) ¹.

¹ Grām. IX. 1. 20, 21 are both thus designated, cp. XI. 11. 11; here, according to Sāyaṇa, the last of the two is required. According to Jaim. br. III. 67 it is *īrdhveḷam.*

14. The brāhmaṇa of the āṣṭādaṃṣṭra is the same ¹.

¹ See XI. 11. 12, 13.

15. There is the ābhīśava (-sāman) ('bridle-chant') ¹, for supporting the day.

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 6, composed on SV. II. 512, here chanted on II. 272-273.

16. What is not sustained, that he sustains by means of a bridle. ¹

¹ Besides the explanation of the name as 'bridle', the Jaim. br. has also this, that the sāman was seen by Abhiśū, the son of Śyāvāśva, who wished that the Gods might drink of his soma.—Sāyaṇa paraphrases the word *abhiśū* by *śanku* 'a peg'.

17. He chants it with 'repeated push'¹, for such is the characteristic of this day².

¹ On *anutunna* and its translation see VIII. 9. 13, X. 6. 4, XII. 10. 11. The *anutoda* in this sāman is the twice occurring syllable *e* at the end of the *prastāva* :

⁵ *pr* ^r *parito śincatā sutam* | *e* | *e*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 79.

² See X. 6. 4.

18. There is the āṅgīrasa (-sāman) (chant of the Angirases) with four finales¹, for sustaining the four-day period.

¹ G-ām. XV. 1. 28, composed on SV. I. 518. The four *nidhanas* are probably ^r *vā* ^r *vā*; ³ *pā* ⁵ *pā*; ³ *pā* ⁵ *pā*, and ³ *cyū*-234 ⁵ *tāh*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 98.

19. It has the word) *svaḥ* ('light, heaven') at its back (i.e. in its middle)¹, for such is the characteristic of this day².

¹ Instead of one of the *nidhanas* in the middle of the sāman, the word *svaḥ* must be chanted. The ritualistic authorities are at variance as to where exactly this *svaḥ* should be put in: instead of the first or instead of the second ³ *ū* 234 ⁵ *pā*; according to Gautama and Dhānañjaya, the second must be replaced by ³ *sū* 234-⁵ *vāḥ* (Lāty. V. 10. 8-9), cp. Nidānasūtra III. 12: *atha svaḥpr̥ṇhasyāṅgīrasasya nidhanayor ānupūrvye vivadante: svaḥ pūrvam idottarety eke* (as Lāty. and Drāhy.; for *upā* may be replaced by *idā*); *evam etayoḥ sāmāntayor ānupūrvyaṃ bhavati; idāṃ vayaṃ pūrvāṃ kurma* (as do Gautama and Dhānañjaya), *evam anayoḥ samānopāyād abhivyākāraṃ paśyāmo yathā rājane mādhuēchandasā iti*. It is remarkable that the ūhagāna (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. III, page 520) seems not to notice this prescript; for a similar case cp. XI. 10. 14. But a *prayoga* consulted by me has: ⁸ *ā* 234 ³ *vā* | ³ *ī* 234 ⁵ *ḍā* | *a*. | ³ *sū* 234 ⁵ *vāḥ* | *a* | ³ *paridhiḥ* ^{2r} *rā* ¹ *23* | ; the *a* denotes *antar-nidhanam*. So this *prayoga* is in accord with the *vayaṃ* of Nidāna and with Gautama and Dhānañjaya. With this disposition agrees also the Jaim. br. (III. 69): *ta etāṃ madhya-īlām upetya svar ity upariśtād upāyan*.

² The connection is sought by Sāyaṇa in the fact that this day is a *vairāja*, has the *vairāja* as *hotuḥ pr̥ṇhasottram*.

20. There is the *satrāsāhiya* (-sāman)¹.

¹ G-ām. V. 1. 27, composed on SV. I. 170; the second of the two sāmāns of this name is required, because it must be *svāram* (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 387).

21. What had been (left) unconquered of (the possessions of) the Asuras, that was conquered by the Gods by means of the *satrāsāhiya* (-*sāman*). (Because they thereupon said or thought:) 'We have conquered (*saḥ*) them finally (*satrā*), therefore, the *satrāsāhiya* is called thus¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. I. 182, see the text in 'Auswahl' No. 67.

22. He who lauds with the *satrāsāhiya*, conquers finally his rival.

23. They chant (it) on *gāyatrī* (verses), for the sake of getting a firm support¹, for (the obtainment of) priestly lustre; with which breath they start, in that they go up ('finish the stotra')².

¹ Because the *gāyatrī* has three versequarters, three feet! So Sāyana.

² The stotra begins and ends with *gāyatrī*-verses.

24. They are *gāyatrī* (-verses) containing (the word) 'bull'¹; thereby, they do not depart from the characteristic of the *triṣṭubh*.²—The stoma (is given)³.

¹ *gamad indro vṛṣā sutam*, SV. II. 275. b.

² The last *sāman* of the midday-pavamāna-stotra ought to be chanted on *triṣṭubh* metre (Ārṣeyakalpa, Einleitung, page XXIV). As the *gāyatrī*-verses contain the characteristic of the *triṣṭubh*, the word *vṛṣan* (see X. 6. 2), this condition is fulfilled and in a cryptic way they chant *triṣṭubhs*. The reasoning of Sāyana here seems false.

³ Cp. XII. 7. 10.

XII. 10.

(The *prṣṭha*-lauds of the fourth day.)

1. (There are the verses the first of which is:) 'Drink, o Indra, the soma, let it gladden thee; the soma that has been pressed for thee, o (God) with the bay horses, by the stone, (that is) as a steed well controlled (*suyata*) by the arms of the presser'¹; long-drawn (*āyata*), as it were, is the fourth day: in order to control it (*yatyai*).

¹ SV. I. 398=RS. VII. 22. 1-3=SV. II. 277-279.

2. (The verse beginning:) 'The men him who prevails in all battles'¹ is an excessive *jagatī*²; he, thereby, steps on to a larger metre: in order not to slip down.

¹ SV. I. 370=RS. VIII. 97. 10, 12, 11=SV. II. 280, 281, 282 (with var.).

² An *atijagatī* with one or more verse-quarters of 13 instead of 12 syllables.

3. A slipping down it is, as it were, if after a larger metre he applies a smaller one. That on the fourth day an excessive jagatī is applied, (serves) for not slipping down.

4. (There are the verses beginning :) 'He, who the king of men'¹.

¹ SV. 1. 273=RS. VIII. 70. 1-2=SV. II. 283-284.

5. For, at this moment they have arrived at the reign of the voice¹; he causes through this (verse) the Sacrificer to come to reign.

¹ This rests on the word 'king'; for the rest, the purport is not clear; a similar expression XII. 11. 4; the Jaim. br. III. 75 uses the same expression but with the singular of the verb.

6. By means of the metres the Gods brought the sun to the world of heaven; it did not hold (there); by means of the finale of the vairāja(-sāman)¹ they fastened it; therefore, the sun shines thitherward and hithe²ward, for thitherward and hitherward is the sound ī³.

¹ The finale of the vairāja, aranyegeyagāna II. 1. 31, composed on SV. I 398 (SV. ed. Calcutta. Vol. II, page 433) is ī 2345; cp. above, X. 10. 1: *inidhanam caturthasya (ahnah)*.

² Thitherward at night, for then the stars are visible; hitherward, at day, for then the earth is illuminated by the rays of the sun. Here we meet with the view of the sun, found in the Brāhmaṇas, cp. E. Sieg, 'Der Nachtweg der Sonne,' S. 7.

³ As being articulated in the mouth between *a* and *u*.

7. Having chanted the prastāva, he applies the 'props'¹; he, thereby, puts food into his (own) mouth, for the prelude (prastāva) is the mouth² of the chant.

¹ The stobhas: *mateva, ojaḥ, sahaḥ, balaṃ, indraḥ, vayah, bṛhat, ṛtam, svah jyotiḥ, dadhe*, each followed by *hā u*, see SV. ed. Calcutta l.c.

² *mukha* meaning 'mouth' and 'beginning'.

8. Ten times¹ he 'props'; of ten syllables is the virāḥ, virāḥ-like is food: for the obtainment of food.

¹ Probably the last stobha: *dadhe*, is not counted as viṣṭambha.

9. Thirty times¹ he 'props', for retaining more food.

¹ The viṣṭambhas are applied in each of the three verse-quarters. For the rest, it is remarkable that the ūha (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. V, page 391) does not insert these viṣṭambhas, but the Prayogas, consulted by me, do. On these the author of the Nidānasūtra (III, 12) remarks: *atha katame viṣṭambhā iti? devatā ity āhur, devatābhiḥ padāni viṣṭambhāniti. tad āhur: ekādaśemā devatā, daśa kṛtvo viṣṭabhnāniti, daśaitāḥ satyaṃprāyā bhavanty apivā ya ete devatāntareṣu daśa stobhās tān viṣṭambhān avocat, tair devatā viṣṭabdhā iti.*

10. There is the *vairājasāman*; they chant (it) on *virāj*-verses¹; the 'props' are *virāj*-like²; united *virājs* he puts in, for the sake of food.

¹ SV. II. 277-279 are in *virāj*-metre.

² Because they are ten in number.

11. He chants (it) with repeated push¹, for impregnation's sake; for from the repeated push² seed is implanted (pregnancy follows).

¹ See note 1 on VIII. 9. 13. The chant of ar. *geya* II. 1. 31 begins with thrice repeated ^ṛ *ho iyā*.

² viz. of the penis in the vagina.—For the *anutoda* cp. also *Nidānasūtra* III. 12: *atha vairājāṃ tryanutodam eke kurvanty* (see J. Br. III. 70: *trir anutudati*): *evam chāṇḍaso 'dhyāya iti*; *caturanutodam vayam*; *evam ācāryavaca iti*; *tena vātsapraṇṇ samādadhyād* ('he should make to agree): *yadi vairājāṃ tryanutodam*, *vātsapram api tryanutodam*; *yadi caturanutodam*, *vātsapram api caturanutodam*, *evam iva brāhmaṇam bhavaty*; *etasmīn vai vairājāṃ pratiṣṭhitam iti* (XII. 11. 24).

12. On the right thigh of the *Udgātṛ* they churn fire¹; for from the right side the seed is discharged².

¹ Cp. VII. 8. 11.

² Because *dakṣiṇato vṛṣṭi yosām upaśete*, Śat. br. VI. 3. 1. 30 and cp. the other passages collected by Oertel in *Journ. of the Amer. Or. Society*, Vol. XXVI, page 188.

13. When it (the stotra, the laud) is brought near (*i.e.* announced by the *Adhvaryu*), but before the *him*-sound has been made, they churn; when it (the fire) has been produced, he makes the *him*-sound over it.

14. Therefore, when a young (a calf) has been born, the cattle makes the *him*-sound over it (sniffs at it)¹.

¹ Cp. Kāth. XXVII. 9: 150. 4: *tasmād gaur vaiśaṃ jātam abhihiṃkaroti*.

15. About this (fire), after it has been produced, they (the theologians) are in doubt: 'shall we throw it into the *gārhapatyā* or into the *āgnidhra* or into the *āhavanīyā*?'¹

¹ On the dative *tasmai* and the impf. *amimāṃśanta* cp. Introduction, Chapter III § 8 (page XXVIII).

16. They throw it into the *āhavanīyā*; for the *āhavanīyā* is the resting place of the *Sacrificer*¹. He, thereby, makes his own resting place provided with light.

¹ During the sacrifice he is seated south of the *āhavanīyā*.

17. Possessed of light and priestly lustre is he who knows this:

18. On it he pours out a libation, for (the sake of) appeasing (it). He pours on it a libation of clarified liquid butter (*ājya*). *Ājya*, forsooth, is brilliance, brilliance he thus puts into himself.

19. He pours it out with the *virāj* (-verse): 'Kindled, blaze forth, o Agni, before us'¹; the *virāj* is food: for the obtainment of food².

¹ RS. VII. 1. 3=SV. II. 725.

² To §§ 12-19 refers the *Sūtrakāra* (*Lāṭy.* III. 5. 5-12, *Drāhy.* IX. 1. 5-13): 'When the stotra of the *vairāja*-chant has been announced, he (the *Udgātr*) should put on his thigh, lengthwise, a chip of wood and two blades of grass; on it he should put crosswise the churning-apparatus, turning the (fire-) generating part towards himself. Then (whilst, according to *Jaim. br.* III. 71, the *Prastotr* and the *Paṭihartr* keep hold of the apparatus) he should churn thrice from right to left on (his thigh), (with the formula): 'Be produced along with the *gāyatrī*-metre; along with the *virāj*-metre; along with the *jagatī*-metre; along with the *anuṣṭubh*-metre; along with the *virāj*-metre,' so, according to *Gautama*; with four of these formulae according to *Dhānañjaya*; with three, according to *Śaṇḍilya*. Having touched the point of contact of the two churning sticks, he should smell at his hands with the formula: 'Thou art brilliancy, put brilliancy into me'. Whilst the fire is being churned (the act accomplished by the *Udgātr* is no churning proper, but only an imitation of the act), he should 'yoke' the stoma. When the fire is produced, they should chant the laud. Having caused the *Sacrificer* to say his say (*cp.* I. 6. 3), he should mutter over the fire: 'Return again with sap! again, o Agni, with strength and life! Protect us again from trouble.—Return again with wealth, o Agni; pour forth the all-enjoying stream from all sides!' (*SV.* II. 1182, 1183), and then offer into it; this has been set forth in the *Brāhmaṇa* (*viz.* XII. 10. 18, 19); with (the simple word) *svāhā*, he should make the second offering.'—It is probable that this *anumantraṇa* with *SV.* II. 1182, 1183 is taken from the *Jaim. br.* (III. 71), otherwise, the verses, as they occur in the *uttarārcika*, would have been indicated by their *pratīka*. Another, equally possible, conclusion would be that at the time of the *Sūtrakāras* the *Uttarārcika* did not yet exist.

20. The *traiśoka*(-sāman)¹ is the *Brahman's* chant².

¹ *Grām.* IX. 2. 35, composed on *SV.* I. 370.

² The third *prṛtha*-laud.

21. They chant it on excessive *jagatis*¹, for the stepping up of this day; for, indeed, they step up by this day.

¹ *Cp.* notes on § 2.

22. (The words) 'by day' they undertake ('apply') as finale¹, for repelling evil². He who applies in lauding the *traiśoka*(-sāman), repels evil³.

³ ⁵
 1 The nidhana is (cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 754) *dīḥḥāṇā*.

2 Because day repels darkness : evil.

3 About the origin of the *traiśoka* the Jaim. br. (III. 72, see the text in 'Auswahl' No. 176) preserves the following interesting tale : 'Kaṇva Nārāda had married the daughter of Akhaga, an Asura. By her he begot two sons : *Trīśoka* and *Nabhāka*. She, being angry, returned to her relations. He went after her. The Asuras, smearing him (his eyes) with a sticking substance, addressed him : 'Now discern the day-break, (and announce it to us), if thou art a (true) *brāhmaṇa*.' The two *Aśvins* perceived this, the *Aśvins*, who amongst the Gods are those that untie the fastened. These two approached unseen (by the others) and said to him : 'The moment we will, touching the lute, pass thee, flying above thee (in the air), thou shalt discern day-break.' During this night they (the Asuras) leaped up again and again, (calling out) : 'Arise ye, the day has come ! Yoke your ploughs !' But each time he said : 'It dawns not yet, for sure.' Then these two (the *Aśvins*), touching the lute, passed flying above (him), and (now) he said : 'Take ye away this (sticking substance from my eyes), the day has come now, yoke your ploughs.' They said : 'Verily, this one was a *brāhmaṇa*, a seer. Here with his wife ! Let us give her to him.' They gave her to him. She said to him : 'They seek again to slay thee in a hidden way. I have heard them conversing. They will put down for thee in the shadow (?) a golden seat ; do not sit down upon it !' They went away ; they had put down for him in the shadow a golden seat. He, not taking heed, sat down on it. But, turning into stone, it entangled him. Then his sons, *Trīśoka* and *Nabhāka*, perceived that the Asuras had entangled their father in stone. They approached. *Nabhāka* uttered the wish : 'May I cause it (the stone-seat) to fall down.' He saw this hymn attributed to *Nabhāka** and sang it over him. He (*Kaṇva*) became visible in it (in the seat), just as in a jewel the jewel-string is visible. Thereupon *Trīśoka* uttered the wish : 'May I throw it asunder'. He saw this *sāman* (the *traiśoka*) and by means of it he caused it to fall asunder in two parts. He (*Kaṇva*), being (still) senseless, returned to life. He (*Trīśoka*) wished : 'May he live' and touched him, (whilst uttering the *nidhāna*) : 'Hey, live'†. So he lived, but it was as darkness for him. He (*Trīśoka*) wished : 'May it be day to him'. He touched him (whilst muttering the *nidhāna*) : 'Hey, day*'. He wished : 'May I make him reach the world of heaven', and (by muttering the *nidhāna*) : 'Hey, to heaven' he made him reach the world of heaven'‡.

(* To *Nabhāka* *Kaṇva* are attributed three *sūktas* in the *Ṛksamhitā* : VIII. 39-41.)

(† The *nidhāna* of the *traiśoka* in the Jaim. *gāna* is : o i *jīvā*.)

(‡ This tale of *Kaṇva* must have been known to the poets of the *Ṛksamhitā*, as appears from I. 117.8, 118.7. c, d, VIII. 5. 23.)

23. *Bharadvāja's* 'various chant' (*prāṇi*)¹ is the *Acchāvāka's* chant².

¹ Grām. I. 2. 29, composed SV. I. 37.

² The fourth *pr̥sthastotra*.

24. The Gods call food 'various,' (so it serves) for obtainment of food.

25. It (the *pr̥nisāman*) is *idābhir aīdam*¹, for thus is the characteristic of the fourth day².—The stoma (is given)³.

¹ See note 4 on X. 11. 1.

² See X. 11. 1.

³ See XII. 7. 10.

XII. 11.

(The *Ābhava-pavamāna* - laud of the fourth day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'Round (*pari*) the dear, the wise of heaven'¹ contain (the word) 'round'; the fourth day is the end²; these (verses) (serve) to close it (*pari āptyai*)³.

¹ SV. I. 476=RS IX. 9. 1. 3, 2 (the Jaim. agree with the sequence of the RS.)=SV. II. 285, 286, 287.

² The fourth day is the last of a *catūrātra* (!).

³ Read *anto vai caturtham ahas, tasyaitāḥ paryāptyai*, cp. XII. 5. 4.

2. (In the verses beginning:) 'Yes, thou, the divine'¹, (the word) 'thou' is the characteristic of the *br̥hat*, for this day is a *br̥hat-day*.²

¹ SV. I. 583=RS IX. 108. 3-4=SV. II. 288, 289.

² Cp. the verses, on which the *br̥hat* is chanted, which begin *tvām id dhi havā-māhe*, and XI. 9. 1.

3. (There are the verses, the first of which is:) 'Soma being clarified by the wave, flows through the wool of the sheep, the *Pavamāna*, roaring at the front of speech'¹.

¹ SV. I. 572=RS IX. 106. 10-12=SV. II. 290-292.

4. For at this moment they have arrived at the front of speech; by means of this (verse) they cause the Sacrificer to come to the front¹.

¹ Cp. XII: 10. 5, XII. 11. 3 and 4.

5. (The verses beginning:) 'By fore-conquest, from your plant'¹, are the two *virāj* (verse)s², for this day is a *virāj-day*.³

¹ SV. I. 545=RS. IX. 101. 1-3=SV. II. 47-49.

² Cp. note 1 on VIII. 5. 7.

³ Because of its first prāsthastotra : the vairāja-sāman.

6. (There are the verses beginning :) 'Soma is clarified, the engenderer of thoughts' ¹: the ṣoḍaśin-cup, which is drawn during the morning-service ², this they engender during the afternoon-service ³.

¹ SV. I. 527=RS. IX. 96. 5-7=SV. II. 293-295.

² See e.g. Āp. śrs. XIV. 2. 3-4.

³ This cup is offered during the afternoon-service, see e.g. Āp. XIV. 3. 1, sqq. This fourth day namely has a ṣoḍaśin at the end.

7. Being triṣṭubhs they are, by their characteristic, jagatī (verse)s ¹; therefore, they are applied at the place of the jagatī (verse)s ².

¹ Because they contain in the last verse-quarter : *ātisṭhātī vṛṣabho goṣu jānan*, features of the third day (cp. X. 6. 3), which is *jāgatam*.

² At the end of the ārbhava-laud, cp. Ārṣeyakalpa, Einleitung, page XXIV.

8. There is the gāyatra (-sāman). The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same ¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1 sqq.

9. There is the aurnāyava (sāman) (Ūrṇāyū's chant) ¹.

¹ Grām. XIII. 1. 38, composed on SV. I. 476, the second of the two, cp. the next following §.

10. The Angirases (once upon a time) performed a sacrificial session, and (in consequence of it) they reached and won the world of heaven, but the path leading to the Gods they did not know ¹. One of them, Kalyāṇa of the Angiras-clan, went out (away from his fellow-Sacrificers) to study ². He came upon the Gandharva Ūrṇāyu, who was swinging amidst the Apsarases. Whenever he (Ūrṇāyu) indicated one of these by (the words): 'this one' ³, she desired him. He (Ūrṇāyu) addressed him: 'Kalyāṇa, reached verily and won by you (i.e. by thee and thy fellow-Sacrificers) is the world of heaven, but the path leading to the Gods ye do not know. This chant is conducive to the attainment of heaven. By using it in lauding ye will get to the world of heaven. But do not say : 'It is I who have seen it'.

¹ It is a well-known theme in the Brāhmaṇas, that the Gods got to heaven and after them the seers knew the way to heaven, see e.g. VIII. 5. 7.

15. There is the ātiṣādiya (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XVII. 1. 31, composed on SV. I. 572 (the last of the two, being *nidhanavat*).

16. The ātiṣādiya (-sāman), forsooth, is life¹; (it serves) for attaining (long) life.

¹ *āyuh* is the normal length of human life. Perhaps this sāman is identified with *āyus*, because its name reminds of *atiṣādayati* 'to (set) bring across'.

17. They undertake ('chant') the finale until their breath fails¹; (by doing so) they reach the full space of life².

¹ They keep on chanting the *nidhana* as long as their breath permits.

² This statement seems to yield a good sense only, when seen by the light of the Jaim. br. (III. 79): 'The creatures, created by Prajāpati, fainted away. Prajāpati touched them with this sāman and they again recovered their breath,' etc.

18. There is the nānada (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. IX. 2. 13, composed on SV. I. 352.

19. (It is) of larger repetitions; passing over the fifth day (it is thereby) a laying hold of the sixth day; thereby, they lay hold of the sixth day: for the sake of continuity¹.

¹ I am not at all sure about the interpretation and the meaning of this sentence. *Sāyaṇa* is not very explicit. Perhaps the 'larger repetitions' are explained by § 20. Perhaps XIII. 10. 2 may be compared.

20. Sixteen syllables¹ he takes for the prelude (*prastāva*). Moreover, the *ṣoḍaśin* (-cup) he thereby lifts up (for its libation)².

¹ The first sixteen syllables.

² Cp. note 3 on XII. 11. 6.

21. There is the āndhigava (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 12, composed on SV. I. 545.

22. One (kind of) *virāj* is the verse-quarter *virāj*, another is the syllabic *virāj*¹. By means of the verse-quarter *virāj* he (in chanting on the verses SV. II. 47-49) obtains the food from this world, from yonder world by means of the syllabic *virāj*. He who in lauding applies the *āndhigava* (-sāman), obtains the food of both these worlds.

¹ See note 1 on VIII. 5. 7.

23. There is the vātsapra (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. VIII. 2. 11, composed on SV. I. 317, SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 639; grām. VIII. 2. 9 and 10 are equally *i-nidhana*, and *anutunna*.

24. On this chant the vairāja (-sāman) is established¹; he who in lauding applies the vātsapra, gets firmly established.

¹ Because the vātsapra as well as the vairāja (cp. XII. 10. 6) has the 'repeated push', the *anutoda*, both are *anutunna*, cp. Lāṭy. VII. 7. 28-30: 'The last words of its (the vairāja's) verse-quarters they should repeat four times or thrice; thus also of the vātsapra of the fourth day; but there should be agreement (i.e., if the vairāja is made with four, the vātsapra also should have four *anutodas*)', and cp. the passage cited from the Nidānasūtra in note 2 on XII. 10. 11. The Jaim. br. III. 31 remarks: *vairājasya ha khalu vā etad anurūpaṃ sāma*.

25. Vatsapra, the son of Bhalandana¹, could not find faith (*śradhā*); he performed austerities and saw this vātsapra(-chant). Thereupon, he found faith. (Thinking) 'we will find faith', verily, they perform a sacrificial session; faith he finds.

¹ Vatsapra is known also from the pravarasūtras (Āp. XXIV. 10. 16, Baudh. pravarasūtra 53: page 465 of the Calcutta ed. of Baudh. śrs.). According to the sūtra of Baudhāyana, his father is also Bhalandana, his son Maṅkila. A vaiśya should in his pravara proclaim these as his ṛṣi-ancestors; cp. also TS. V. 2. 1. 6, Maitr. Samh. III. 2. 2: 16. 9.

26. It has (the syllable) *i* as finale, for such is the characteristic of the fourth day¹.—The pavamāna-lauds finish² on a finale³, to support the day.—The stoma (is given)⁴.

¹ Cp. X. 10. 1.

² The same is found XIII. 5. 28.—Cp. Śaḍvīmśa br. III. 7. 1. 3, 5.—The pre-crypts that the pavamānas finish at the first trirātra on a chant with *svara*, at the second on a chant with *nidhana*, at the third on a chant with *iḍā*, seem to prevail for the samūḍha-dvādaśāha.

³ Cp. note 1 on XIII. 5. 28.

⁴ Cp. XII. 7. 10.

XII. 12.

(The uktha-lauds of the fourth day.)

1. (There are the verses beginning): 'The thriving Agni'¹.

¹ SV. I. 21=RS. VIII. 102. 6-8=SV. II. 296-298.

2. For they throve¹ at that time¹; by means of this (verse) they make the Sacrificer thrive.

¹ The Gods, at the afternoon service, when they performed the sattrā, cp. XI. 11. 4.

3. (There are the verses beginning): 'Thee, o incomparable one, we'¹; for at that time they got to the incomparable form ('manifestation') of Prajāpati. To an incomparable (state) he by this (verse) brings the Sacrificer.

¹ SV. I. 408=RS. VIII. 21. 1-2=SV. II. 58-59.

4. (There are the verses beginning): 'Drink thou, o Indra, this excellent immortal gladdening soma'¹; for at that time they got to the excellency of Voice; by this (verse) he brings the Sacrificer to excellency.

¹ SV. I. 344=RS. I. 84. 4, 6, 5=SV. II. 299-301.

5. There is the saindhukṣita (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. I. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 21; the first of the three saindhukṣitas is required: *svāram*.

6. Sindhuksit, a king-seer¹, being held off² a long time (from his realm), saw this saindhukṣita (-sāman). He returned (by means of it) (to his realm) (and) was firmly established. >He who in lauding applies the saindhukṣita, returns (to his estate) (and) is firmly established.

¹ The Jaim. br. (III. 82) calls him a king of the Bharatas (*bhārato rājā*), dwelling at the Sindhu and, therefore, called Sindhuksit.

² On the construction cp. Oertel, Disjunct use of cases, page 20.

7. There is the saubhara (-sāman)¹; it is the sharpness (splendour) of the brhat².

¹ Grām. III. 1. 31, composed on SV. I. 109; the first of the three sāmāns of this name is required: *nidhanavat*.

² Cp. VIII. 8. 9.

8. Gone down, as it were, is the fourth day¹; by means of this splendour of the brhat, (which is) the saubhara, he props it.

¹ The preceding days have their first prāthalaud on larger verses (on brhatī-verses) than the fourth day (on virāj-verses).

9. There is the chant dear to Vasiṣṭha¹ (*vasiṣṭhasya priyam*).

¹ Grām. IX. 1. 27, composed on SV. I. 344.

10. By means of this (sāman) Vasiṣṭha won Indra's favour¹; he who in lauding applies the (sāman) of Vasiṣṭha wins the favour of the deities.—The stoma (is given)².

¹ Vasiṣṭha is the Seer who alone saw Indra before his mental eye; Indra revealed to him the stomabhāga-formulæ, TS. III. 5. 2, Kāth. XXXVII. 17.

² Cp. XII. 7. 10.

XII. 13.

(The sixteenth laud of the fourth day.)

1. Indra and the *br̥hat* (once upon a time) came together¹. The *br̥hat* surpassed Indra through one of its manifestations. Indra was afraid of this (manifestation), lest it (*viz.* the *br̥hat*) should overcome him by means of it. He (Indra) said: 'Let this be for thee the *ṣoḍaśin-soma-feast*.' It became the *ṣoḍaśin*; this (is) its origin.

¹ With hostile intentions or to vie with each other (?). Sāyaṇa's explanation of *sanabhaṇām* in VI. 1. 8, seems to be unacceptable.

2. In *pr̥thivyā* his rival is surpassed by him, who chants on two-footed *gāyatrī* (-verses) the *br̥hat* as *ṣoḍaśin*.

3. The two-footed *gāyatrī* (-verses)¹ are: 'Unto our soma, with the bay (steeds)'²; on these the chant is to be held³.

¹ The verses (see note 2) are properly *gāyatrīs* with three verse-quarters, but the last verse-quarter of each verse is a repetition of the first verse-quarter of the first verse and so is not taken into account.

² SV. II. 1140-1142=RS. VIII. 93. 31-33.

³ In the *ūhagāna* no *br̥hat-sāman* on these verses is recorded, probably because it is optional, see the following § §.

4. Indra, saying; 'I will slay *Vṛtra*', resorted to *Prajāpati*. To him (Indra) he gave this *anuṣṭubh*¹ devoid of energy; by means of this (verse) he (Indra) did not vanquish (*Vṛtra*); because, being unvanquished, he roared (*vyanadat*), therefrom the *nānada* (-*sāman*) has its name.

¹ The *nānada-sāman* (*grām*. IX. 2. 13) is composed on the *anuṣṭubh* SV. I. 352; it is worked out *ūhagāna* X. 1. 1, in agreement with *Ārṣeyakalpa* III. 1. d (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. IV, page 517).—Cp. Ait. br. IV. 2. 2: *nānadam ṣoḍaśisāma kartavyam ity āhuḥ*.

5. He (Indra) again resorted to him (to *Prajāpati*). He (*Prajāpati*) formed the energy of the seven *Hotrā* (-function)s and gave it to him¹.

¹ The seven *hotrās* are the functions of the *Hotṛ*, the *Maitrāvaruṇa*, the *Brāhmaṇacchaṃsin*, the *Acchāvāka*, the *Potr*, the *Neṣṭṛ* and the *Āgnidhra*.

6. He (Indra) vanquished him (Vṛtra). He who knows this, vanquishes him whom he wishes to vanquish.

7. Therefore, they (the Chanters) chant on (verses) containing (the word) *hari*¹, they (the Hotṛs) recite (verses) containing (the word) *hari*², the cup (the graha) is drawn (by the Adhvaryu) with (verses) containing (the word) *hari*³; for, having formed the energy (*haras*), he had given it to him (Prajāpati to Indra).

¹ SV. I. 347=ṚS. I. 84. 1, 3, 2=SV. II. 378-380; cp. below, § 17,

² Āśv. VI. 2. 2 prescribes ṚS. I. 84. 1-3; Śāṅkh. differs, he prescribes no *harivat*-verses.

³ The Adhvaryus (cp. Āp. XIV. 2. 12, Baudh. XVII. 1: 283. 10, Kāty. XII. 5. 2) use ṚS. I. 84. 3 or (cp. TS. I. 4. 38-42) other verses, among which are ṚS. I. 84. 1, 2.—Cp. Śat. br. IV. 5. 3. 4: *taṃ vai harivatyaṛcā gṛhṇāti, harivatīṣu stuvate, harivatīṛ anuśaṃsati: vīryaṃ vai ha r a indro surāṇāṃ sapatnānāṃ samavṛhṇta, etc.*

8. The ṣoḍaśin has twenty one resting places, for seven priests make *vaśaṭ* at the morning-service, seven at the midday-service, seven at the afternoon-service¹.

¹ The remark is made with respect to § 5. For the rest, all the stotras of this-day are twenty-one-versed.

9. It is the gaurivita (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. V. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 168, chanted on SV. II. 302-304, cp. § 22. Ait. br. IV. 2. 1: *gaurivitaṃ ṣoḍaśisāma kurvita.*

10. Gauriviti, the son of Śakti, saw this (sāman), as it was left over from sacred lore; that became the gaurivita (-sāman). In lauding the ṣoḍaśin with the gaurivita, they laud that which has been left over by means of that which has been left over: it (the ṣoḍaśin) includes the day of to-morrow and is also fit for (obtaining) progeny¹.

¹ Cp. XI. 5. 14-15; with a few variants § 1-10 occur also in Jaim. br. I. 203, 204.

11. 'He (i.e. my Udgātṛ?) has by means of a creeper happily encircled the big one,' thus (once upon a time) spoke Upoditi, the descendant of Gopāla, 'he has applied on the anuṣṭubh(-part)¹ the nānada, and has chanted the ṣoḍaśin on the gaurivita(-melody); thereby, he has got straightway to prosperity, from prosperity² I am not deprived'³.

¹ That part of the ārbhava-pavamāna laud which precedes the last part (in this case, the nānada is chanted on SV. II. 47–49, op. Appendix 4. d on the Ārṣeyakalpa, page 208 of the edition).

² śriyā for śriyāḥ, ablative.

³ We are tempted to change all the third persons of the words uttered by Upoditi into first person singular, but, as the Jaim. br. presents equally the third person, we must take as subject 'the Udgātr.' The parallel passage occurs twice in the Jaim. br. (I. 204, III. 80) in these words: *aupoditir ha smāha gaupālayo : viśālam libujayābhyadhād, anuṣṭubhi nānadam akran* (or *akṛt*), *gauriviteṇa ṣoḍaśīnam atusṭuvan, na śriyā (a)vapa...ya iti ; na ha vai śriyā (a)vapadyate ya evaṃ veda*.—For the rest, we have here an attempt to reconcile the different views: the nānada, mentioned in § 4 and the gaurivita of § 9.

12. He, forsooth, happily encircles, by means of a creeper, the big one, who, having applied the nānada on the anuṣṭubh(-part), chants the ṣoḍaśin on the gaurivita; straightway he comes to prosperity, from prosperity he is not deprived.

13. On the śakvarī(-verses)¹ the ṣoḍaśin should be chanted by him, who wishes: 'May I be possessed of a thunderbolt' ('a destructive weapon').

¹ Probably SV. II. 1151–1153=RS. X. 133. 1–3 (cp. TS. II. 2. 8. 5 with ib. I. 7. 3. 0); to the author of the Kāthaka (X. 10; 136. 8 sqq.) the mahānāmni-verses are the same as the śakvarī-verses, as it seems, cp. my note 272 on 'Altindische Zauberei, die Wunschopfer,' page 100, and cp. Nidānasūtra II. 13: *athā khalv āha : śakvarīṣu ṣoḍaśinā stuvīteṭi ; tattraīke mahānāmniḥ pratiyanīty, etāḥ śakvaryo bhavanīty ; etāṣ eva śakvaripravādo bhavāṣīty aparam, etāḥ cādāhikṛtā bhavanīti*. Lāṭy. X. 2. 1 sqq.: *śakvarīṣu ṣoḍaśinā stuvīteṭi ; gaurivitaṃ mahānāmniṣu syād ṛkcodanā hi tatprakarane ; mahānāmnyas tv eva ṣoḍaśisāma syur, na hy etāṣ anyat sāmāpadyate*. The Sūtrakāra, then, prefers to take the mahānāmni-verses as the chant of the ṣoḍaśin. As there exists in the ūhagāna no gaurivita on SV. II. 1151–1153, the author of this text seems to accept the view of the Sūtrakāra.

14. The ṣoḍaśin, forsooth, is a thunderbolt, the śakvarī(-verses) are a thunderbolt; by means of a thunderbolt he grants him a thunderbolt: he becomes possessed of a thunderbolt (a deadly weapon)¹.

¹ Cp. Ait. br. IV. 1. 2.

15. On anuṣṭubh(-verses)¹ should he hold the ṣoḍaśin(-laud), who wishes, 'May not the word (of my rival) outtalk me'².

¹ Cp. § 17.

² Jaim. br. I. 205: *na mānyā vāg ativedati iti*.

16. The ṣoḍaśin is a thunderbolt, the anuṣṭubh is the word; by means of a thunderbolt he grants him the word; the word does not out-talk him.

17. 'The soma has been pressed out for thee, o Indra'¹, on these (verses) the laud must be held (in this case).

¹ The verses are recorded in note 1 on § 7.

18. On virāj (-verses)¹ should he hold the ṣoḍaśin-laud who wishes food; the ṣoḍaśin is a thunderbolt, food is virāj-like²; by means of a thunderbolt he grants him food: he becomes an eater of food.

¹ Cp. § 19.

² Cp. IV. 8. 4.

19. 'Bring ye unto the great of great prosperity'¹, on these (verses) the (ṣoḍaśin-) laud should be held (in this case).

¹ SV. I. 328=RS. VII. 31. 10-12=SV. II. 1143-1145.

20. These virāj(-verse)s are of thirty-three syllables: by the twenty-one¹ of their syllables they are a support², by the twelve¹ they are a (means of) procreation³.

¹ 33 may be divided in to 21 + 12.

² Cp. II. 14. 3.

³ Because, according to Sāyaṇa, the young ones are born a year of 12 months after the conception.—The Jaim. br. I. 204 expresses the same thought more logically: *tato yāny ekaviṃśatiḥ pratiṣṭhā sātha yūni dvādaśa prajananaṃ tat*.

21. He who knows this gets a firm support and gets offspring, and, moreover, he is not deprived of the (progeny) being in the womb¹.

¹ This is only a conjecture for rendering *nāntasthāyāṃ jīyate*. The Jaim. br. I. 204 has precisely the same words, but elsewhere (II. 105) we find the following passage: *tasya* (i.e. of the ekāha called abhibhū) *trivṛtau madhye bhavatas trayastrimśāv abhiḥ*; *brahma vai trivṛt, kṣatram trayastrimśaḥ*; *kṣatreṇa tad ubhayato brahma parigrhṇāti, yado vai kṣatreṇa brahma parigrhṇāty, atha sa tasyāntasthām tiṣṭhaty; atitiṣṭhaty antasthām, nāntasthāyā jīyate*. My translation rests on a reading *antasthāyā* (h).

22. Now (there are) those one-footed, three-syllabic bhurij-śakvaris: Viṣṇu's metre¹.

¹ This is the designation of the liturgical interpolations (*upasargas*) in SV. I. 302-304 (cp. above, § 9, note 1); *pra vaha, hariha, matir na; navyaṃ na, divo na e(u)var na; mitro na, yatir na, bhṛgur na*. Nidānasūtra II. 12: *tasyaitā* (*tasya*

viz. *ṣoḍaśīnaḥ*) *ṛcaḥ pañcaviṁśatyaḥ* *ṣaḍaśīnaḥ pañcapadāḥ pañcōḍḥaṣṭapādā navopasargāḥ* *cādītas, trayāṇāṃ padānāṃ trīṇi trīṇy upasargāḥ* *pādāntesu bhavanti, te 'ṣṭāḥ* *ṣaḍaśīnaḥ saṃpadyante, pañcāḥ* *ṣaḍaśīnaḥ uttarau daśāḥ* *ṣaḍaśīnaḥ ekas; tās catuṣtriṃśadakaḥ* *ṣaḍaśīnaḥ saṃpadyante. na sthā upasṛjāḥ kano vidyāmeti* *iti* *hy eva vayam adhimahe, tathā bahuvṛcā iti* (see Kauṣ. br. XVII. 1. and Śāṅkh. śra. V. 5. 2); *brāhmaṇeṣu āhuḥ* (XII. 13. 24): *catuṣtriṃśadakaḥ* *saṃśetuto bhavati* *anupaṣṛjāḥ kanīyān iti vai tad bhavaty; athāpy uddhriyamāṇesūpasargāḥ* *anupaṣṛjāḥ* *adhīyate, na vṛttir duṣyaty, athāpi śaśvad enā anupaṣṛjā ātharvanikā* *adhīyate; 'ithāpi nīdhārīṇāṃ upasargāḥ* *ṣaḍaśīnaṃ vadaty* (XII. 13. 22): *atha vā etā ekāpadās tryakṣarā viṣṇoḥ chando bhurijāḥ śakvaryaḥ* *iti, tryakṣarā hy api bhurijo bhavanti*. The meaning of these words is, on the whole, clear, only the passage *na sthā upasṛjāḥ kano vidyāmeti* is, to me at least, incomprehensible. The author's remark that the Atharvavedins read this hymn without the *upasargas*, refers to the Paippalāda-śākhā (II 7, in the Journal of the Amer. Oriental Society, Vol. XXX, page 196). The verses do not occur in the pūrvārcika, but are found in the R̥gveda texts, cp. Weber, Ind. Studien, op. cit. III. page 144, Whitney's remark on AV. II. 5 and Schefftelowitz. Die Anaphora des R̥gveda, page 18.—The *upasargas* are called *viṣṇoḥ chandal* (or *chanda*) the Jaim. br. I. 205) because of Viṣṇu's three renowned steps: *tripadaśāṇāṃ* *iti* *tridhā nidadhe padam* *iti*, says the Anupada-sūtra III. 12. It is noteworthy that the Aitareyins use as *upasargas* certain parts of the mahānāmī-verses, which elsewhere are called also *śakvaryaḥ*, cp. note 1 on XII. 13. 13.

23. By means of these (verses) Indra slew Vṛtra; swiftly, forsooth, he (the Sacrificer, or the Chanter) slays by means of these (verses) his bad lot, swiftly he fares better.

24. There are thirty-four syllables, when they (the interpolations) are taken up in the laud¹. Thirty-three in number, are the deities², Prajāpati is the thirty-fourth of the deities; (so) they come unto Prajāpati: so as not to be hurt.

¹ SV. II 302–304 comprise: the *upasargas* which consist of $3 \times 3 = 9$ syllables, not taken into account, five verse-quarters: of five syllables each: $25 + 9 = 34$.

² Eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Ādityas, Indra and the *vaśat*-call. The same statement Śat. br. IV. 5. 7. 2, V. 1. 2. 13, V. 3. 4. 23.

25. They perform the *ṣoḍaśīn*-laud, whilst passing on from hand to hand (a piece of) gold¹. His *ṣoḍaśīn*-(feast) (thereby) is provided with light.

¹ Cp. Lāṭy. III. 1. 9–11, Drāhy. VII. 1. 9–11: the gold must be held in the hand by those of the three Chanters, who actually chant: during the *prastāva* in the hand of the Prastotr, during the *udgītha* in the hand of the Udgātr, during the *pratihāra* in the hand of the Pratihartṛ, during the *nīdhana* either the Udgātr should hold it, or all three should touch the gold. Baudh. XVII. 3: 235. 15: *hiraṇyāṃ saṃpradāya stuvate*, Jaim. br. I. 205: *hiraṇyāṃ saṃpradāyaṃ stuvanti*.

26. A black horse stands near¹ (during the ṣoḍaśin-laud); for presence's sake². It stands (near), blowing away ('scattering') the dwelling place of (his) rival.

¹ Cp. Lāṭy. III. 1. 4-8, Drāhy. VII. 1. 4-8: 'A black horse should stand with its head directed to the west, at the eastern door of the *sadas*, according to Śāṇḍilya with its head directed to the east, at the western door, according to Dhānañjaya. If no black horse is to be got, it should be a brown one; if such a one is not to be got, it should be of any colour available. If no horse is to be got, it should be a cow or a goat'. Cp. Baudh. XVII. 3: 285 14, Āp. XIV. 3. 3.

² On *sāmyekṛtya* see note 5 on Jaim. br. in Auswahl § 77.

27. The monosyllabic metre was the lowest one in possession of the Gods, the heptasyllabic their highest; the enneasyllabic one was the lowest of the Asuras, the metre of fifteen syllables was their highest. The Gods, now, and the Asuras were contending with each-other. Prajāpati, having become of anuṣṭubh-nature, took place between them. The Gods and the Asuras called him to join them and he joined the Gods. Thereupon the Gods thrived, the Asuras perished¹.

¹ As the Gods had now obtained a higher metre than the Asuras possessed. This passage refers to the Anuṣṭubh-verses mentioned in XII. 13. 7, which may be used for the ṣoḍaśin-stotra.

28. He himself thrives, his rival perishes, who knows this.

29. By means of the monosyllabic metre the Gods took away the metre of fifteen-syllables belonging to the Asuras; by means of the disyllabic metre, the metre of fourteen syllables (belonging to the Asuras); by means of the trisyllabic metre, the metre of thirteen syllables (of the Asuras); by means of the four-syllabic metre, the metre of twelve syllables (of the Asuras); by means of the five-syllabic metre, the metre of eleven-syllables; by means of the six-syllabic metre, the metre of ten syllables; by means of the seven-syllabic metre, the metre of nine-syllables (of the Asuras); by means of the eight syllables (of the anuṣṭubh-metre representing Prajāpati), they took away the eight syllables (of the Asuras).

30. In this same manner he who knows thus takes away the welfare of his rival.

31. The ṣoḍaśin (soma-feast) is, as it were, a sacrifice (to be performed) for one who is held away (from his realm, his dominion): weaker, as it were, were the Gods at that time, stronger the

Asuras; he who knows this, though he be weaker, takes away his rival, though he be stronger.

32. (Muttering the verse): 'Higher than whom no other is born, he who encompasses all beings: Prajāpati, being united with creatures, is associated with the three lights¹, he, the ṣoḍaśin', the Udgātṛ looks down on the soma that has been drawn (by the Adhvaryus)².

¹ The three lights are probably the three services or savanas of an ukthya-ekāha: 1. out-of-doors-laud and four ājya-lauds; 2. midday-pavamāna-laud and four pr̥stha-lauds; 3. ārbhava-pavamāna-laud, the agnistoma-laud and three uktha-lauds; on these follows as sixteenth laud the ṣoḍaśin.

² Cp. Lāṭy. II. 1. 1-3, Drāhy. VII. 1. 1-3: 'At a ṣoḍaśin soma-feast they should take their seat (in the udra) in the prescribed manner, and then enter the havir-dhāna-shed, where the Udgātṛ should look down on the graha destined for Indra ṣoḍaśin, (muttering the verse) 'Higher than whom'. The same should take place at the morning-service and also at the midday- and the afternoon-service, when they (the Adhvaryus) enter (at these services) the soma'. Cp. Jaim. br. I. 205, Jaim. śr. 15: 18. 14-16, Baudh. XVII. 1: 283. 10, Āp. XIV. 2. 4-7, Kāty. XII. 5. 2-5.

33. Provided with light is the ṣoḍaśin of him who knows this.

34. The stoma is the twenty-one-fold (twenty-one-versed): for obtaining a firm support; he gets a firm support¹.

¹ Cp. II. 14. 3.

THIRTEENTH CHAPTER.

(Pr̥sthyasix-day period of the twelve-day rite.)

(Fifth day.)

XIII. 1

(Out-of-doors-laud of the fifth day.)

1. (The verses beginning :) 'Be clarified, procuring cows, procuring wealth, procuring gold'¹ are the opening (tristich) of the fifth day.

¹ SV. II. 305-307=RS. IX. 86. 39, 38, 37 (with various readings; the Jaim. agrees with the words of RS., but has equally the reversed order).

2. Procuring cows, procuring wealth, procuring gold are the śak-varī (-verse)s¹.

¹ Which form the hotuḥ pr̥sthasotra.

3. The śakvari(-verse)s are cattle¹; by means of cattle he gets all.

¹ See note 1 on XIII. 4. 13.

4. (There are the words :) 'Thou, o Soma, procuring all, possessest good men'¹; he, forsooth, possesses good men, who has cattle; to this he thereby refers.

¹ SV. II. 305. c.

5. 'Let these pour out on thy behalf butter and milk full of sweetness'¹: the cattle, forsooth, pours out butter and milk full of sweetness; to this he thereby refers.

¹ SV. II. 307. c.

6. (The verses beginning :) 'Of thee who art being clarified'¹ are the corresponding (tristich, the antistrophe).

¹ SV. II. 308-310=RS. IX. 64. 7-9. (var. r. in 310).

7. To all (kinds of) wealth he thereby refers, for through cattle he obtains all.

8. 'Thy streams have been produced'¹: for produced, as it were, are now the days².

¹ SV. II. 308. b.

² Viz. in the preceding four.

9. And, moreover, after the former characteristic he thereby speaks the latter characteristic; that he speaks after the former characteristic the latter characteristic, is the reason why the corresponding tristich is called anurūpa. A son resembling to him he gets, who knows this. The stotriya and the anurūpa are tristichs, for retaining the vital airs¹.

¹ This is identical with XI. 6. 4-6.

10. There are two heptastichs¹: for propping the metres².

¹ SV. II. 311-317=RS. IX. 24. 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 6, 7 (a sūkta, with various readings); SV. II. 318-324=RS. IX. 20. 1-7 (a sūkta).

² Because there are *sapta caturuttarāṇi chandāṃsi*, Jaim. br. III. 86.

11. There is a tetrastich¹: for gaining firm footing.

¹ SV. II. 325-328=RS. IX. 55. 1-4 (a sūkta; with var. r.).

12. A tristich is the last¹: with which breath they start, in that breath they break up² ('finish the laud').—Thrice ninefold is the chant: for obtaining firm support, for increasing; for this chant is the increased ninefold one³.

¹ SV. II. 320–331=RS. IX. 62 7–9 (var. readings).

² Cp. note 1 on XI. 6.9.

³ In having thrice the size of the tristich.

XIII. 2.

(The ājya-lands of the fifth day.)

1. (The tristich beginning:) 'The beautiful manifestations as from the lighting of the rainy (cloud)'¹ is the ājya-land addressed to Agni².

¹ SV. II. 332–334=RS. X. 91. 5, 7, 8 (with var. readings).

² The first, or the ājya-land.

2. Cattle is the beautiful manifestation, the śakvari (-verse)s are a beautiful manifestation; to this he thereby refers.

3a.—'of Agni, have shone forth as the coming forth of the downs',¹ for come forth, as it were, are now the days.

¹ SV. II. 332. c.

3b. 'Thy chariot (-horses) abide, as separately'¹: for now these days abide, as it were.

¹ SV. II. 333. c.

4. (The tristich beginning:) 'For wide-extending is now, o Varuṇa (and Mitra), your help'¹ is the ājya-land addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa². That (part) of the sacrifice, which is performed badly, is seized by Varuṇa; this he thereby removes in sacrificing.

¹ SV. II. 335–337=RS. V. 70. 1–3 (with var. readings).

² The second ājya-land.

5. (The tristich beginning:) 'Arising with power'¹ is the (ājya-land) addressed to Indra.

¹ SV. II. 338–340=RS. VIII. 76. 10–12.

6. The five seasons are a characteristic of the arising¹.—(He says the words) 'with power': with power even (and) strength they arise²

¹ *pañca vā ṛtava utthānasya rūpam.*

² They will arise at the end of the sattra, they will finish the sacrificial session with strength.

7. (The tristich beginning :) ' You both, o Indra and Agni, these ',¹ is the rathantara-like ² (ājya-*laud*) addressed to Indra and Agni³.

¹ SV. II. 341-343=RS. 60. 7-9.

² The ājya, which is required at a rathantara-day, a day on which the first *pr̥stha-*laud** is the rathantara, cp. the next §.

³ The fourth ājya-*laud*.

8. The śakvarī (-verse)s are in a cryptic way the (same as the) rathantara¹; he thereby displays the characteristic of the rathantara.—The stoma (is given)².

¹ Cp. Ait. br. IV. 28. 3 and above, XII. 2. 5.

² Cp. XIII. 1. 12.

XIII. 3.

(The midday-pavamāna-*laud* of the fifth day.)

1. The verses (beginning) : ' Flow, o Soma, bright '¹ are gāyatrīs containing (the word) ' Viṣṇu.'

¹ SV. II. 503=RS. IX. 65. 19-21=SV. II. 344-346.

2. The gāyatrī is the priesthood¹, Viṣṇu is the sacrifice : in the priesthood he thereby establishes firmly the sacrifice.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 6.

3. (The verses beginning) : ' Soma, being pressed by the pressers '¹ are the characteristic of the simās²; by means of their own characteristic he makes them flourishing.

¹ SV. I. 515=RS. IX. 107. 8-9=SV. II. 347-348.

² This is another name for the mahānāmnī- or śakvarī-verses; the verses are characteristic of the śakvarīs, as they contain the word ' cow ' (in SV. II. 348. a, b), the śakvarīs being identified with cattle.

4. (The verses beginning :) ' What bright, praiseworthy, o Soma '¹, being gāyatrīs, are triṣṭubhs by their characteristic²; therefore they are applied in the place of the triṣṭubhs³.

¹ SV. II. 349-351=RS. IX. 19. 1, 3, 2 (with var. r.)

² Because they contain the word *vṛṣan* (in SV. II. 350. a), cp. X. 6. 2.

³ The triṣṭubh is used at the end of the midday-pavamāna.

5. There is the *gāyatra* (-*sāman*). The *brāhmaṇa* of the *gāyatra* is the same ¹.

¹ Cp. VIII. 1 14 sqq.

6. There is the *yaṇva* (-*sāman*) ¹. The *yaṇva* is cattle ²: for retaining cattle.

¹ *Aranyageyagāna* III. 1. 11, composed on SV. I. 198 and *āranyaka-saṃhitā* II. 3, 4, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 267; in the *ūhyagāna* (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. V, page 394) it is I. 1. III.

² It is not clear why the *yaṇva* is identified with cattle. The Jaim. br. (III. 91) records that by this *sāman* *Prajāpati* withheld the cattle that had run away.

7. He chants (it) connectedly, ¹ for the sake of the continuity of the sacrifice ².

¹ By leaving out the *prastāvas* of the second and third verses, on which the *yaṇva* is chanted (there are different views!), *Lāṭy.* VI. 1. 14, *Drāhy.* XVI. 1. 16. A *prayoga* (Muz. office, No. 1671) has: *yaṇve prathamāyām prathāro nāsti, uttarayoh prastāvān sth, prastāvābhāvād omkāreṇodgīthādānam api na*. Differently the Jaiminiyas (br. I. I. 92), who chant thrice (once in each verse) the *prastāva*, make once the *pratihāra* and chant thrice the *nidhana*.

² In order not to break the sacrifice in the midst.

8. It is of one and a half *idā* ¹, for such is the characteristic of this day ².

¹ The *idā* is: *iṭ* | *idā* ^{1 1 1 1 1} 2345.

² See X. 11, 1, note 5.

9. There is the *śākala* (-*sāman*) ¹.

¹ *Grām.* III. 2. 27, composed on SV. I. 126, chanted on SV. II. 344–346 (see § 1).

10. By means of this (*sāman*) *Śākala* on the fifth day gained a firm support.

11. There is *vārśa* (-*sāman*) ¹.

¹ *Grām.* XIV. 1. 2, composed on SV. I. 498, chanted on the same verses (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 56, first of the three *vārśas*).

12. *Vṛśa*, the son of *Jana*, was the house-chaplain of *Tryarūṇa*. *Tridhātu*'s son, of the *Iksvāku* family. This (*Tryarūṇa*) of the *Iksvāku*-family, (once) riding out ¹ on his chariot, destroyed (ran over) the child (boy) of a *Brāhmin*. He said to his chaplain: 'Under thy chaplainship has such a thing happened unto me.' He (*Vṛśa*) by means of this melody

restored him to life : such had been his wish at that moment. Wish-granting is the *vārśa-sāman* ; he (who applies it in lauding) gets (the fulfilment of) his wish ².

¹ Read with the Leyden ms. : *aikṣvāko dhāvayan*.

² For the parallel version of the Jaiminiyas cp. Jaim. br. III. 94 in Journal of the Amer. Or. Society, vol. XVIII, page 21, and 'das Jaim. br. in Auswahl' No. 180 ; also Bṛhaddevatā V. 14 sqq.

13. It is of one and a half *īdā* ¹, for such is the characteristic of this day ².

¹ The *nidhana* is $\overset{2}{\tilde{a}}\overset{3}{3}\overset{4}{3}\overset{5}{4}p\tilde{a}$ (according to the Jaiminiyas $\tilde{u} \tilde{u}p\tilde{a}$) but cp. note on IX. 6. 1.

² See X. 11. 1.

14. There is the *mānava* (-*sāman*) ¹.

¹ Grām. II. 1. 23, composed on SV. I. 54, chanted on SV. II. 347-348 (see above, § 3), the second of the two.

15. By means of this (*sāman*) Manu got offspring and multiplication ; he who applies in lauding the *mānava* (-*sāman*), becomes procreative and is multiplied.

16. There is the *ānūpa* (-*sāman*) ¹.

¹ Grām. VII. 2. 23, composed on SV. I. 277, chanted on II. 347-348. The first of the two *sāmans* of this name is required : *svāram*, and, according to the Jaim. br. *anutoḍavat*, beginning : $\overset{4}{a}\overset{5}{s}\overset{4}{v}\overset{5}{i}$ *āsvī āsvī*.

17. By this *sāman* Vadhryaśva, the son of Anūpa, reached abundance of cattle. Having applied in lauding the *ānūpa* (-*sāman*), he reaches abundance of cattle ¹.

¹ In the Jaim. br. (III. 97) it is Anūpa Dhītāni (name uncertain !), who, being a king, wished to become also a Seer : to obtain priesthood and nobility.

18. There is the *vāmra* (-*sāman*) ¹.

¹ Grām. VII. 2. 6, composed on SV. I. 268, chanted (see § 3) on SV. II. 347-348. There are many *sāmans* of this name, but cp. § 20.

19. It is a *sāman* commendable by its ṛṣi-descent ¹. The bull, the horse or the man, whom they (people) commend (wish to praise), they commend, saying ; ' a good one (it is) ' ². By this *sāman* they commend the day.

¹ Cp. XII. 11. 14. According to the Jaim. br. (III. 99) this melody was seen by Vamra, the son of Vikhanas.

² *vāma*, a feeble pun on *vāmra*!

20. It is of one and a half *idā*¹, for such is the characteristic of this day².

¹ The *sāman* ends: \bar{u} ² 3234 ⁵ *pā*, cp. note 1 on § 13.

² See X. 11. 1.

21. There is the (*sāman*) of Agni with triple finale¹, for obtaining firm footing².

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 20, composed on SV. I. 514, chanted on SV. II. 347-348. I am not able to point out which parts are the three *nidhanas*. According to the Prayoga the *nidhanas* are the three parts of words of the verses, perhaps *ṇā* 234 ⁵ *sā*, *gr* 234 ⁵ *vā*, *you* 234 ⁵ *vā*. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 86.

² According to the text, *ana* this refers to tripods (*tripadāḥ phalakādayaḥ*).

22. Fire (*Agni*), having been created¹, did not flame. With this *sāman*, Prajāpati blew on it (or: fanned it) and thereupon it did flame. This *sāman*, forsooth, is brilliancy and spiritual lustre. By means of this (*sāman*) he obtains brilliancy and spiritual lustre².

¹ Being emitted from Prajāpati's mouth, cp. VI. 1. 6.

² According to the tradition of the Jaiminiyas (br. III. 101, see the text in 'Auswahl', No. 181) this *sāman*, besides *āgneyam trinīdhanam*, is also called *sākamaśva* (as such it is not designated in the Jaim. *ārṣeyabrāhmaṇa*). About the origin of this name we read the following interesting record: 'Kakṣīvat asked Priyamedha: 'Who is it, who being kindled, does not flame, Priyamedha?' This he did not comprehend, and he answered: 'Let my progeny answer this (question)'. Now Kakṣīvat possessed a basket (made) of *nākuli*, filled with grains of *priyangu* or *adhikata*; of these (grains) he threw away one each year: so long was life granted to him (i.e. as long as the grains would last). Now *Sākamaśva* was born out of Priyamedha as ninth (descendant). (Read *navamaḥ* in stead of *nāvamaḥ*). He (*Sākamaśva*) wished: 'May I overcome this (difficulty), may I find a way out: an answer (to the question addressed to my ancestor)'. He saw this *sāman* and chanted it over (Kakṣīvat). Thereupon he saw the answer. He ran up to Kakṣīvat. When he (Kakṣīvat) saw him running up to him, he said: 'Throw ye this basket of mine into the water: here I see him, who having answered, shall overcome the difficulty of the question put by me'. Then he (*Sākamaśva*) approached him (viz. Kakṣīvat) and said: 'He who practises a verse but not a chant, does not shine, being kindled, but he who practises not only a verse but also a chant, (i.e. who knows the chant to be sung on a verse), he is kindled, he shines. This is the answer I give thee, this (is the answer that gives thee) my father, my grand-

father, my great-grandfather' he said, and cited his ancestors up to Priyamedha, etc.

23. There is 'the (sāman) of the young one' (the śaiśava-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 8, composed on SV. I. 467, chanted on SV. II. 349-351. There are two sāmans of this name (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. V, page 4), but the first, being *svāram*, is required.

24. Śiśu of the Angiras clan was a mantra-maker amongst the mantra-makers; he used to address his Fathers as ('my') sons'. To him said his Fathers: 'Thou doest wrong in addressing us, who are thy Fathers, as (thy) sons'. He answered: 'I am, forsooth, the Father, I who am a mantra-maker'. They resorted to the Gods (for a decision). The Gods said: 'He indeed, is the Father, who is a mantra-maker'. So he triumphed then. He who in lauding applies the śaiśava (-sāman), triumphs¹.

¹ To this story allude Baudhāyana (dhś. I. 3. 47) and Manu (II. 151-153), and cp. Harivamśa I, 17th adhy., M.Bh. IX. 51. 46 sqq.

25. They chant (it) on gāyatrī (-verses)¹, for obtaining firm support and priestly lustre. With what breath they start², in that they finish.

¹ Cp. § 4.

² The laud begins (§ 1), and ends on gāyatrī-verses.—cp. XII. 9. 23.

26. They are gāyatrī (-verses) containing the word 'bull'¹; thereby they do not depart from the characteristic of the triṣṭubh².—The stoma (is given)³.

¹ Cp. XII. 9. 24; SV. II. 350. a: *vṛṣā punāna āyūṁṣi*.

² See note 2 on XII. 9. 24. Sāyaṇa's explication here seems to be false also.

³ See XIII. 1. 12.

XIII. 4.

(The prṣṭha-lauds of the fifth day.)

1. Indra wishing to slay Vṛtra, resorted to Prajāpati. He formed out of the metres valour and strength and delivered it to him, saying: 'Be able (to slay him) by means of this' (*śa knuhi*); hence the *śa kvari* (-verse)s have their name. (By means of it) he (Indra) split (Vṛtra's) skull, (*śimānam*, properly 'the suture of the skull'); therefore (these verses are called also) the *śimās*. He (Indra) made *mahnyā*¹; therefore (these verses are called also) the *mahnyās*. There was a great noise

(*mahān ghoṣaḥ*); therefore (these verses are called) also the *mahā-nāmnīs*.

¹ This seems to be a kind of interjection, designating a certain noise. The corresponding name in the Jaim. br. is *maṭviḥ* (from *maṭu* ?).

2. The five-footed (*śakvari*-verse) supports the (five) quarters; the six-footed one, the (six) seasons; the seven-footed one, the (seven) metres, the two-footed one (supports) man¹.

¹ The *śakvari*- or *mahānāmnī*-verses in the *sāmavedic* recension are given in the SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, pages 371-386. Each of the three (the *puruṣapadāni* not taken into account) is said to contain two elements: the *śakvari*-parts proper (*śākṣvaram*) and the not-*śakvari*-parts (*aśākṣvaram*), which are regarded as *stobhas*. Each of the three is subdivided into eight parts.

1. the *dvipadā* (1. *vidā. dīśo*; 2. *vidā...anu*; 3. *indram...aparājitam*); this part is *aśākṣvaram*.

2. three padas (1. *śakṣā...abhiṣṭibhiḥ*; 2. *maṇḥhiṣṭham...maghonām*; 3. *śa nah...adrivo*); the three padas are *śākṣvarāḥ*.

3. the *dhātū* (1. *svātr nāṁśuḥ*; 2. *aṁśur na śociḥ*; 3. *aṁśur madāya*); this part is *aśākṣvaram*.

4. the *vatsa* (1. *pracetana pracetayo*; 2. *cikīṭvo abhi no naya*; 3. *sumnā ādhehi no vaso*), equally *aśākṣvaram*.

5. the *ūdhar* (1. *indra dyumnāya na iṣe*; 2. *indro vide tam u stuhi*; 3. *pūrtiḥ śaviṣṭha śasyate*); this pada is *śākṣvarāḥ*.

6. the *puruṣa* (1. *evā hi śakro*; 2. *iśe hi śakraḥ*; 3. *vaśi hi śakraḥ*); this part is *aśākṣvaram*.

7. three padas (1. *rāye...rājase*; 2. *tam ūtaye...dviṣaḥ*; 3. *nūnam...bravāvahai*); these padas are *śākṣvarāḥ*.

8. the *adhyāsa* (1. *āyāhi piba matsva*; 2. *kratuś...bṛhat*; 3. *sakḥā advayuh*); is *aśākṣvarāḥ*.

In this way the first *śakvari*-verse proper is seven-footed (parts 2, 5, 7); the first verse, for instance, runs:

śikṣā śacīnāṁ pate | pūrviṇāṁ purūvaso | abhiṣ tvam abhiṣṭibhiḥ | indro dyumnāya na iṣe | rāye vājāya vajrivaḥ | śaviṣṭha vajrinn rājase | maṇḥhiṣṭha vajrinn rājase ||

The second *śakvari*-verse proper is said to be of six padas, one of its padas (*maṇḥhiṣṭha vajrinn rājase*) having occurred already in the first. The third *śakvari*-verse proper is said to be of five padas, two of its padas (the twice repeated *śa nah parṣad atī dviṣaḥ*) having occurred already in the second. Cp. Lāṭy. VII. 5. 9-10: *tāśāṁ* (viz. *mahānāmninām*) *prathamadvītiye pade dvipadāḥ*; *trīṇi śākṣvarāṇi*; *dhātūr, vatsa, ūdhas, tac śākṣvaram*; *puruṣas*; *trīṇi śākṣvarāṇy, adhyāsyeti padāny*; *uttamā tu dvyaḍhyūśā* (viz. *śūro...gaochatī and sakḥā...advayuh*). See also Nidāna-sūtra III. 13: *athaitāsu mahānāmnīṣu vipratipādayanti dāṁ śākṣvaram idam aśākṣvaram ity*; *aśākṣvārī prathamā dvipadā, śākṣvarāṇi trīṇi padāni dhātūr*

asūkvaraḥ pañcūkvaraḥ, sa eṣa kṛtākṛto bhavati (this *dhātu* is indeed missing in the R̥gvedic and the Jaiminiya recensions of the mahānāmni, but in the Śraṇyagāna of the last mentioned *sūkḥā* it is inserted as a stobha); *vato 'sūkvaro 'ṣṭākvara; ūdhaḥ sūkvaram aṣṭākvaram ;... puruṣo 'sūkvaraḥ pañcūkvaraḥ; sūkvarāṇy eva trīṇi parāṇi padāny; adhyūso 'sūkvaro 'ṣṭākvaraḥ ;... etenavottarayoḥ sūkvarāṇi cāsūkvaram ca vyākhyātāni; dvyaadhyāsottamā śakvari bhavati*, and a little farther: *atha khalv āha diśaḥ pañcapadā..* (Pañc br. XIII. 4. 2). *dvipadeti praiṣṭomaṃ vadati* (or *vadanti*), *padatāś ced roho bhaviṣyati; sapṭapadā prathamā śakvari, ṣaṭpadā dvitīyā: yad dhi prathamāyā uttamaṃ padaṃ* (viz. *maṁhiṣṭha vajrinn ṣṇjase*) *tad dvitīyāyāḥ prathamam, pragāthasādhu pṛṣṭham (?) iti; pañcapadottamā, yad dvitīyāyā uttamaṃ* (viz. *sa naḥ pareṇa atī dvīṣaḥ*) *tai trīṇyāyāṃ prathamam ca dvitīyam ca.*

3. Taken as a whole laud (stotra) they (the mahānāmni) are of double point (*dvycopāśa*)¹, therefore cattle is double-horned (*dvycopāśa*).

¹ According to Śāyana the stotra being twenty-seven-versed and the *puruṣapadāni* being five in number (XIII. 1. 12), the whole stotra contains 32 stotriya-verses: two more than a virāj; these two he declares to be the two *opāśas* or redundant stotriyas. This explanation seems to be forced and unacceptable. The two points are rather the double *adhyūsa* of the last mahānāmni, cp. Nidānasūtra III. 13: *atha khalv āha dvycopāśāḥ saṁstutā bhavanti; kasyedaṃ brahmaṇaḥ syād ity uttamāyā dvyaadhyūṣā ity āhur, ekādhyūṣe pūrve dvyaadhyāsottamā, tasyā idam abhinandaṃ brāhmaṇam vaded iti* and cp. also Jaim. br. III. 112: *atha yad uttamaṃ padaṃ upāśa eva sa; paśceva dvitīya āgacchat, tasmād uttamā dvycopāśā*. For the rest, we must bear in mind that the mahānāmni are identified with cattle.

4. Two *idās* (are) on either side of the word *atha*¹; therefore the horns (are) sharper than the upper part of the head between the horns.

¹ The *ūdhar*-part of each mahānāmni-verse (see note 1 on § 2) is repeated twice, preceded and followed by *idā*, and between them *āthā*; the word *idā* with its long last syllable is longer and therefore sharper than the middle *atha*.

5. He chants them with the small (parts)¹; therefore, cattle are mixed up with smaller ones².

¹ *upakṣudra* refers apparently to the *asūkvara*-parts, which are smaller than the *sūkvara*-parts (the *dvipadās*, the *dhātu* or *aṁsu*, the *vatsa* and the *puruṣa*), cp. Anupadaśūtra IV. 1: *upakṣudrā gāyati dvipadāśhuvatsapuriṣṭiyadādhyasyopagāñti (sic !); vikṣudra* of Ait. br. V. 6. 5 (*vikṣudrā iva paśavaḥ*) seems to have the same meaning as *upakṣudra*.

² Viz. the calves.

6. He chants them unconnectedly¹; therefore domestic animals (cattle) are unconnected².

¹ The exact meaning is not clear; according to Śāyana the *sūkvara* and *asūkvara*-parts are meant.

² As they go about according to their inclination, according to their different nature (Sāyana).

7. He chants them being of various characteristics¹; therefore cattle is of different forms.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 6: *keśdrasākvarāṇāṃ vairūpyāt*, Anupadasūtra IV. 1.

8. The waters had milk as their fluid. The Gods were afraid of a confusion of things (of a mixture of good and bad)¹. That he puts water near, whilst chanting (the śākvara-stotra)², is for keeping apart good and bad.

¹ Lest their milky nature might be changed (?).

² Cp. VIII. 8. 2; Lāṭy. III. 5. 13-23. Drāhy. IX. 1. 14-22: 'Having put near (a vessel filled with water with *avakās* (*Blyxa octandra*, a water-plant) they should chant the *śākvara* mantras. On whomsoever rests the (chanting of a) part of the *sāman*, he should say his formula (viz. Pañc. br. 1. 3. 8), he should pour it out on the *astāvya* place, outside the *sadas*, where the out-of-doors-laud has been held) with (the formula): 'Unassailable art thou (fem.). Let King *Soma* favour thee. Whom (fem.) the Waters, not tasted, approach, the *śakvari*-bulls that are self-willing, let these flow, let these rain, let these produce strength, refreshment and welfare. May I obtain this' (the unintelligible mantra is in part a variant on Ath. S. IX. 1. 9), or with the verse: 'Some assemble' (SV. ār. samh. III. 6), or with the verse: 'To the ocean I send you forth' (given in full before, Lāṭy. II. 1. 8, Drāhy. IV. 1. 8), or with all (these mantras). The *avakās* they should insert between their knees; he who desires rain, should have them thrown on the roof (of his dwelling), according to Śaṇḍilya; in a cow-stall, one who desires cattle; in a hall, one who desires glory; on a place for cremation, one who wishes to exercise magic charm'.

9. Separation of good and bad comes (to him) who knows this¹.

¹ This § is identical with VI. 1. 13.

10. It is the *gāyatri*-track¹ with (the word) *sva*² as *nidhana* for one who desires priestly lustre; with honey it³ approaches (him) in yonder world. It is the *triṣṭubh*-track¹ with (the word) *atha*² as *nidhana* for one who desires strength; with clarified butter it³ approaches (him) in yonder world. It is the *ṣaṅgati*-track¹ with (the word) *idā*² as *nidhana* for one who desires cattle; with milk it³ approaches (him) in yonder world.

¹ *ayana* in the sense which it has in *gavām ayana*, denoting a longer course of sacrificial days: here the *dvādaśāham ayanam*. The designation *gāyatra*, *triṣṭubha*, *ṣaṅgata* rests, as it seems, solely on the fact that *brahmanavarcasa*, *ojas*, *paśu* are

connected with these metres, being destined resp. for a brāhmaṇa, a kṣatriya, a vaiśya, op. VI. 1. 6. 8, 10.

² As to where these words should be applied as *nidhana*, the ritualistic authorities maintain different views; Lāṭy. X. 2. 6-9: 'The *nidhanas* of the śakvari(-verse)s, on which rests (the fulfilment of) different desires, should be inserted at the place of each *idā*, according to (our) Teachers, for this is the most frequently occurring (syllable in this chant). In the *ūdhar*-part only (cp. note 1 on XIII. 4. 2) according to Gautama and Dhānañjaya, for to this place it (*viz.* the brāhmaṇa, XIII. 4. 4.) designs the *nidhana*. On the place of *atha* (these *nidhanas* should be applied, op. the brāhmaṇa, l.c.), according to Śaucivṛkṣi, for in this way the modification is the slightest (in this case only one change finds place as the word *atha* occurs only once in each śakvari-*chant*). Without any restriction (these *kāmyāni nidhanāni* must be applied) at the places of all the *nidhanas*, according to Kautsa.'—The *Nidānasūtra* (IV. 1) discusses at length this same topic.

³ I take as subject *ayanam*, differing from Sāyaṇa, who takes as subject 'he' ('he meets with' etc.).

11. Rājana, the son of Kuṇi, said (once upon a time) to Alamma, the son of Parijānat: 'Ārya, of the Mālya family, has stopped¹ the śakvari(verse)s by means of a straight (chanting), when he will be able to establish them firmly'. This is their straight (chanting), thereby are they firmly established, if he (the Chanter) performs quickly their *prastāva* and their *udgītha*.

¹ The meaning of the whole sentence, especially of the word *prārautsit* is far from clear to me.

12. Having chanted the śakvaris, they chant the *purīṣa* (-part)¹.

¹ The five *purīṣapādāni* are given SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 384. Here also the authorities differ regarding the manner of applying the *purīṣas*. Lāṭy. X. 2. 10-12: 'According to Dhānañjaya, the *purīṣa*(-part) is connected with the last *stotriya*-verse, because (in the *gāna*) it immediately follows (after the śakvari-*chante*). As by the words: 'having chanted the śakvaris' it (*viz.* the brāhmaṇa) designs a separation, and then says '(they chant) the *purīṣa* (-part)', it should be unconnected (and only applied once). It should fall at the end of a round or at the end of the *stotra*'. The question is discussed at length also in the *Nidānasūtra* IV. 1, 2.

13. The śakvari (-verse)s, forsooth, are cattle¹, the *purīṣa* (-part) is the cow-pen; they thus (in chanting the *purīṣa*-part at the end) erect a cow-pen for the cattle and drive (the cows) within: in order that they may not slip away.

¹ We are to think of those parts called *ūdhar* and *vatsa*.

14. (There are the verses beginning :) 'Indra has thriven for the carouse'¹, for at that time they throve².

¹ SV. I. 411=RS. I. 81. 1-3=SV. II. 352-354; these are the verses on which the third or Brahman's *pr̥sthastotra* is chanted.

² Cp. XII. 12. 2, XI. 11. 3. Read, perhaps, *avardhata* ('Indra throve at that time'). Sāyana takes here *yajamānāḥ* as subject.

15. On these the *bārhadgira* (-saman)¹ (the chant of Bṛhadgiri) (is chanted).

¹ Aranyegayāna III. 1. 16, composed on SV. I. 411.

16a. (There is the tristich beginning :) 'Of the sweet, thus being in the midst'¹. The fifth day, forsooth, is in the midst².

¹ SV. I. 409=RS. I. 4. 10-12=SV. II. 385-387 (with var. r.). These are the verses for the fourth or *śākhāvāka*'s *pr̥sthastotra*.

² This reckoning is inexact. It is neither the middle of the twelve-day period, nor of the ten-day period.

16b. On these the *rāyovājīya* (-sāman)¹ (the chant of Rāyovāja) (is chanted).

¹ Aranyegāna III. 1. 15, composed on SV. I. 409.

17. Indra gave the Yatis over to the hyaenas. Three of them were left over: *Pr̥thuraśmi*, *Bṛhadgiri* and *Rāyovāja*. These said: 'Who will bear ('support') us (as his) sons?' 'I', answered Indra and he, having put them on (his back), roamed about tending them. Having tended them he said: 'Boys, choose ye a boon'. 'Might for me', said *Pr̥thuraśmi*. To him he gave, by means of this *pārthuraśma* (-sāman), might. One who desires might, should apply this (sāman) in lauding. To his share falls the lustre of might. 'Priestly lustre for me', said *Bṛhadgiri*. To him he gave, by means of this *bārhadgira* (-sāman), priestly lustre. One who desires priestly lustre, should apply this (sāman) in lauding. He becomes possessed of priestly lustre. 'Cattle to me', said *Rāyovāja*. To him he gave, by means of this *rāyovājīya* (-sāman), cattle. One who desires cattle, should, in lauding, apply this (sāman). He becomes rich in cattle².

¹ Read, probably, with the two Leyden MSS.: *paricaryācarad* instead of *caran*, but cp. Oertel, Disjunct use of cases, page 21.

² For references see note 1 on VIII. 1. 4.

18. He should take the pāṛthuraśma (-sāman)¹ as Brahman's chant for a noble, the bārhadgira (-sāman) for a priest, the rāyovāḥjiya (-sāman) for a peasant. By means of their own characteristic (by means of what naturally belongs to them, see § 17) he thereby makes them prosper¹.—The stoma (is given)².

¹ Aranyageya III. 1. 18, composed on SV. I. 409 (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 453), cp. note 1 on page 209 of my edition of the Āṛṣeyakalpa. To the references there given may be added Lāṭy. X. 2. 13-15: 'When applying on the fifth day the rāyovāḥjiya as the Brahman's chant, he may apply in its place what is in accordance with his wish and manner of living (in accordance with his wish, whether *kṣatram*, *brahmavarcasam* or *paśu*; in accordance with his manner of living, whether he be a priest, a noble, or a peasant). He should apply the bārhadgira, for this (chant) is contained in the aranyageya (gāna), being of the same metre and intended for the same day. When applying the pāṛthuraśma (composed on SV. I. 409=II. 355-357), he may apply it on the verses of the bārhadgira (composed on SV. I. 411=II. 352-354), in order to avoid the meeting of the (same) verses.' Because, otherwise, there would be *jāmitvam*.

² Cp. XII. 1. 12.

XIII. 5.

(Ā r b h a v a - p a v a m ā n a - l a u d o f t h e f i f t h d a y .)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'The soma-shoot has been pressed for intoxication'¹, is the gāyatrī; intoxicating (having *mada*) (and) rich in sap is the afternoon-service; he thus puts intoxication (and) sap (in it)².

¹ SV. I. 473=RS. IX. 62. 3-5=SV. II. 358-360.

² See XI. 5. 1.

2. (In the verses beginning:) 'Unto (*abhi*) us lustre and great (*brhat*) glory'¹, the word 'unto' is characteristic of the rathantara², the word 'great', of the *brhat*. He undertakes ('applies') the characteristics of both (rathantara and *brhat*) together, for this day (has) both these features³.

¹ SV. I. 579=RS. IX. 108. 9-10 (var. r.)=SV. II. 361-362.

² See note 2 on XI. 4. 1.

³ Because it follows immediately after a *brhat*-day and is itself a rathantara-day (*Sāyana*).

3. (The verses beginning:) '*Prāṇā*¹, the young of the great ones'² are the characteristic of the *simā* (or *śakvarī*-verse)s, for the *simās* are

the great ones. Through their own characteristic he thereby makes them prosper.

¹ *prāṇā*, untranslatable: *krāṇā* the ṚS.

² SV. I. 570=ṚS. IX. 102. 1-3 (var. r.)=SV. II. 363-365.

4. (The verses beginning:) 'Be clarified for the obtaining of booty'¹ are *anuṣṭubhs* addressed to Viṣṇu².

¹ Not in the *pūrvāroikā*! ṚS. IX. 100. 6, 7, 9=SV. II. 366-368.

² Because of the words (II. 366. r): *indrāya soma viṣṇave*.

5. Viṣṇu's the sacrifice; what here (on this day) is not brought about, that he brings about through Viṣṇu (who is) the sacrifice.

6. (The verses beginning:) 'The swift soma is clarified *gonyoghās*'¹, are characteristic of the *simās*². By means of their own characteristic he thereby makes them prosper.

¹ SV. I. 540=ṚS. IX. 97. 16-12 (var. r.)=SV. II. 369-371.

² Probably because of the word *go* in *gonyoghās*, the *śakvaris* or *simās* being the cows.

7. Being *triṣṭubhs* they are *jagatis* by their characteristic¹; therefore they are applied at the (proper) place of the *jagatis*².

¹ As they contain the word 'cow' and cow is connected with *jagatī* (VI. 1. 10).

² The last *sāman* in the midday-laud is regularly on *jagatī*-metre.

8. There is the *gāyatra* (-*sāman*). The *brāhmaṇa* of the *gāyatra* is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1. sqq.

9. There is the *santani* (-*sāman*)¹, for connecting (*santati*) the fifth day.

¹ Grām. XVII. 2. 32, composed on SV. I. 584 and 585, chanted on SV. II. 358-360. This *sāman* is given in SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 238 as chanted on one single verse, but the Grantha edition of the Grāmegeya gives it on three *stotriyas* (on SV. I. 584 the first: on I. 585^a, *b* the second, on I. 585^c, *d*, the third). Only the Grantha edition is right here, cp. the *Sūtrakāras* (Lāṭy. VI. 1. 1, Drāhy. XVI. 1. 1.), who enjoin that the *santani sāman* is to be chanted wholly: each *stotriya* of the *gāna* on each verse of the *trīca* in the *pūrvāroikā*. It seems that the *prastāva* of each second and third *stotriya* falls out and that this fact brings about the *santānagāna*, cp. note 1 on XIII. 3. 7.

10. The twelve-day period is the stretched (or 'prolonged') voice. Of this voice the fifth day is the midst¹. This (voice) he connects by means of this (sāman).

¹ Cp. note 2 on XIII. 4. 16a.

11. There is the cyāvana (-sāman)¹ (the chant of Cyavana).

¹ Grām. XIII. 1. 23, composed on SV. I. 473, chanted on SV. II. 361-362; there are four cyāvanas on this verse, but the last only is (and must be) *svāram*, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II. page 24.

12. The cyāvana (-sāman) is a (means of) procreation¹: he procreates and is multiplied who, in lauding, has applied the cyāvana.

¹ Because of the connection of the word *cyāvan* with *cyavate* 'to fall forth from (the womb).'

13. The rain (once' upon a time) receded from these worlds; by means of the cyāvana (-sāman) Prajāpati caused it to fall; because he caused it to fall (*acyāvayat*), therefore, it is the cyāvana. He who in lauding has applied the cyāvana (-sāman) causes the rain to fall¹.

¹ For the parallel of the Jaim. br. cp. Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. XXVI, page 58. sqq. and Jaim. br. in Auswahl No. 186.

14. There is the krośa (-sāman)¹ (the yell-chant).

¹ Grām. XI.1. 24, composed on SV. I. 381, chanted on SV. II. 363-365.

15. By this (sāman), forsooth, Indra (once upon a time) at Indra-krośa yelled (*akrośat*): 'Viśvāmitra and Jamadagni, here are cows!'² The krośa (-sāman) is applied for gaining cattle.

¹ The two ṛsis occur combined also ṚS. X. 167. 4.

² This passage of the Kauthuma-brāhmaṇa is only a fragmentary piece of information. It is comprehensible only by the tradition as preserved in the Jaim. br. à propos of the vaiśvāmitrasāman, which is identical with the maidhātitha (Pañc br. XIV. 12. 8). We read, then, in the Jaim. br. (III. 237, cp. Jaim. br. in Auswahl, No. 204): 'The Bharatas (once upon a time) were on one bank of the Sindhu hard pressed (?) by the Ikṣvākus. With them (with the Bharatas) stayed Viśvāmitra and Jamadagni. Now, Indra asked of Bhayada, the son of Asamāti, the two bay (steeds) (*viz.* the two bay steeds of the Gods that, through the help of Pratiḍarśa, had come into his possession, cp. Jaim. up. brāhm. IV. 8. 7; from J. Br. III. 167 we may infer, that Asamāti, the father of Bhayada, was an Ikṣvāku). He did not give them to him. These not having been given, he (Indra) called at Indrakrośa (cp. Pañc. br.): '*ammakas tasmī(ṃ)s tiṣṭhantu*', he said, 'Viśvāmitra and Jamadagni, acquire ye these cows of the Ikṣvākus.' These two, being on the

opposite bank (of the Sindhu) heard this. They said to the Bharatas: 'Indra calls unto us: acquire ye these cows of the Ikṣvākus; come along, let us acquire them.' (They answered:) 'Then make you two this (Sindhu) fordable for us.' 'Then yoke ye (your horses)' (the two answered). They (the Bharatas) yoked (their horses to their chariots) and descended unto (the river). Then these two said: 'Throw away all your *palpūlanī*'. They threw them away. Now a rājanya-bandhu, who possessed a *palpūlanī*, bound this (*palpūlanī*) beneath the axle (of his chariot). They (Viśvāmitra and Jamadagni) wished: 'May this (Sindhu) be fordable for us.' Viśvāmitra saw this sāman, he lauded with it. They (V. and J.) came unto (the river), addressing (to Indra) these (verses): 'The destroyer of the strongholds, the young, wise Indra of immeasurable strength, was born as the supporter of every deed, armed with his thunderbolt, praised by many.—Thou, o yielder of the stone, hast opened the hole of the cow-retaining Vala; thee have the fearless angry Gods helped; by thy favours, o Hero, am I come, addressing thee, unto the Sindhu' (Jaim. Sat. b. III. 58. 16-18b=RS. I. 11. 4-6b). With (the remaining part of the *śānti*, verse) 'Come near are the wise ones (or 'the chanters') o (God) who lovest the wise, they attend to thee as (being) such' they approached respectfully the water. For them the (stream) became fordable and they crossed by the ford. On the track of the chariot on which that *palpūlanī* was (fastened) there even the waters receded (split up)... These two having passed behind (the cows of the Ikṣvākus) hemmed them in in front... Thereupon they acquired the cattle.'—This remarkable legend may be considered as a kind of illustration of RS. III. 33.

16. There is the gaurivita(-sāman)¹. The brāhmaṇa of the gaurivita is the same².

¹ Grām. V. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 168, here chanted on SV. II. 366-368.

² See XI. 5. 13. sqq.

17. There is the ṛsabha-śākvara (-sāman)¹ (the śākvarī-bull).

¹ Aranyageyagāna I. 2. 21, composed on SV. I. 409, chanted on SV. II. 366-368.

18. The śākvarī (-verse)s are the cattle; in his cattle he thereby produces a copulation¹, in order that it may procreate, for not without a bull does cattle (cow) procreate.

¹ On this fifth day, which has the śākvarī ('the cow') as its first prāṭha-stotra, is now applied the 'bull' (chant).

19. There is the pārtha (-sāman)¹ (the chant of Pṛthī).

¹ Grām. VIII. 2. 6, composed on SV. I. 316, chanted on SV. II. 366-368. There are two pārthasāmāns, but the second of the two is required, being, according to Jaim. br. III. 131, *dvyabhyāsam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 637.

20. Through this (sāman) Pr̥thī, the son of Vena, got the supremacy over both (kinds of) animals¹. He who in lauding has applied the pārtha (-sāman) gets the supremacy over both kinds of animals.

¹ Wild and domesticated. Wrongly Keith in Vedic Index s.v. pr̥thī.

21. There is the padastobha (-sāman) with eight *idās*².

¹ The sāman which has a stobha in each (?) verse-quarter.

² Aranyageyagāna I. 2. 25, composed on SV. I. 558; it has eight times the word *idā*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 414.

22. Indra raised his thunderbolt against Vṛtra, but he (Vṛtra) encircled him with sixteen coils. He (Indra) saw this padastobha (-sāman) and by means of it winded (them) off. He should chant the udgītha (-part), winding off, as it were¹, in order to repel the evil.

¹ Probably the Udgātṛ must, in chanting, make the gesture of one who winds himself loose from an encircling evil. The Anupadasūtra (IV. 4) treats of this expression, which also occurs in the Jaim. br. (III. 129), but the text is too corrupt even to be cited.

23. The evil, forsooth, had seized him (Indra); through the padastobha (-sāman) he had repelled it. He who in lauding applies the padastobha (-sāman) repels the evil.

24. At his feet (*padoh*) he saw the last (*stobha*)¹, therefore, it is called the *padastobha*.

¹ The coils of Vṛtra fell off gradually while Indra was chanting the sāman; the last four of the sixteen fell off from his feet, when he chanted the last stobha.

25. It has twelve nidhanas¹, for gaining a firm support².

¹ According to Lāṭy. VII. 7. 1, the four verse-quarters are also to be regarded as nidhanas (i.e. must be chanted by all the Chanters); these, together with the eight *idās*, make twelve.

² According to Sāyana, this refers to the year and its twelve months.

26. There is the dāśaspatya (-sāman).

¹ Grām. XV. 2. 29, composed on SV. I. 540, chanted (see § 6) on SV. II. 369-371. It is the third of the four sāmans of this name, being *nidhanavat*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 140.

27. The cow they wish to praise, they praise saying: 'she is a *dāśaspatya*,'¹. They, in applying this sāman, praise this (fifth) day.

¹ 'A cow of Dāśaspati' (?), 'a cow of the bountiful lord' (?). According to Sāyana, the meaning is 'a cow that gives much milk.'

28. The pavamāna-lauds (of this day) finish on a nidhana¹: for propping the day.—The stoma is (given)².

¹ There are four different endings of a sāman: a svara, a nidhana, the word *idā* and the word *vā(k)*. A sāman is *svarānta*, when it ends either on a syllable with *svarita* (the musical notation 656, op. note 1 on VII. 3. 25) or on the word *hā-i* (Lāty. VI. 9. 6); it is *nidhanānta*, when it ends neither on a svara or on the words *idā* or *vā(k)* (Lāty. l.c. 7). The last sāman of the three lauds (*bahiṣpavamāna*, *mādhyaṇdinapavamāna*, *ārbbhavapavamāna*) end on a nidhana in this sense of the word, op. XII. 11. 26, XIII. 11. 24 (as compared with § 23).

² Cp. XIII. 1. 12.

XIII. 6.

(The uktha-lauds of the fifth day.)

1. (These are the verses beginning:) 'Hither, for thee, Agni, may we light.'¹

¹ SV. I. 412 = VS. V. 6. 4, 5, 9 (with var. r.) = II. 372-374. These verses are destined for the first uktha-laud.

2. That part of the sacrifice, which consists of the uktha (-lauds), is a cutting, as it were; that it contains the word 'hither,' is for the sake of congruence¹.

¹ See XI. 11. 2, notes.

3. (The verses beginning): 'For Indra chant ye a melody'¹ are full kakubhs². Thereby, he comes to be not hungry.²

¹ SV. I. 388 = RS. VIII. 98. 1-3 (var.) = SV. II. 375-377.

² He will have his fill, just as the kakubhs are full.

³ But they are uṣṇih-verses! How must we explain this? Cp. XIV. 6. 2.

4. The kakubh is man¹ (*puruṣa*); he thereby (by taking the kakubh-verses for the middle uktha-laud) gladdens man in the middle.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VIII. 10. 6.

5. (The verses beginning:) 'The soma has been pressed, o Indra, for thee'¹, are the characteristic of the simās² (or śakvari-verses); by means of their own characteristic he makes them thrive.

¹ SV. I. 347 = RS. I 84, 1, 3, 2 = SV. II. 378-380.

² The connection between these verses and the śakvaris is difficult to see. Śāyana's explanation is too forced to be true.

6. There is the saṃjaya (-sāman)¹ (the chant of victory).

7. The Gods and the Asuras made a compact that cattle should fall to the share of that of the two (contending) parties, which should vanquish (the other). 'By means of the saṃjaya (-sāman) the Gods vanquished the Asuras. Because they had vanquished (the other) (*samajayan*), therefore, it is the saṃjaya. The saṃjaya (-sāman) is applied for gaining cattle.

9. A (certain) female, sacrifice-destroying, Ogre, Dirghajihvi, kept here licking at the (butter of the) sacrifices. Indra despaired of slaying her by any stratagem whatever. Now, Sumitra, the Kutsa¹, was a handsome (young man). To him he (Indra) said: 'Call her to thee.' He called her to him. She said to him: 'This truly is unheard by me², but it is rather pleasant to my heart'. He (Sumitra) came to an understanding with her. At the trysting-place they both (Indra and Sumitra) slew her. That forsooth, had been at that moment their wish. The saumitra (-sāman) is a wish-granting chant. Through this (sāman) he obtains (the fulfilment of) his wish.

² i.e. 'never before have I been invited', reading *śuśruve* as passive perfect, although the two MSS. of Leyden read as the printed text: *śuśruva*.

² The legend of Dīrghajihvi has been treated by H. Oertel in: *Actes du onzième Congrès International des Orientalistes, Paris, 1897, section arienne*,

page 225 sqq.; here all the parallels are given. As these 'Actes' are difficult to obtain and, moreover, the text and the translation can in some places be emended I here subjoin the version of this legend according to the Jaiminiyabrāhmaṇa (I. 161-163): 'Dīrghajihvī was a female Asura. She used to lick at all the soma. She was (installed) at the (bank of the) northern sea. The soma that was being pressed at the southern sea, that at the eastern (sea), that at the western (sea), at that soma she used to lick even from that (place, where she was at the northern sea because so long was her tongue!). Indra, wishing to seize her (read *jighrkean*) could not seize her. He said: 'Let nobody sacrifice, for this Dīrghajihvī licks at all the soma.' Now Sumitra, the son of Kutsa, was a handsome (young man). To him said Indra: 'Sumitra, thou art handsome; with a handsome (young man) women like to chat; make this Dīrghajihvī chat with thee'. He (Sumitra) went and said to her (the reading of the MSS: *tām hetiyovāca* is correct and ought not to be changed to *tām haityovāca*) 'Dīrghajihvī, love me'. She said: 'Thou hast one single penis, but I have on each member a cunnus. This does not agree'. He returned (to Indra) and said: 'She says to me that I have only one penis, whilst she has on each member a cunnus, and that this does not agree. He (Indra) said: 'On each member of mine I will make a penis'. Having covered these (penes) with his upper garment he came to her (read: *tāni hābhiprāvṛtyeyāya* i.e. *abhiprāvṛtya eyāya*). He said to her: 'Dīrghajihvī, love me'. She said: 'Thou hast one single penis, but I have on each member a cunnus. This does not agree'. He said: 'On each member of mine, forsooth, I have a penis'. She said: 'Well, let (them) see me'. He showed them to her. They pleased her. 'So come then,' she said, 'what is thy name?' 'I am Sumitra by name'. 'Thou hast a beautiful name', she answered. They now lay down together. As soon as he had obtained his wish with her, he laid hold of her. She said: 'Sirrah, hast thou not called thyself Sumitra?' He answered: 'I am Sumitra ('Good-friend') to a good friend (read, *sumitra evāha sumitrāya*), and Bad-friend to a bad friend'. He saw those saumitra (-sāmans) and lauded with them. By means of these he called Indra near. He, Indra, raising up that anuṣṭubh-thunderbolt, ran up toward (him): (the verse Jaim. saṃh. I. 3. 8. 1=RS. IX. 101. 1), (and saying its last words :) 'Slay, o Friends, Dīrghajihvī' he slew her.

11. There is the mahāvaiśvāmītra (-sāman)¹ (the great Viśvāmītra chant).

¹ Grām. IX. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 343, chanted (see § 5) on SV. II. 378-380 as third uktha-laud. On SV. I. 343 are composed two sāmans of this name, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 700, but see §§ 13, 14.

12. In that they¹, having slain the evil, prospered (*amahīyanta*), therefore the mahāvaiśvāmītra (-sāman) is called thus.

¹ Probably understand: 'the Gods'.

13. (It has the stobha:) 'hayā i hayā, ohā ohā.' By means of

this (stobha) they (the Gods) pushed the kine on their own behalf (toward their stables)¹.

¹ *nyauhanta* with a pun on the stobha *ohā ohā*.

14. It has a triple *iḍā*¹: for sustaining the three-day period².

¹ *ho* '4 *iḍā* | *ho* '4 *iḍā* | *ho* '2345 *i-iḍā*.

² The second three-day period, the fifth day of which is the middle one.

15. They undertake ('chant') the last *iḍā* as a 'running' one¹, for connecting the sixth day.

¹ See note on XII. 5. 25.

16. Thrice-ninefold (or twenty-seven-versed) is the stoma, for gaining a firm support, for gaining prosperity; for it (the triṇava-stoma) is a big (and prospering) *trivṛt*¹.

¹ Cp. X. 1. 13, 14.

(S i x t h d a y .)

XIII. 7.

(O u t - o f - d o o r s - l a u d o f t h e s i x t h d a y .)

1. (The tristich beginning:) 'The lustre of sacrifice is being clarified, the sweet, the welcome'¹ is the opening (tristich) of the sixth day.

¹ SV. II. 381-188=RS. IX. 86. 10-12 (var. r).

2. The *gāyatrī* is the lustre of the metres¹, the *revatī* (-verses) are the lustre of the *sāmāns*, the thirty-three-fold stoma is the lustre of the stomas². He thus completely unites the lustre and also the son of his son will be possessed of lustre.

¹ Because it is connected with Agni, see VI. 1. 6.

² The *trayastrīṃśa* is III. 2. 2 called the highest of the stomas.

3. 'The sweet, the welcome': the *revatī* (-verse)s, are the cattle, (i.e.) the sweet, the welcome¹; this he thereby addresses.

¹ Milk, the product of the cows, being sweet and welcome.

4. 'The intoxicating, gladdening juice, pertaining to Indra¹: strength is vigour (*indriyam*), cattle are juice²; this he thereby addresses.

¹ SV. II. 381*d*.

² See note 1 on § 3.

5. (The tristich beginning:) 'The swift ones have been let forth ¹ (*asṛkṣata*) is the anurūpa (-tristich).

¹ SV. I. 482=RS. IX. 64. 4-6=SV. II. 384-386.

6. For now these days are let forth (*asṛṣṭāni*), as it were.

7. And, and moreover, after the former characteristic he thereby speaks the latter characteristic; that he speaks after the former characteristic the latter characteristic, that is the reason why the corresponding tristich is called *anurūpa*. A son resembling to him he gets, who knows this. The stotriya and the anurūpa are tristicha, for retaining the breaths¹.

¹ This § is identical with XI. 6. 4-6.

8. There are two (hymns) of ten verses¹; ten-syllabic is the virāj, food is virāj-like² to obtain food.

¹ SV. II. 387-396=RS. IX. 2. 1-8, 10, 9 (=IX. 2).—SV. II. 397-406=RS. IX. 4—These dasarasas are indicated by their words in the Jaim. br. III. 137-138.

² Cp. IV. 8.4.

9. The second dekastich has (in each verse) the same closing words¹: in order that valour, strength (and) pith may not flow away.

¹ *athā no vasyasas kṛdhī*.

10. Where the Gods saw valour, strength (and) pith, they pushed it down (immediately) afterwards¹.

¹ ? *anunyatudan*. Perhaps the valour and strength of the adversaries of the Gods is meant, but cp. Jaim. br. I. 217: *yatra yatra vai devās chandasām rasam anavindams tat punar nitunnam akurvams, tat punar abhyāghnan*. Perhaps, this compound has the same or nearly the same meaning as *anutud* 'to repeat', thus Sāyana: *pratyraam abhyāsan* (v. *abhyāsan*).

11. There is a tetrastich¹, for gaining firm footing.

¹ SV. II. 500=RS. IX. 58=SV. II. 407-410.

12. Dhvasrā and Puruṣantī¹ wished to give a thousand (cows) to Taranta and Purumidha, the son of Vidadaśva. These (latter mentioned) two thought: 'How may this (gift) be taken (and) not received, by us? 'They accepted (it) with (the words, occurring in the tetrastich): 'Of Dhvasrā and Puruṣantī we take a thousand: hastening, he rushes

on, the gladdening one'². Thereupon this (gift) was taken, not received by them³.

¹ On these names cp. Vedic Index of names and subjects, Vol. I, page 407. The gift of the two was probably unfit for acceptance, as they were female Asuras, and therefore Taranta and Purumīdha felt (according to the Jaim. br. III. 139, see Journal of the Amer. Oriental Society, Vol. XVIII, page 39) as if they had swallowed poison, just as was the case with Uśanas, as he had accepted the gift of the Asuras.

² SV. II. 409.

³ The stress must be laid on *ā dadmaḥ* 'we take' which is not the same as *pratigrhṇīmaḥ*. In this manner the tale becomes clear, not by the translation of Oertel: 'how may what we have taken become unreceived' and 'from the two Puruṣantis we receive a hundred'.

13. He who knows this, (for him) a (gift bestowed on him) becomes taken, not received.

14. It (this tetrastich) is *nārāśaṃsa*-less¹, for obtaining both kinds of food, human and divine.

¹ This expression is similarly not clear to me as *vinārāśaṃsā* in X. 6.6. Sāyaṇa is of no help. The connection with the following words is thereby not apparent. Similarly the Jaim. br. III. 138: *vinārāśaṃsam iva bhavaty ubhayoḥ kāmāyor upāptyai yac ca divo yac ca mānuṣaḥ* (read *yaś ca divyo yaś ca* ?).

15. A tristich is the last¹. With which breath they start, in view of that they finish (the laud)².

¹ SV. II. 411-413=RS. IX. 62. 22-24. The Jaim. brāhmaṇa mentions the beginning words of this tristich.

² See XI. 6. 9.

16. The stoma is the thirty-three-fold one, for obtaining a firm standing¹; amongst the deities, forsooth, he has firmly been established)².

¹ Cp. III. 1. 3.

² Because there are thirty-three deities, cp. Jaim. br. III. 139: *trayastrīṃśad vai sarvā devatāḥ, sarvāṣu evaitad devatāṣu pratītiṣṭhanto yanti*.

XIII. 8.

(Ājya-lauds of the sixth day.)

1a. (The tristich beginning:) 'To Jātavedas who deserves this our praise¹' is the ājya(-laud) addressed to Agni, having in each

verse) the same closing words², in order that valour, strength (and) pith may not flow away³.

¹ SV. II. 414-416=RS. I. 94. 1, 4, 3.

² *mā riṣāmā vayan tava.*

³ Cp. XIII. 7. 9.

1b. Where the Gods saw valour, strength (and) pith, they pushed it down (immediately) afterwards¹.

¹ Cp. XIII. 7. 10.

2. (The tristich beginning): 'Towards ye, the sun having risen'¹ (is the ājya-land) combined with 'sun', addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa.

¹ SV. II. 414-416=RS. V. 1. 66. 7-9.

3. The sun is at the end, and this sixth day is the end of the days¹; at the end even they hereby chant the end: in order to obtain firm footing.

¹ The six-day period being considered as a whole.

4a. (The tristich beginning): 'Drive away all hostilities'¹, is (the ājya-land) destined for Indra, having (in each verse) the same closing words², in order that valour, strength, (and) sap may not flow away³.

¹ SV. II. 420-422=RS. VIII. 45. 40, 42, 41 (varr. r.).

² *vasu spārham tad ābhara.*

³ Cp. § 1. a.

4b. Where the Gods saw valour, strength, (and) pith, they pushed it down (immediately) afterwards¹.

¹ Cp. § 1. b.

5. (The tristich beginning): 'For ye both are the priests of the sacrifice'¹ is the (ājya-land) addressed to Indra and Agni, having (in each verse) the same closing words², in order that valour, strength, (and) pith may not flow away. Where the Gods saw valour, strength, (and) pith, they pushed it down (immediately) afterwards.—The stoma (is given)³.

¹ SV. II. 423-425=RS. VIII. 38. 1-3.

² *indrāgnī tasya bodhatam.*

³ See XIII. 7. 16.

XIII 9.

(The midday - pavamāna - laud of the
sixth day .)

1. (The verses beginning): 'For Indra, accompanied by the Maruts, o Soma' ¹ are gāyatrīs in which the Maruts are invoked.

¹ SV. I. 472=RS. IX. 64. 22-24 (var. r.)=SV. II. 426-428.

2. For accompanied by the Maruts is the midday-service ¹.

¹ To the first pr̥sthastotra runs parallel the marutvatīya-śastra.

3. (The verses beginning): 'Cleansing thyself, o handy one' ¹, are characteristic of the simās (of śakvarī-verse)s ².

¹ SV. I. 517=RS. IX. 107. 21-22 (var. r.)=SV. II. 429-430.

² Because of the word 'cows' in SV. II. 430. d, the śakvarīs being cattle.

4. The characteristic feature of the simās and the revatī(-verse)s is the same, for from the simās the revatīs spring forth ¹.

¹ From VII. 8. 133 it appears, at least, that the revatīs came into existence immediately after the śakvarīs.—The first pr̥sthastotra of this day is on the revatī-verse)s, XIII. 10. 4.

5. (The tristich-verse)s beginning): 'This one the ten fingers' ¹ are āditya(-verse)s; the young ones (the progeny) are the Ādityas (the children of Aditi) ²; in the midst of them he is firmly established.

¹ SV. II. 431-433=RS. IX. 61. 7-9.

² The motherhood is an essential trait of Aditi, see Macdonell, Vedic Mythology, § 41.

6. Being gāyatrī (-verse)s (they are) by their characteristic feature triṣṭubhs ¹; therefore, they are applied at the place of the triṣṭubhs.

¹ Because Indra is mentioned in them and this God is connected with the triṣṭubh, see VI. 1. 8. Ordinarily, the last sāman of the midday-pavamāna is chanted on triṣṭubhs, op. Ārṣeyakalpa, Einl., page XXIV.

7. There is the gāyatra (-sāman). The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same ¹.

¹ Cp. VII. 1. 1 sqq.

8. There is the iṣovṛdhīya (-sāman) ¹.

¹ Grām. XIII. 1. 13, composed on SV. I. 472, chanted on SV. II. 426-428.

9. The *iṣovṛdhiya* is cattle; (it is applied) for retaining the cattle. The fifth day (is practised) in view of vitality (*iṣe*)¹, the sixth day in view of prospering (*vṛdhe*)¹. For they (the Gods ?) prospered at that moment. By means of this (*sāman*) they make prosper the Sacrificer.

^{21r}²
^{iso} ^{vṛdhe} 1.
¹ The *nidhana* of this *sāman* (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 20) is

10. There is the *krauñca* (-*sāman*)¹ (the chant of *Kruñc*).

¹ *Grām*. V. 1. 11, composed on SV. I. 165, chanted on SV. II. 426-428. There are more *krauñcas*, but this is the only one on a *gāyatrī* verse; moreover, it agrees with the *sāman* prescribed by the *Jaiminīyas*, who designate it also as *sauparna*, see *Jaim. Śāmeṇ brāhmana* page 8, *krauñcam sauparnam vā*. It must be an *aīdam sāma*, as is this one.

11. *Kruñc*¹ found the day that was to be sought; to be sought, as it were, is the sixth day. They find the day by means of this (*sāman*).

¹ A fantastic *śruti* name abstracted from the name of the *sāman*. Cp. note 1 on XI. 10. 19

12. There are the *vājadāvārī*(-verse)s¹ ('the strength giving ones').

¹ Sometimes, as in *revatīś śakvarīś*, the name of the verses is used to indicate a *sāman*. The *sāman* is *Grām*. IV. 2. 14, composed on SV. I. 153, chanted on SV. II. 426-428.

13. Strength (*vāja*) is food; (this *sāman*, then, is applied) to obtain food. For when there is food, cow, horse and man are strong.

14. There are the *revatī*(-verse)s, ('the rich or beautiful ones')

¹ *Aranyageyagāna* II. 1. 17, composed on SV. I. 153, chanted on SV. II. 426-428. The first of the two *sāmans* of this name, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 324.

15. It is of six *nidhanas*¹, to prop the six-day period.

^{2r} ¹ ¹ ² ^{1r} ³ ² ² ⁵
¹ According to *Sāyaṇa*: *īrnāḥ*, *ihā*, *sadhamādā*, *hā* 31, *uvā* 23, *ī* 34 *dā*.

16. The *revatī* (verses, *i.e.*, the *raivata-sāman*) are the waters. If they made of them the *prṣṭha* (*i.e.*, if they chanted the first *prṣṭha*-laud on them), the Sacrificer would be without cattle: they (these verses, this chant) would destroy (lit. 'burn down') his cattle. Where the water falls down in different directions, there the herbs grow up, but where it remains standing, there they rot away¹. Therefore they apply them (the *revatīś*, the *raivata-sāman*) at the (midday)-pava-

māna(-laud), for the pavamāna (-laud) is chanted thitherward (i.e., without returning, without repetition, right off) ².

¹ Böhrling-Roth propose to read *nirmṛetuka* instead of *nirmṛtuka*, but the last form is equally possible, cp. the present tense *mṛtyati* of the Kāṇḍya-Śbr. as against *mṛtyati* of the Mādhyandina recension, see my edition of the Kāṇḍya-ŚBr. introduction page 42.

² We expect the *raivataṃ sāma* for the first *prṛtha*-laud (cp. VII. 8. 13 in connection with the preceding §§, and Ait. br. V. 12. 1: *raivataṃ sāma*, as compared with IV. 27. 1: *rathantaram sāma*, IV. 31. 1: *bṛhat sāma*, V. 1. 1: *vairūpaṃ sāma*; V. 4. 1: *vairūjaṃ sāma*, V. 6. 1: *śākharaṃ sāma*), but in the praxis it forms part of the midday-pavamāna; this is explained by the comparison of the *revatī*s with the water: water flowing away in different directions, is harmless, so are the *revatī*s if chanted at the pavamāna, where no repetition is practised and in a sense, they flow away; but, the *prṛthastotra* being performed by repetition of the verses, the *revatī*s are, in a sense, s t a n d i n g and thus would harm the cattle of the Sacrificer. The Jaim. br. (III. 145) argues: 'The *revatī*-verses are the water, and the *raivata-sāman* is the water; if they chanted the *raivata-sāman* as *prṛthastotra* on the *revatī*-verses, they would sink into a bottomless (pit) and gain no firm standing'.

17. The *īṣovṛdhiya* (-sāman), forsooth, is the post (at which, before the milking, the cow is fastened), the *krauñca* is the rope, the *vājadāvari* (-sāman) is the calf, the *revatī*s are the mother-cows: by applying these *sāmans* in t h i s way, he milks (the cow) whose milk has been caused to flow ¹.

¹ On *pratta* cp. Vienna Oriental Journal (W.Z.K.M.), Vol. XXVI, page 121. The word does not mean 'given away', but is equivalent to *prasnuta*. The milking for ceremonial purposes is performed in the following manner: The milch cow and her calf are bound with a rope to the milking-post (*upadohanī methī*), and the calf is permitted to suck the mother-cow (*upasṛṣṭā gauḥ*); the calf takes the udder of the cow (*gauḥ prasnuṭā, prattā*), so that the milk begins to flow, and then the milker himself continues the work, cp. for example Jaim. br. I. 19. 1 *vatsena vai mātaram prattām duhre*.

18. There are the two *aukṣṇorandhra* (-sāmans) ¹.

¹ Grām. XV. 1. 6 (*svāram*), composed on SV. I. 517, chanted on SV. II. 419-420; Grām. XV. 1. 12 (*aiḍam*), on the same verses.

19. *Ukṣṇorandhra*, the son of Kavi, beheld, by means of these two (*sāmans*), straightway the world of heaven. (So these *sāmans* serve) for beholding the world of heaven. He who in lauding has applied (them), does not fall from the world of heaven ¹.

¹ According to the Jaim. br. (III. 150) it is Ukaṣa Randhra, the Kāvya, who saw the sāman, who wished to reach by water upstreams the world of heaven, and to behold in the water, on the summit (*varimani*?) a vehicle (*niyānam*). He went along the Yamunā upstreams and reached the world of heaven. He is the same as Raumaṇvata, the same as Uśanas Kāvya; cp. Jaim. br. III. 231.

20. There is the vājajit (-sāman) ¹, for attaining all, for getting all. They, forsooth, who undertake the sixth day (who perform the rite of the sixth-day) get all strength (*vājam jayanti*).

¹ Grām. XV. 1. 13, composed on SV. I. 517, chanted on SV. II. 429-430.

21. Strength is food : to obtain food ¹.

¹ See XIII. 9. 13. a.

22. There is the varuṇasāman ¹.

¹ Grām. VII. 1. 13, composed on SV. I. 255, chanted on SV. II. 429-430. There are three sāmanas of this name, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 447; the last of the three is *śa. m.*

23. By means of this (sāman) Varuṇa attained the reign, the supremacy. He who, in lauding, has applied the varuṇasāman, attains the reign, the supremacy ¹.

¹ How Varuṇa obtained the supremacy is set forth in the Jaim. br. (III. 152): "King Varuṇa was (originally) the equal of the other deities. He desired: 'May I be consecrated as king over all the Gods.' He dwelled a hundred years with Prajāpati as his pupil. He (Prajāpati) imparted this chant to him (saying): 'Accept this royalty, this characteristic of mine; the Gods will make thee their king'. He (Varuṇa) went to the Gods. The Gods seeing him approaching, got up in honour of him. He said to them: 'Do not ye get up in honour of me; ye are forsooth, my brothers, I am your equal'. 'No' they said, 'we see on thee the characteristic of our father Prajāpati', and they got up in honour of him. They put down for him the kings-seat, and, whilst he was seated on it, the Vasus consecrated him to royalty, the Rudras consecrated him to kingship, the Ādityas consecrated him to supremacy, the All-gods consecrated him to sovereignty, the Maruts consecrated him to all-mightiness, the Sādhyas and Āptyas consecrated him to overlordship". See the text in das Jaim. br. in Auswahl, No. 188.

24. There is the āṅgirasām goṣṭha(-sāman) ¹ ('the cow-pen of the Angirases').

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 14. b (omitted in SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 82, but registered in the Grantha edition, page 142), composed on SV. I. 512, chanted on SV. II. 429-430.

25. The *revatī* (-verse)s, forsooth, are the cattle; they thus erect a cow-pen for the cattle, and drive it within, in order that it may not slip away ¹.

¹ Almost identical with XIII. 4. 13.

26. There is the *vāmadevya* (*sāman*) with (the word) *iha* ('here') ¹.

¹ Grām. I. 2. 6, composed on SV. I. 22, chanted on SV. II. 431-433. SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 130 (*svārāṇi*), contains thrice the stobha *iḥā*.

27. By means of this (*sāman*), Vāmadeva came to the chaplain's office of food: the chaplain's office is the Brahman's food; (so it serves) for obtaining food ¹.

¹ The reasoning is somewhat inverted: the position of the Brahman as *purohita* is his living, his food; so, if one gets an office as *purohita*, he gets an office of food.

28. They chant (it) on *gāyatrī* (-verse)s, for the sake of getting a firm support, for (the obtainment of) priestly lustre. With which breath they start, in that they finish (the laud) ¹.

¹ See XII. 9. 23.

29. They are *gāyatrī* (-verse)s containing the word 'Indra' ¹; thereby, they do not depart from the characteristic feature of the *triṣṭubh* ².—The stoma (is given) ³.

¹ SV. II. 432: *sam indreṇota vāyunā*.

² Indra is connected with the *triṣṭubh*, cp. VI. 1. 8.

³ See XIII. 7. 2.

XIII. 10.

(The *pr̥sthā* - lauds of the sixth-day.)

1. Of exhausted strength are the other metres, of unexhausted strength is the *gāyatrī* (-verse) ¹. Therefore, they chant (the first *pr̥sthā*-laud) on *gāyatrī* (-verse)s ².

¹ This probably refers only to the metre of the verses, on which the first *pr̥sthā*stotra of the first five days is chanted, amongst which the *gāyatrī* does not occur.

² SV. I. 153=RS. I. 30. 13-15 (varr. rr.)=SV. II. 434-436, cp. below, § 4.

2. (The verses beginning:) 'The doer of fair deeds to our aid' ¹ are, by their repetition ², of six verse-quarters: characteristic of the sixth day ³. Thereby, they begin the sixth day, for the sake of connection ⁴.

¹ SV. I. 160=RS. I. 4. 1-3=SV. II. 437-439.

² In the *sāman* (Aranyageyagāna I. 2. 19, cp. below, § 10) the first *pada* is chanted thrice (3), the second once (4), the third once (5) and the last half verse-quarter is then chanted twice (which makes one *pada*) (6).

³ Merely because it contains *s i x* *padas*.

⁴ For connecting the sixth day with the following one.

3. (The verses beginning): 'That both, heaven and earth'¹ are of six verse-quarters²: characteristic of the sixth day. Thereby they begin the sixth day, for connection's sake.

¹ SV. I. 379=RS. X 134. 1, 6, 2 (with varr. rr.)=SV. II. 440-442.

² They are *maṣā paṭkti*-verses, each of six *padas*.

4. On the *revatī* (-verse)s the *vāravantiya* (-*sāman*)¹ is (chanted) as (first) *prṣṭha* (-laud).

¹ Grām. I. 1. 10 composed on I. 17, chanted (see § 1, note 2) on II. 434-436. There are several *vāravantiya* *sāmans*, but this is the only one on *gāyatrī* verses; moreover, cp. § 9.

5. The *revatī* (-verse)s, forsooth, are the pith of the waters and the *vāravantiya* (-*sāman*) is the pith of the *revatī* (-verse)s. He thus applies the *revatī* (-verse)s together with their pith.

6. In that they chant the *vāravantiya* (-*sāman*) as *prṣṭha* (-laud), the *vāravantiya* being rich (*revat*) (and) connected with the *revatī* (-verses) (*raivata*), he gets a rich (*revat*) and wealthy (*raivata*) son¹.

¹ I combine the last sentence of § 5 with § 6.

7. Rich and wealthy becomes he who knows this.

8. To Keśin, the son of Dalbha, this *sāman* showed itself (in human form). It addressed him: 'Unskilled chanters chant me. Let them not chant me.' He said: 'Reverend Sir, how is thy intonation?'¹ 'I must be intoned; let him chant me, intonating, as it were, for obtaining firm support.' Thereupon, he (Keśin) perceived Alamma, the son of Paraśānat, lying behind the axle (of the southern *havirdhāna*-cart) chanting this intonation. To him he said: 'I will make thee my *purohita* (i.e., my *Udgātr*)'. About him they (the other *Brāhmins*), said: 'Who, forsooth, is this man? For what is he fit (*alam*)?' 'Fit for me (*alam mahyam*)' he (Keśin) answered. And thence Alamma has its name².

¹ Probably *āgā* refers to the strength of tone, or to the pitch of tone in chanting, cp. Jaim. up. br. I. 37, where three kinds of *āgā* are distinguished. The word *āgā* occurs also Śaḍvīmśa br. II. 2. 9-13.

² Through the wrong readings of Oertel, it has been unknown hitherto that this same story, with some variants, occurs also in the Jaim. up. br. (III. 31); instead of Oertel's: *sai 'vā 'lam masyū 'lam matāyai 'tasya ha 'lam evo 'jjagan*, we ought to read: *saiivālamasyālammatū 'thaitasya hālamma evojjagau*. The same *Alamma* has been mentioned above in our Brāhmaṇa: XIII. 4. 11.

9. He should chant (in this saman, the words:) *iḥā, iḥā* ('here! here!') for obtaining a firm support¹.

¹ By chanting the stobha *iḥā* ^{1 3} 234 (see the sāman in SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 121), he gets a support on this world ('here').—During the chant of the vāravantiya-sāman on the revati-verses, according to the Sūtrakāras Lāty. III. 6. 1-6, Drāhy. IX. 2. 1-6 (cp. supra VII. 8. 13 and Baudh. XVI. 5: 251. 6, Āp. XXI. 8. 1-7, Kāty. XII. 3. 12), the following ceremonies must take place: 'At the laud of the vāravantiya they should cause (some) milch-cows to bellow together (with their calves), having brought (the cows) to the south (of the sacrificial ground) and the calves to the north (this agrees with Jaim. br. III. 146: *uttarato vatsāḥ syur dakṣiṇato mātaraḥ*). Having led them together to the east of the sadas, they drive them behind the āgnidhriya (-shed) in a northerly direction. Having made the Sacrificer say (the formula, viz., Pañc. br. I. 3. 8), he should address them with the names of the cow: 'o Havyā, o Kāmyā, o Candrā, o Jyotā, o Iḍā, o Rantā, o Juṣṭā, o Sunarī, in me may rest your riches; come, o Iḍā, come, o Aditi, o thou delightful one, may I attain thy delight. O you that are invited, may your invitation fall to my part' (cp. TS. I. 6. 3. e.g.,) or with the verse (beginning:) 'Together with the bull', (Sāmaveda Ārcika-saṃhitā IV. 14), or with both. If they (the Adhvaryus, as prescribed, e.g., Baudh. and Āp.), summon (for the stotra) by means of water, he should pour this (water) out on the āstāva, with the three *āpo-hi-ṣṭha*-verses' (SV. II. 1187-1189).

10. There is the ṛṣabha-raivata (-sāman)¹ ('the bull of the rich ones').

¹ Aranyageyagāna I. 2. 19, composed on SV. I. 160, chanted (see § 2) on SV. II. 437-439 (as third prṣṭha-laud).

11. The revatī (-verse)s are the cattle; in his cattle he thereby produces a copulation, in order that it may procreate, for not without a bull does cattle procreate¹.

¹ Nearly identical with XIII. 5. 18.

12. There is the śyena (-sāman)¹ ('the falcon-chant').

¹ Araṇyegeya III. 1. 19, composed on SV. I. 379, chanted (see § 3) as fourth *prṣṭha*-laud.

13. The falcon, forsooth, reaches the birds that precede him in flying; preceding, as it were, are the former days¹; to reach these the falcon(-sāman) is applied.

¹ Read *pūrvapretānīva* instead of *pūrvapretān īva*.

14. The falcon, forsooth, is able to convey this day, for it is the swiftest of the birds; it (the falcon-chant) is applied in order not to hold off, in order to convey this (day); for the sixth day as well as the seventh day is the end¹.

¹ And the falcon (Sāman) must help to reach this 'end'.

15. The theologians argue: 'The *prṣṭha* (-laud)s having the *brhat* as their support, and there being these two *gāyatrī*s and two *jagatī*s², where then, are the *brhatī*s?'¹

¹ In the ordinary and normal agniṣṭoma the *prṣṭhasāmāns* (with the exception, however, of the second, the *maitrāvaruṇasya* stotra, which always is on *gāyatrī*) are always chanted on *brhatī*-verses.

² The two *gāyatrī*s are the verses of the first and the second *prṣṭha* (the usual *vāmadevya*, on SV. II. 32-34); the two *jagatī*s are 1. the verses of the third *prṣṭha*, which are each of six verse-quarters (cp. note 2 on XIII. 10. 2), each of eight syllables (=48); 2. the fourth *prṣṭha* consists by its nature of verses of four times eight syllables; so the last two ones are equal to *jagatī*s.

16. Two verse-quarters of the two *jagatī*s fall on the *gāyatrī*, (i.e., are to be transferred to the *gāyatrī*s); thereby, all become *brhatī*s. He (thereby) supports the *prṣṭha*(-stotra)s on their place and he (himself) comes into the possession of a support¹.

¹ From each of the two *jagatī*s SV. II. 437-439 (cp. note 2 on preceding §) and SV. II. 440-442, a pada, twelve syllables, are transferred to each of the two *gāyatrī*s, and in this way the *gāyatrī*s become of 36 syllables and the *jagatī*s equally so. This all is mere speculation: *mīmāṃsaiiva*! It is of no effect for the practice; the Prayogas, at least, take no notice of these remarks.

17. They hold the laud on verses of six verse-quarters¹, for propping the six-day period.

¹ This refers only to the last two *prṣṭhas*stotras, cp. XIII. 10. 2 and 3.

18. They perform the sacrifice with a verse of seven verse-quarters¹, to connect the seventh day.—The stoma (is given)².

¹ The Hotṛ and his assistants, the Hotrakas, perform at the sixth day the *prasthītahomas* (cp. e.g., C.H. § 146. d, § 188) with verses of seven quarters, e.g., RS. I. 139. 6, I. 137. 1, etc., cp. Āśv. VIII. 2.—It has been remarked in X. 6. 6 that the *saptapadā* verse is a characteristic feature of the sixth day.

² See XIII. 7. 16.

XIII. 11.

(Ā r b h a v a - p a v a m ā ṇ a - l a u d o f t h e s i x t h d a y .)

1. (The verses beginning): 'Around, the soma standing on the mountains, being pressed'¹ are gāyatrīs containing (the word) 'around'², for encompassing (*p a r yāpti*) all.

¹ SV. I. 475=RS. IX. 18. 1-3 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 443-445.

² And these verses are apt for the sixth day: X. 6. 6.

2. (The verses beginning): 'He is being pressed, who of the riches'¹, the riches being cows, (are applied) for retaining cows.

¹ SV. I. 352=RS. IX. 108. 13-14=SV. II. 446-447.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'Him, ye friends, for the carouse'¹ are vālakhilya(-verse)s².

¹ SV. I. 569=RS. IX. 105. 1-3 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 448-450.

² The reason why these verses here, and other ones at XIV. 5. 4, are designated as vālakhilya is not obvious. So much is certain, that at the corresponding śāstra the vālakhilya-hymns (RS. VIII. 49-59) are recited. On the sāman, treated below XIV. 5. 4, the Jaim. br. III. 170 remarks: *tad āhur: yad vālakhilyā viharanti* (cp. Ait. br. VI. 28), *katham etāsu* (sc. on the verses corresponding with Kauth. SV. II. 457-459) *vihr̥tāsu stuvata iti. sa brūyād: yad evaitāni (d)vyūnākṣarāni vyatiṣaktāni padāni bhavanti, teneti*.

4. These two vālakhilya-tristichs (are applied) not only at the sixth, but also at the seventh day¹.

¹ Cp. XIV. 5. 4.

5. That these two vālakhilya-tristichs are (applied on these two days) is done in order that these two days may be reciprocally connected, that they may not slip away, that they may be tied together.

6. (The verses beginning:) 'The somas, the drops, are being clarified'¹ are anuṣṭubh(-verse)s with their hinderpart directed netherward².

¹ SV. I. 548=RS. IX. 101. 10, 12 11 (var. r.)=SV. II. 451-453.

² The word *nibhasadaḥ* is left unexplained by Sāyaṇa; its exact meaning is not clear.

7. (The verses beginning): 'By the clarification clarify these riches'¹, being *tristubhs*, are *jagatis* by their characteristic². Therefore, they are applied at the place of the *jagatis*³.

¹ SV. I. 541=RS. IX. 97. 52-54 (var. r.)=SV. II. 454-456.

² According to Sāyaṇa, because in these verses 'riches' are mentioned, and these are connected with the *Vaiśya*, who in his turn is connected with the *jagati* (cp. X. 1. 10).

³ The last stotra of the *ārbhava-pavamāna* is normally chanted on *jagati*-verses.

8. There is the *gāyatra* (-*sāman*). The *brāhmaṇa* of the *gāyatra* is the same.

¹ Cp. VII. 1. 1.

9. There are the *vaidanvata* (-*sāmans*)¹ (the chants of *Vidanvat*).

¹ Grām. XIII. 1. 33, 31, and 34, composed on SV. I. 475, chanted on SV. II. 443-445. To SV. I. 475 belong four *vaidanvata-sāmans*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 26. From a comparison with the *ūhagāna*, we learn that of these four the three in this sequence (33, 31, 34) are intended. But, even without the comparison of the *ūhagāna*, we must be able to conclude, that this sequence is intended: in order to avoid *jāmītvam*: Grām. XIII. 1. 33 is *aīḍa*, 31 is *svāra*, 34 is *nidhanavat*, and this is the sequence required for more than one *sāman* chanted on the same verses.

10. *Vidanvat*, the son of *Bhṛgu* (once upon a time) struck at *Indra*. Remorse came upon him; he performed penance and saw these *vaidanvata* (-*saman*)s and by means of them he removed his remorse. He who in lauding has applied the *vaidanvata* (-*sāman*)s removes his remorse¹.

¹ For the reason why *Vidanvat* struck at *Indra* and for the longer version of this legend see Jaim. br. III. 159, 160 in the Journal of the American Oriental Society, vol. XXVI, page 63 sqq.

11a. There is the (*saman* called) 'the hair of *Bharadvāja*'¹.

¹ Grām. XVII. 2. 22, composed on SV. I. 582, chanted on SV. II. 446-447; *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 233.

11b. Hair is cattle; (it is applied) for retaining cattle.

12. This (*sāman*) they call also 'the long-one'¹: life is long: in order to reach (the normal lease of) life.

¹ It is the only name of this sāman with the Jaiminīyas. Must we understand under the word: 'they': the Jaiminīyas?

13a. There is the kārṇasravasa (sāman)¹ (the chant of Kārṇasravasa).

¹ Grām. XVII. 1. 16, composed on SV. I. 569, chanted on SV. II. 448-450, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 208, must be *aīḍa*, and this is the first of the three sāmāns of this name.

13b. They (the Gods) hear him who has lauded (with this saman).

14. Kārṇasravasa, the son of Angiras, being desirous of cattle, saw this sāman. By means of it he created a thousand head of cattle. (The reason) that there is this sāman, is for making thrive the cattle ¹.

¹ The Jaim. br. III. 163 explains the name differently: 'Indra having hurled his thunderbolt at Vṛtra, thinking that he had not laid him low, was terrified (*sa vyasmayata*). His ears crumpled up *, (so that) he did not hear with them. He wished: 'May I be not-deaf, may I hear with my ears.' He saw this sāman and lauded with it. Thereupon he became not-deaf and heard with his ears. He said: 'I have heard (*śrauṣam*) with my ears (*kārṇa-*).' Hence the name (of the saman) '*kārṇasravasa*'. In the sequence it is said that this sāman is called also gauloma, because it had been seen by the Angiras Golomas (*golomā āṅgirasah*).

15. There is the gaurivita (-sāman)¹. The brāhmana of the gaurivita is the same².

¹ Grām. V. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 168, chanted on SV. II. 451-453.

² See XI. 5. 13 sqq.

16. There is the (sāman) with (the word) *madhuścut* as nidhana¹.

¹ Grām. IX. 2. 17, composed on SV. I. 355, chanted on SV. II. 451-453.

The nidhana (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 726) is: ² *madhuścutā* ^{1 3 1111} 2345 ḥ.

17. (It is applied) for obtaining the highest (the best kind of) food, for honey (*madhu*) is the highest food.

18. The (sāman) with (the word) *ghṛtaścut*¹ and the one with (the word) *madhuścut* as nidhana are the breasts of Prajāpati². Prajāpati is the sacrifice; by means of these two (sāmāns, i.e., the breasts of Prajāpati-Sacrifice) he milks him (i.e., gets out of him the essence

* *tasya kārṇau samaiṣṭām* (r. *samaiṣṭām*); this meaning (to crumple, to wrivel) seems to fit better than 'to stretch', also in TS. and Kāth.

of what is desirable). Whatever wish he has, he thereby milks ('gets fulfilled').

¹ Grām. V. 1. 12, composed on SV. I. 165, op. note 1 on IX. 1. 17.

² Cp. Jaim. br. I. 225: 'These two sāmans are the breasts of Prajāpati; by them Indra milked (obtained the fulfilment of) all his desires (out of the sacrifice).—Prajāpati as a mother-being with female breasts occurs elsewhere, see Śat. br. II. 5. 1. 3 (misunderstood by Eggeling!), Maitr. Samh. I. 6. 9: 101. 15, 16.

19. There are the two krauñca(-sāman)s¹.

¹ Grām. XVI. 24 and 25, composed on SV. I. 548, chanted on SV. II. 451-453.

20. Kruñe found the day that was to be sought; to be sought, as it were, is the sixth day. They find the day by means of these two (sāmāna).

¹ Cp. XIII. 1. 1.—Besides krauñca, these two sāmans are also called udvat and śammada by the Jaiminīyas (Br. III. 164). The last name originates in the words of the Gods, who, when the worlds had in fear receded from them, recovered them by this sāman, saying: 'śaṃ vai na ime lokā a mā diṣuḥ.

21. There is the śnausṭa(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Śnuṣṭi).

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 1, composed on SV. I. 541, chanted on SV. II. 454-456. The first of the two sāmans of this name is intended, op. § 23.

22. Śnuṣṭi, the son of Angiras, beheld, by means of this sāman, straightway the world of heaven. (So this sāman is) for beholding the world of heaven. He who in lauding has applied (it), does not fall from the world of heaven¹.

¹ Cp. XIII. 9. 19.

23. This, forsooth, is the sāman of Agni vaiśvānara. They undertake (chant) as nidhana (the word) *diḍihi*¹ ('light thou strongly'), for Agni vaiśvānara lights strongly, as it were.

¹ The nidhana is (cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 142) *diḍihi*^{2 3 2} 1. The Jaim. br. (III. 165, see Auswahl, No. 189) gives as origin of the name: 'Agni (originally) was just as the glowing coals; he wished: 'May *śnuṣṭis*, flames be born unto me'. (Hence the name *śnausṭa*.)

24. The pavamāna(-laud)s of this day end on a nidhana, for propping the day¹.—The stoma (is given)².

¹ Cp. XIII. 5. 28.

² Cp. XIII. 7. 2.

XIII. 12.

(The uktha-lauds of the sixth day.)

1. The theologians argue: 'Are the two-quarter-verses¹ to be applied at the beginning or at the closing (of the six-day period)?'

¹ On which the uktha-lauds, described in this khaṇḍa, are to be chanted, viz., SV. II. 457-459=RS. V. 24. 1, 2, 4, see note 4 on § 5; SV. II. 460-462=RS. X. 157. 1-3 (varr. rr.); SV. II. 463-465, on which see note 1 on XIII. 12. 9. The last two two-verse-quarters here intended are not designated by their beginning words, but in the Jaim. br. they are minutely indicated and treated.

2. They are to be applied at the closing¹; the two-quarter verses are man: for getting a firm support.

¹ Cp. Āśv. VIII. 2. 1: '(the ritual) for the Hotrakas (is as follows): on two-quarter verses they (the Chanters) here chant the uktha (stotras of the sixth day)', etc.

3. By means of the Voice they perform the whole sacrifice; therefore, man speaks the whole Voice, for in him it is firmly established, when it is wholly chanted (i.e., applied in lauding).

4. There is the gūrda (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XII. 1. 12, composed on SV. I. 448, chanted on SV. II. 457-459: *svāram*.

5. The vital principles of the Gaupāyanas when they were performing a sacrificial session, were scattered on the inside of the enclosing-pegs (laid around the āhavanīya) by two crafty Asuras¹ (called) Kirāta and Ākuli². They³ (the Gaupāyanas) approached the fire with (the verses beginning): 'O Agni, (be ever) nigh unto us'⁴. Thereby, they recovered their vital principles⁵. This, forsooth, they had wished to do at that time. A wish granting sāman is the gūrda; by it he gets (the fulfilment of) his wish.

¹ According to the Jaim. br. (III. 167 in Journal of the American Or. Soc., Vol. XVIII, page 42) these Asuras were so crafty, that they could cook porridge and meat without fire and that (this passage has been obscure to Oertel) they used to go before, sowing, whilst they (the other Asuras) followed them (already) reaping; read the text: *vapantau ha sma purastād ito, lunanto* (or some such participle) *ha sma pascād anuyanti*, cp. Śat. br. I. 6. 1. 2.

² The text has *kirātakulyau* instead of *kirātākulyau*. Sāyana's explanation follows the text as printed.

³ In the other versions of this legend it is only from one of the Gaupāyanas that the vital airs are taken away; this is more logical and comprehensible.

⁴ See note 1 on § 1 (SV. II. 457–459).

⁵ The version of the Kauthuma-brāhmaṇa gives no explanation of the name *gūrda*, but the Jaim. br. (III. 171) does. According to this text, *gūrda* was a name of a certain food that the Gods took away from the Asuras (*gūrda eva nāma mahad annādyam*). Having obtained it, they *agūrdan* over it.

6. There is the (sāman called) *gautamasya bhadram*¹.

¹ Aranyageya III. 1. 21, composed on SV. I. 452, chanted on SV. II. 460–462.

7. By means of this (sāman), he (the Chanter) invokes a blessing for him (for the Sacrificer), for the sāman is a true blessing¹.

¹ As is apparent from the words of the verse, especially SV. II. 461: *yajñam ca naśtoṣaṇaḥ prajām ca ... indraḥ śīṣadhāhe*.

8. By means of this (sāman), Gotama attained power and greatness. Therefore, those (of this family) who are after and before Gotama, are both termed Gotama-seers¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XI. 5. 22. Are we to read *gotamā*? But the two Leyden MSS. read as the printed text.

9. There is the *udvaṁśaputra* (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XII. 1. 9, composed on SV. I. 446, chanted on SV. II. 463–465. These verses do not occur in the *Ṛksamhitā*, but they are found (with var. r.) in the Ait. āraṇyaka (V. 2. 2) and in the Śāṅkhāyana śrs. (XVIII. 15. 5). The text of the sāman stands nearer to that of Śāṅkh. than to that of Ait.ār. In Ait.ār. and Śāṅkh. these verses are given in the sequence in which they are found in the *uttarārcika*, but in the *pūrvārcika* they are found in reversed order (SV. I. 444, 445, 446 corresponding to SV. II. 465, 464, 463). If the rule given by Lāṭy. VI. 3. 2 had force also for the Brāhmaṇa, the starting point may be either Ait. ār. or Śāṅkh. śrs.

10. What the *udvaṁśīya*¹ is, that is the *udvaṁśaputra*².

¹ Grām. IX. 1. 16, composed on SV. I. 342.

² All the peculiarities of the *udvaṁśīya* (see VIII. 9.6 sqq.) are found also in the *udvaṁśaputra*. For the *udvaṁśīya* cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 695, for the *udvaṁśaputra* ib. page 895.

11. Both are of a half *īdā* and have *atisvāra*¹.

¹ Literally: 'it overtunes the half *īdā*'. Both these sāmans have as half *īdā* the *stobha up*, which is equivalent to *ī* (i.e. *īd*: *īdā* without *ā*). As to the

expression *atīsvāra*, I presume that it means the same as *atīkrāmati* and *atīsvāra* the same as *atīkrāma* (cp. Simon, Introduction to Puspasūtra, page 516); the falling out (passing over) of one or more musical tones, so that the transition is not a regularly gliding one. The *udvamsīya* has after the *ardheḍā*: mā '2 iro '35 and the *udvamsāputra*: ḍā '2 to '35. Here the transition from the musical tones 3 to 5, with omission of note 4, seems to be the *atīsvāra*. Cp. also VIII. 9. 14.

12. Therefore, the jets' (of milk) overflow the udder. In *idā* (that is), in cattle, he becomes firmly established at the end (of the day).

13. When it (the six-day period) has been settled (brought to end), afterwards the verse and the chant are released¹; moreover, by means of the tune he bespeaks² (addresses) the seventh day, for the sake of connection.

¹ Just as, for instance, after the usual sacrifice, the two spoons are released (Śat. br. I. 8. 3. 27, Baudh. I. 19: 29. 18: *śrucau vimuñcati*).

² *abhisvarati*, a compound as *abhimāntrayate*: 'to utter a mantra over (something)'. Cp. Jaim. br. III. 172: *tat* (i.e., the last sāman) *svāraṃ bhavati* (the *udvamsāputra* ends: ḥāyi, cp. on this ending note 1 on XIII. 5. 28), *abhi saptaṃ ahaḥ svarati, svareṇa śvo bhūte pratipadyante*.

14. For at this moment, when the sixth day is completed, the Word (the Voice) has fulfilled, as it were, its task of conveying (the sacrifice to the Gods)¹. He should neither speak much, nor ask another, nor announce to another (answer another?)².

¹ Vāc is here also considered as a drawing-animal that must be yoked at the beginning and unyoked at the end, when it has become exhausted.

² Kāty. XII. 3. 17 is based on our Brāhmaṇa.

15. He (the sacrificer) should feed (the officiating priests) with honey or melted butter¹; this is as if he besmeared the shoulder of the (animal) that has conveyed (its burden to its destination)².

¹ Cp. Āp. XXI. 8. 9 and Kāty. XII. 3. 18, who both draw upon our Brāhmaṇa. The Sūtrakāras (Lāty. III. 6. 7-10, Drāhy. IX. 2. 7-10) prescribe: 'After the completion of the (ritual of the) sixth day, they should avoid talking much; nor should they study their texts until the commencement of the next day; he should feed the priests with honey and butter or with one of these at *ahīna*-sacrifices, with butter only at a *sattra* and then at the third service.' It is known, that a *dvādaśāha* can be performed as an *ahīna* or as a *sattra*.

² Which shoulder otherwise would become as if burnt by fire, cp. Śat. br. I. 1. 2. 9.—For the rest, Āp. XXI. 8. 10 draws again on our Brāhmaṇa, when he says, *yathohuṣo vahaṃ pratyakṣyāt tādṛk tad iti viśṇūyate*. The Jaim. br. has nothing comparable to § 14 and 15.

16. The stoma is the thirty-three-fold one, for gaining a firm support; amidst the deities, forsooth, he has become established.

FOURTEENTH CHAPTER.

(Chandoma-days, 7th, 8th, 9th of the twelve-day-rite.)

(Seventh day.)

XIV. 1.

(Out of four lauds of the seventh day.)

1. By the fact that the six-day period arrives at its end, the stomas and metres are used up¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 9. 3 and Ait. br. V. 16. 10, Kauṣ. br. XXVI. 7, beg.

2. The six-day period being brought to an end, they proceed (with the Chandoma-days), using the metres as stomas¹.

¹ This is explained by the Jaim. br. (III. 173): ‘Prajāpati created this thunderbolt, this twelve-day period; through the praṭhya-six-day period he reached all. He thought: ‘How can I put the four days (the last four days of the daśarātra contained in the dvādaśāha) unto it?’ He formed out of the gāyatrī the day of twenty-four-versed stotras (the first Chandoma-day), out of the triṣṭubh the day of forty-four-versed stotras (the second Chandoma), out of the jagatī the day of forty-eight-versed stotras (the third Chandoma), and out of the anuṣṭubh the tenth day. Because he formed (*nir-m ā*), them out of the metres (*chandās*), therefore, they are called *chandoma*.

3. (There are the verses beginning:) ‘Proclaiming himself, as Uśanas, a Kāvya’¹: with the characteristic feature of the gāyatrī² they proceed (begin the first Chandoma-day).

¹ SV. I. 524=RS. IX. 97. 7-9 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 466-468.

² The praep. *pra*, cp. for instance X. 6. 1, XI. 3. 1.

4. The gāyatrī is the earth: having got a firm standing on the earth, they start (undertake this day).

5. The introductory (verse) is a triṣṭubh¹.

¹ Viz., the introductory tristich is on triṣṭubh verses (II. 466-468), cp. Lāṭy. VI. 3. 1, Drāhy. XVI. 3. 1.—That the morning service begins with triṣṭubh, not with gāyatrī, as is normal, rests on the fact that here the dvādaśāḥa with transposed metres is described: *vyūḍhadvādaśāḥa*.

6. The triṣṭubh is strength and valour¹; having advanced in strength and valour they proceed.

¹ Being connected with Indra and the Baron.

7. The stotriya is a tristich, for retaining the breathings¹.

¹ See note 2 on VII. 3. 8, note 1 on XI. 6. 6.

8. (The verses of this tristich) contain the word *hari*¹: in order that the Chandoma-days may not be exhausted².

¹ In SV. II. 468. d.

² Because the *harivat*-verses bestow energy (cp. XII. 13. 7)? The chandoma-days are threatened by exhaustion, because all the metres and stomas have already been applied.

9. There are two complexes of twelve verses¹.

¹ SV. II. 416-477 and II. 478-489. In our Brāhmaṇa they are not indicated by their beginning words, in the Jaim. they are. These twenty-four verses consist of the tristich II. 466-468 (cp. note 1 on § 3), of the sūkta II. 469-477=RS. IX. 10; of the sūkta II. 478-486=RS. IX. 7 and of the tristich SV. I. 498=RS. IX. 67. 28-30. This manner of indicating the verses used for the bahiṣpavamāna is rather confusing; it is, nevertheless, in harmony with the uttarāroika. But this distribution as two dvādaśārcaas may finally rest on our Brāhmaṇa, if we start from the surmise (see Introduction, Chapter II) that the author of the Brāhmaṇa draws his verses directly from the Ṛksamhitā. More logical and, in one point, interesting is the Jaim. br. (III. 174-176), where, firstly, the *pratipad* answering to Kauth. SV. II. 466-468 is indicated; then, for the *anurūpa* the verses beginning *pra svānāso rathā iva* (SV. II. 469-477), which here are designated as a sūkta (*navaroca*), viz., apparently, RS. IX. 10. Thereupon, follows one more *navaroca* (answering to SV. II. 478-486), this time not designated as a sūkta, although these verses respond to the sūkta RS. IX. 7, and, finally, the *paryāsa*, beginning *ā te dakṣam* (II. 487-489).

10. The year is (equal to) twelve months; he thus counter-balances¹ the year to the preceding six-day period², for the sake of equilibrium.

¹ Is this the meaning of *pratyudyacchati*? Cp. XX. 2. 4.

² The six-day period being likewise comparable with the year, because the year has the six seasons and the ṣaḍaḥ, the six pr̥thasāmans.

11. There are twenty-four verses; the year is (equal to) twenty-four half months; he thus counterbalances the year to the preceding six-day period: for the sake of equilibrium.

12. 'O *Dr̥ti*, son of *Indrota*'¹, thus spoke *Ābhipratārin*, the son of *Kakṣasena*, 'those who ascend to the top of a big tree, how do they fare afterwards'? 'Those, o King, who have wings, fly forth, those who are wingless, fall down.'

¹ The text has *dr̥ta aindrota iti*, these points to nom. *dr̥tir aindrotiḥ* and so the Jaim. br. has it (Jaim. up. br. III. 40. 2). *Dr̥ti* is a *Śaunaka* and in Jaim. up. br. I. 59. 1 appears as *purohita* of King *Ābhipratārin*. He is mentioned also below, XXV. 3. 6.

13. Those who know, have wings, those who are devoid of knowledge, are wingless. Having made the *trivṛt* (nine-versed) and the fifteen-fold *stoma* their wings¹, they proceed to the world of heaven.

¹ Now that they have reached the end of the six-day period, the highest point: the top of the sacrificial tree, they can now by the application of two wings proceed further. The thrice-three-fold *stoma* and the fifteen-fold make together the twenty-four-versed *stoma*. The same speculation is found *Kauṣ. br.* XXVI. 7: *athaitau trivṛtpañcadaśau stomau sapṭamam ahar vahataś caturviṃśaś stomo bhūtvā*.

14. The *stoma* is the twenty-four-versed one: for (getting a) firm support, strength, and priestly lustre.

XIV. 2.

(*Ājya*-lauds of the seventh day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'The crest of heaven, the disposer of the earth'¹ are the *ājya* (-laud) addressed to *Agni*.

¹ SV. I. 67=RS. VI. 7. 1, 4, 2=SV. II. 490-492.

2. The third three-day period, forsooth, is the crest of heaven¹.

¹ The first being comparable with the earth, the second with the intermediate region, cp. *Kauṣ. br.* XXVI. 10: *ayaṃ lokaḥ prathamāś chandomo 'ntari kṣaloko dvitīyo 'sau loka uttamah*.

3. 'Agni *vaiśvānara* born in the sacred rite'¹: *vaiśvānara*, forsooth, is *Agni*'s favourite resort; by means of his favourite resort he thereby appropriates² (*Agni*) cryptically.

¹ SV. II. 490. b.

² *upāsikṣati*, cp. X. 12. 2.

4. (The verses beginning:) 'Chant ye unto Mitra'¹, being addressed to Heaven and Earth², (serve for) the ājya (-laud) addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa. Heaven and Earth, forsooth, are the favourite resort of Mitra and Varuṇa; by means of their favourite resort he thus appropriates them cryptically.

¹ SV. II. 493-495=ṚS. V. 68. 1-3.

² By the words (in SV. II. 495. a, b) *pārthivasya...divyasya*.

5. (The verses beginning:) 'Come hither, o Indra, thou bright one'¹, being addressed to the Ṛbhus², (serve as) the (ājya-laud) addressed to Indra. The Ṛbhus, forsooth, are Indra's favourite resort; by means of his favourite resort he thus appropriates him cryptically.

¹ SV. II. 496-498=ṚS. I. 3. 4-6.

² The connection with the Ṛbhus is by no means clear, the verses contain no allusion whatever to them.

6. (The verses beginning:) 'Praise him, who by his light'¹, being 'unexpressed'² (serve as) the (ājya-laud) addressed to Indra and Agni: in order not to violate (the dignity of) the deities³. In the last half (of the verse) he 'expresses'⁴, in order not to cause destruction to the deities⁵.—The stoma (is given)⁶.

¹ SV. II. 499-501=ṚS. VI. 60. 10-12.

² This refers to the fact that these deities, Indra and Agni, are not expressly named in these verses (this is only partly true, as they are named in the last pada of the third verse). According to the Ait. br., the verses, which are taken for the first day of each trirātra, have the names of the deities to which the śastra is addressed, in the first verse-quarter, those of the second day of each trirātra are in the second pada, and those of the third day in the third pada (Ait. br. IV. 29. 3; IV. 31. 3; V. 1. 3, and V. 4. 2; V. 6. 4; V. 12. 2). This seems to be only a theoretical speculation. The corresponding expression of the Kauṣ. br. is: *prathame (dvitiye, tṛtiye) pade sadevam*.

³ Just as highly placed persons are angered if they are addressed, with omission of the complimentary name (*aupacārikam nāma*), with their own name.

⁴ In the third pada of the last verse (*endram agniṃ ca voḍhave*) the names of the deities are expressed.

⁵ Because, otherwise, the deities would not be named personally and thus the laud would not reach them.

⁶ See XIV. 1. 14.

XIV. 3.

(Midday-pavamāna-laud of the seventh day.)

1. 'Be thou, a bull, clarified by the stream'¹ is the gāyatrī, for supporting the day.

¹ SV. I. 469=RS. IX. 65. 10-12=SV. II. 153-155.

2. Containing the word 'bull' they are, by their characteristic, *triṣṭubhs*, for this day is a *triṣṭubh* day.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'Being clarified, o Soma, by the stream'² are for praising².

¹ SV. I. 511=RS. IX. 107. 4-5=SV. II. 25-26.

² § 1-3 are identical with XI. 8. 1-3.

4. (The verses beginning:) 'Forth has the Soma gone to Indra's trysting-place'¹, contain (the word) 'forth' (*pra*), for this day is rather apt to bring forward².

¹ SV. I. 557=RS. IX. 86. 16-18 (varr. rr.)=SV. II. 502-504.

² Just as the first day of the six-day period (cp. XI. 5. 1), so the seventh day is called thus, because it introduces the third *trirātra*, wherewith they start anew.

5. Being *jagatīs*, they are *triṣṭubhs* by their characteristic feature¹; therefore, they are applied at the place of the *triṣṭubhs*².

¹ Because Indra is mentioned in them, the God connected with the *triṣṭubh*, cp. VI. 1. 8.

² The last *sāman* in the midday-pavamāna is otherwise chanted on *triṣṭubh*-verses.

6. There is the gāyatra (-*sāman*). The *brāhmaṇa* of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1 sqq.

7. There is the *santani* (-*sāman*)¹, for connecting the seventh day.

¹ Grām. XVIII. 2. 32, composed on SV. I. 584 and 585, chanted (see § 1) on SV. II. 153-155.—See note 1 on XIII. 5. 9.

8. Just as two persons, dwelling away from each other, go their different ways, so these sixth and seventh days go their different ways; as if he were to connect them, having brought them together, so he connects these two (days) by means of this (sāman).

9. There is the sauparṇa (-sāman)¹ (the chant of Suparṇa), for reaching the world of heaven.

¹ Grām. III. 2. 24, composed on SV. I. 125, chanted on the same verses' see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 307 (*aiḍam*, as expressly stated in Jaim. br.)

10. The sacrifice went away from the Gods. It went about in the form of suparṇa (the well-winged, the falcon). By means of these sāmans¹ the Gods laid hold on it (on the sacrifice). The chandomadays, now, are, as it were, a non-sacrifice; this (the chanting of this sāman) is a laying hold on the sacrifice.

¹ Note the plural. Must we infer therefrom that they were optional for the author of the Brāhmaṇa?

11. There is the rohitakūliya (-saman)¹: for winning the race.

¹ Grām. IV. 1. 2, composed on SV. I. 129, chanted on the same verses. There are (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 314) two sāmans of this name, but the first is *nidhanavat*.

12. By means of this (sāman), Viśvāmitra, through his two ruddy (*rohita*) ones, won the race at Rohitakūla.

13. Viśvāmitra (once upon a time) went with the cart-train of the Bharatas. He made a wager with (certain) fellows, the Adanti by name: 'Ye shall win from me this wealth, ye shall fill these (carts) for me, if these two ruddy ones shall drive up the bank this (cart) laden with stones'. He (thereupon) saw these two sāmans; by means of these, having yoked them, he drove them forward and won (the wager)¹.

¹ There are many corruptions in the printed text, which should be read: *viśvāmitro bharatānām anasvatyāyāt so 'dantibhir nāma*, etc., and: *jayāthemāni mahyaṃ yūyaṃ pūrayātha*..and *asmācitam* instead of *asmacitam*. Śāyaṇa explains, in all earnest, the faulty reading *manasvatyā!* The exact meaning of *vamikā* is uncertain. After the sentence: 'Ye shall win from me this wealth', we must supply: 'if my oxen cannot drive up the bank, but if they can, ye shall fill my carts (with your possessions)'. The corresponding passage of the Jaim. br. (III. 183, see Das J. Br. in Auswahl, no. 192) runs: 'Viśvāmitra in the company of the waggon-train of the Bharatas, encountered the Mahāvṛṣas. Now, there was, either on the Ganges or on the Yamunā, a high, steep bank

(at the opposite side). Said the Mahāvṛṣas: 'Which, forsooth, are now those two draught-oxen, that will be able to drive up such a high, steep bank?' Viśvāmitra answered: 'These two ruddy ones of mine'. He had namely two ruddy draught-oxen. Said the Mahāvṛṣas: 'Let us make a wager: if thy draught-oxen will drive up this (bank), thou shalt fill the carts with wares (?), but if they do not drive up, we shall win thy wares (?)'. He agreed to this and they made the wager. They put the two (oxen) to the yoke of a (cart) laden either with barley or with rice. Viśvāmitra wished: 'May I win the race'. He saw these two sāmāns and by means of them, going around them, he drove them on. The two (oxen) reached the opposite bank and won. So he won the race; .. And because he had won at the bank (*kūla*) by means of his two ruddy ones (*rohita*), therefore these sāmāns are called *rohītukūliya*'.

14. The twelve-day rite, forsooth, is a race performed; for the winning of this (race serve) these two sāmāns.

15. There is the kaṇvarathan-tara (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XV. 1. 1, composed on SV. I. 511, chanted (see § 3) on SV. II. 25-26: SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 73. Cp. Kauṣ. br. XXVI. 9: *yady u kanva-rathan-taram karṣyati* etc.

16. The kaṇvarathan-tara is the lustre of the rathan-tara; he thus applies the rathan-tara with its pith, by chanting the kaṇvarathan-tara on the seventh day.

17. 'There is sameness of performance in the twelve-day rite', thus Ugradeva, the son of Rājana¹, used to say, 'the sixth day is a bhṛhat-day² and the seventh (day) is a bhṛhat-day; by the fact that the kaṇvarathan-tara is applied, the sameness is taken away.'

¹ The same ritualistic authority twice in the Jaim. br., once more in our Brāhmaṇa (XXIII. 16. 11) and in Taitt. ār. V. 4. 12.

² The sixth day being a raivata-day (i.e., having the revati-verses as first prṣṭha-*laud*) is a bhṛhat-day (cp. Ait. br. V. 16. 22). Thus the kaṇvarathan-tara (the rathan-tara, according to the Jaim. br.) separates, as it were, the bhṛhat-sāmāns of the two days.

18. There is the gaṇḡgava (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. V. 2. 30, composed on SV. I. 247, chanted on the same verses; cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 511.

19. Agni wished: 'May I be an eater of food'; he performed austerities and saw this gaṇḡgava (-sāman); through it he became an eater of food. Because, after acquiring the food, he loudly rejoiced and jubilated¹ (*agaṇḡyāt*), therefrom the gaṇḡgava has its name. For gaining food the gaṇḡgava is applied.

¹ The meaning of *agardat* and *agaṅgūyat* (r. *aguṅgūyat*?) must be guessed. The Jaim. br. (III. 185) derives the name from the noise, *gaṅgani*, which the Gods made after their victory over the Asuras.

20. By a *sāman* that praises the deities, by that the Sacrificers see their wishes fulfilled¹. They undertake the sacrificial session hoping that their wishes may be fulfilled, and, indeed, their wishes are fulfilled

¹ Cp. the words of the verse (SV. I. 247): *tvam aṅga praśamsiṣo devaḥ śaviṣṭha martyam*.

21. There is the *āyāśya* (-*sāman*) with crosswise *nidhanas*¹, for obtaining firm standing.

¹ Grām. XIV. 1. 30, composed on SV. I. 511, chanted on SV. II. 25-26, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 73; the comm. on *Ārṣeyakalpa* calls it *dvini-dhanam*. The exact meaning of *tiraścīnanidhana* I do not see. The Jaim. br. (III. 187) calls it *madhyenidhanam*.

22. *Ayāśya* of the Angiras clan, had eaten food of the *Ādityas*, who had undergone the consecration (*dīkṣā*)¹. He (consequently) went amiss. He (then) saw these *āyāśya* (-*sāmanas*) and, by means of them, redressed himself. Gone amiss, as it were, is the seventh day²: in that there is this *sāman*, he redresses the day by means of it.

¹ Cp. XI. 8. 9 with note 1.

² In so far as it comes after the complete six-day period (?).

23. There is the *pravad-bhārgava*(-*sāman*)¹; (the chant of *Bhṛgu* containing the word 'forth').

¹ Grām. XVI. 2. 16, composed on SV. I. 557, chanted (see § 4) on SV. II. 502-504, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 181; it is *nidhanavat*.

24. By means of the (*sāman*), containing (the word) 'forth' (*pra*), the Gods went forth (*pra*) to the world of heaven, by means of the (*sāman*), containing (the word) 'up' (*ud*), they went up¹.

¹ This last remark is made for the sake of completeness in anticipation of the eighth-day ritual, cp. XIV. 9. 39.

25. The *pavamāna*-lauds (of this day) end on a *nidhana*¹, for propping the day.—The stoma (is given)².

¹ The *nidhana* of the *pravadbhārgava*, according to *Sāyaṇa*, is: *mā' 2 nā^{1r}*
pathā' 3 | u | vā¹¹¹¹ 2345.—Cp. XIII. 5. 28.

² See XIV. 1. 14.

XIV. 4.

(The *pr̥sthā*-lauds of the seventh day.)

1. (The verses beginning :) 'We with the soma thee'¹ are *sato-bṛhatīs*; (in chanting on these) he steps on to a larger metre: in order not to fall down².

¹ SV. I. 261=II. 214-216.

² Cp. XII. 4. 3.

2. (The verses beginning :) 'No one shall by his deed equal him'¹, being *bṛhatī*(-verse)s, are, by their repetition, *jagatīs*².

¹ SV. I. 243=RS. VII. 76. 3-4 (var. r.)=SV. II. 505-506.

² The verses are *bṛhatīs* (8+8+12+8), but, by the repetition of 12 syllables (four at the end of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th *padas*), they come to be of 48 syllables = *jagatī*. In this way the verses are construed in the *grāmegeya*: the *vaikhānasa-sāman*, see p. 4.

3. A slipping down it is, as it were, if, after a larger stoma they apply a smaller one¹; that these (*bṛhatīs*) become by repetition *jagatīs*, is for the sake of counterbalancing².

¹ If, after the sixth day of thirty-three-fold stoma, they undertake the twenty-four-versed seventh day.

² Cp. Ait. br. V. 16. 23: *tad yad bṛhat pr̥sthāṃ bhavati bṛhataiva tad bṛhat pratyuttabhnuvanti*.

4. There is the *kāṇva* (-*sāman*) with the word *abhi* ('on to') as finale¹.

¹ Grām. VII. 1. 30, composed on SV. I. 261, chanted on SV. II. 214-216.

Its *nidhana* is: $\tilde{a}^3 234 \tilde{b}hī^5$, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 541. Apparently *abhi* has here the hostile meaning as in *abhicarati*.

5. By means of the (*sāman*) with (the word) 'on to' as *nidhana*, Indra hurled his thunderbolt at *Vṛtra* and slew him. He who in lauding has applied the (*sāman*) with (the word) 'on to' as *nidhana*, slays his rival¹.

¹ According to the Jaim. br. (III. 189), Indra, wishing to slay *Vṛtra*, called on *Kaṇva* to assist him (saying: *tha no 'dhi brūhi*), whereupon *Kaṇva* saw this *sāman* and Indra slew his foe. Because *Kaṇva* by means of this *sāman* had called over the thunderbolt the word *abhi* ('on to!'), therefore it is called the *abhinidhana-kāṇva*.

6 There is the *vaikhānasa*(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. VI. 2. 20, composed on SV. I. 243, chanted on SV. II. 505-506, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 502.

7. The *Vaikhānasas* were Seers dear to Indra. These were killed at (a place called) 'Saints' Death' by *Rahasyu Devamalimluc* ('the God-robber'). The Gods said (to Indra): 'What has become of these Seers?'¹ He went in search of them but did not find them. He (thereupon) clarified these worlds with one single stream² and found them at 'Saints' Death' and revived them by means of this *sāman*. That, forsooth, had been his wish at that moment. The *vaikhānasa* is a wish-granting *sāman*. By means of it he gets his wish.—The *stoma* (is given)³.

¹ Note the irregular *sandhi* *kva tarṣayo* instead of *kva ta ṛṣayo*.

² It is impossible to say what is the precise meaning of the purifying process by means of one stream. Perhaps *ekadhāreṇa* is adjectival, but which substantive is in this case to be supplied? Although agreeing in part, the tale is different in the Jaim. br. (III. 190, see Auswahl no. 193): 'There was a certain kind of Seers, called *Vaikhānasa*. These Seers were dear to Indra. They were killed by *Rahasyu*, the son of *Malimluc*. Indra, searching for them, encountered *Rahasyu*. He said to him: '*Rahasyu*, hast thou happened to have seen those Seers called *Vaikhānasa*?' He answered: 'It is I who have killed them, o *Bhagavan*!' Him answered Indra: 'Hey, *Rahasyu*, the killing of a *Brāhmin* being difficult to confess, how hast thou confessed (it)?' He answered: 'I have taken on me (the guilt of) falsehood and *Brāhmin*-killing. Falsehood has gone from me and I have come to truth (?)'. To him said Indra: 'Choose a boon, thou who hast confessed'. He said: 'May a *Brāhmin* be born in my progeny'. (This was granted to him and his descendants) are those *Takṣus*, the descendants of *Rahasyu*....Thereupon, Indra revived them through this *sāman*, and because this *sāman* had been seen by Indra *Vikhānas*, therefore, it is called '*vaikhānasa*'.

³ See XIV. 1. 14.

XIV. 5.

(The *ār bhava-pavamāna*-laud of the seventh day.)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'The intoxication desirable for thee'¹ is the *gāyatrī*. Intoxicating, rich in sap is the evening-service; he (thereby) puts (in it) intoxication and sap.

¹ SV. I. 470=RS. IX. 61. 19-21=SV. II. 165-167.—This § is identical with XI. 10. 1, 2.

2. (The verses beginning:) 'This one, pressed by the stream'¹ being kakubhs, are triṣṭubhs by their repetition².

¹ SV. I. 584 and 585=RS. IX. 108. 5-6. In the uttarārcika the verses answering to pūrvārcika 584 and 585 seem simply to have been forgotten! They ought to have been inserted after vs. 506, where they are actually and correctly given in the Jaim. saṃhitā. But the reason for this irregularity can be guessed: it is the fact that in the pūrvārcika, by way of exception, the two verses are recorded, on which the corresponding sāmāns are to be chanted. Thus the irregularity is rather in the pūrvārcika, where we expect only vs. 584, and not also vs. 585, the melody of 585 being apparently the same as that of 584.

² The verses serve for the śārkaṛa (§ 14), which, being composed on SV. I. 400 (a kakubh of 8+12+8 syllables), becomes a triṣṭubh (of 44 syllables) by the repetition of the first pada and last eight syllables of the second pada. See the sāmān in SV. 1. 400 Calcutta, Vol. I, page 817.

3. A slipper down it is, as it were, if, after a larger stoma they apply a smaller one; that these (kakubhs) become triṣṭubhs by repetition, is for the sake of counterbalancing¹.

¹ Cp. XIV. 4. 3.

4a. (The verses beginning:) 'O Friends, sit ye down'¹ are vālakhilya(verse)s².

¹ SV. I. 568=RS. IX. 104. 1-3=SV. II. 507-509.

² Cp. note 1 on XIII. 11. 3.

4b. These two vālakhilya-tristichs (are applied) not only on the sixth, but also on the seventh day. That those two vālakhilya-tristichs (are applied on the two days), is done in order that they may not slip away, that they may be tied together¹.

¹ Identical with XIII. 11. 4 and 5.

5. (The verse beginning:) 'By fore-conquest, from your plant'¹ is a virāj. The virāj is food, for retaining food².

¹ SV. I. 545=RS. IX. 101. 1-3=SV. II. 47-49.

² Cp. VIII. 5. 7 (with note).

6. (The verse beginning:) 'Forward has the swift one flowed'¹ is an akṣarapaṅkti: the source of the stomas².

¹ SV. II. 510-512=RS. IX. 109. 16-18 (var. r.), do not occur in the pūrvārcika.

² The akṣarapaṅkti, or dvipadā virāj of 40 (8×5) syllables, is said to be the source or the strength of the stomas, because all the stomas, from the trivṛt to

the forty-eight-fold, are contained in it. How they are contained in it, is not apparent to me.

7. Moreover, the akṣarapaṅkti-metre is, at this moment, of unexhausted strength¹; by means of it the Chandoma (-days) are made of unexhausted strength.

¹ Not having been used on any of the preceding days.

8. The Theologians argue: 'The stomas and metres at the six-day period having arrived at their end¹, what is the metre of the Chandoma-(days)?' One should answer: 'These akṣarapaṅktis are their metre'.

¹ Cp. XIV. 1. 1.

9. (There is the tristich beginning:) 'Which Somas, far away'¹; far away, as it were, has the sacrifice now gone: this (the sacrifice) they, by means of this (tristich), seek to get.

¹ SV. II. 513-515=RS. IX. 65. 22-24, not in pūrvārcika.

10. Being gāyatrīs, they are jagatīs by their characteristic feature¹. Therefore, they are applied at the place belonging to the jagatīs².

¹ I see no other feature which these verses have in common with the jagatī than the rain mentioned in SV. II. 515. a, the jagatī being artificially brought forward in connection with the rainy season, cp. VI. 1. 10.

² At the end of the ārbhava-pavamāna.

11. There is the gāyatra (-sāman). The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1. sqq.

12. There is the (sāman) with (the word) dakṣa as nidhana¹.

¹ Grām. IV. 1. 24, composed on SV. I. 141, chanted (see § 1) on SV. II. 165-167. Its nidhana (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 333) is ¹*dakṣā* ²*3* ¹*yā* ¹¹¹¹*2345*. The sāman is called also *maukṣaṃ dakṣanidhanam*. The Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. III. 6. 22-23, Drāhy. IX. 3. 3-4) make regarding this part of the ārbhava-pavamāna the following remarks: 'On the seventh day the agner arka and the somasāman with one and a half *iḍā* (should be applied) on the first two verses of the maukṣa, or the maukṣa and the somasāman (should be applied) on the last two verses of the gāyatrī, and the agner arka on the three'. The schema, then is either

yas te mado varenya iti

1-3 *gāyatraṃ prathamāyām* (on SV. II. 165-167).

4 *agner arkaḥ prathamāyām* (ar. g. I. 2. 7, chanted on II. 165).

5 *somasāma dvitīyāyām* (grām. XIII. 1. 6, chanted on II. 166).

6 *maukṣaṃ tṛtīyāyām* (grām. IV. 1. 24, chanted on II. 167).

Or:

yas te mado varenya iti

1 *gāyatraṃ prathamāyām* (chanted on 165).

2 *maukṣaṃ dvitīyāyām* (chanted on II. 166).

3 *somasāma tṛtīyāyām* (chanted on II. 167).

4-6 *agner arkas tiṣṭu* (chanted on II. 165-167).

(The ūhagāna, which in the sequence of the sāmans follows closely the Brāhmaṇa, does not give this somasāman at the place where we would expect it, in case its author followed the prescripts of the Sūtrakāras, but in the ūhyagāna the agner arka is given in accordance with the Sūtrakāras). The necessity for this presence of Lāṭy. and Drāhy. is not obvious; the stoma is the twenty-four-fold one, and the Brāhmaṇa gives for the ārbhava-pavamāna eight sāmans; if some of these were chanted on complete tristichs, the stoma would come all right. The author of the Nidānasūtra (IV. 7) makes the following remarks, of which, although the text is neither sufficiently certain nor wholly clear, an attempt at translation may be given: 'The Paingins read (the Chandoma-days) with the arka (-sāman)s for prṣṭha (-laud)s, (i.e., they prescribe for each first prṣṭhasotra of the 7th, 8th, and 9th day one of the three arka-sāmans, probably *svāśirām arkaḥ*, *dīrghatamaso 'rkaḥ* and *agner arkaḥ*: aranyageya I. 2. 3, 4, 7); this is the prṣṭha-part of the Chandoma (-days); (but) he does not cause them to be visibly present in the prṣṭhas, because he fears the brhat and the rathantara (to whom by rights belongs the first prṣṭhasotra), but applies them before, on the ārbhava (at the beginning of the ārbhava): in this way they are nearest to the prṣṭhas (see our Brāhmaṇa XIV. 11. 8 and XV. 3. 34). On the seventh day, it (the arka) is optional, because it is not prescribed by the Brāhmaṇa; it must (however) be applied, according to (our) Teachers, for it is the joining of the Chandoma-days, as not only the Paingins read (it), but also some of the Chandogas.' The text runs: *arkapṛṣṭhān paingino 'dhīyate*, *saiṣā chandomānāṃ pṛṣṭhaviḍbaktis*; *teṣūṃ pṛṣṭhatve tiṣṭhamāno (?) na sākeṣāt-karoti*, *bṛhadrathantare vā (?) nikāmayamānaḥ pūrvā cārḥhave* (read perhaps *pūrvāṃs tv ārbhave*) *karoty*, *evam nedīyasi pṛṣṭhānāḥ*; *saptame 'hanī kṛtākṛto bhavaty abrahmanavikhitavāi*; *kartavya ity ācāryās chandomānāṃ cārkasamādhir yathā caitān paingino 'dhīyate chandogās cāpy enam eke 'dhīyate*. To me it seems probable that the ritual prescripts of the Sūtrakāras, where they order the arka and the somasāman to be chanted on this day, follow the Jaiminiyas (br. III. 191), and the *eke chandogās* of the Nidānasūtra are probably the Jaiminiyas.

13. Prajāpati created (emitted from himself) *he creatures; these being created out of him¹, deemed themselves rather weak. By

means of this sāman, (and especially) by (its nidhana) *dakṣāya*² ('for energy'), he puts into them strength and valour. 'That there is this sāman, (thereby) he puts strength and valour into himself.

¹ *asmāt* here seems to be transferred from the occurring expression: *iā asmāt aṣṣṭāḥ....apākṛāman*, e.g., VI. 7. 19.

² See note 1 on § 12.

14. There is the śārkara(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Śarkara).

¹ Grām. X. 2. 35, composed on SV. I. 400, chanted (see § 2) on SV. I. 584-585; there are two sāmans of this name (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 817) but the *svāram* is intended.

15. All beings praised Indra. He, meeting Śarkara, a Śiśumāra-(Dolphin) ṛṣi¹, said: 'Praise me'. He, scattering water, said: 'With this much would I praise thee'². From him he (Indra) caused the flow of the water to recede. He thought himself rather left behind (on the dry land) and saw this sāman. By means of it he again attained to the water³. This, forsooth, he had wished at that time. A wish-granting sāman is the śārkara. By means of it he obtains (the fulfilment of) his wish.

¹ Read with the two Leyden MSS. *śiśumāra ṛṣim*, with sandhi as XIII. 12. 8.

² *etāvato 'ham tvāṁ stuyām*; although the Jaim. br. has precisely the same, I guess, that this stands for *etāvato aham=etāvatā u aham*, as an instrumental is required. Perhaps the meaning is: 'with water only, not with a song I will praise thee'.

³ Read with the two Leyden MSS. *vegam avejayat* and *sa etat sāmāpasīyat tenāpo 'nusamāstnuta*.—The Jaim. br. (III. 193, see das J. Br. in Auswahl, No. 194) contains the following version of this tale: 'All beings praised Indra. Śarkara the Dolphin did not wish to praise Indra. He said to him: 'Praise me'. He answered: 'I for one will not praise thee; in the ocean, amid the waters, I roam immersing. With this much would I praise thee', and (with these words) he showed him the water. (Thereupon) Parjanya by means of the rains caused him to swim upward, stranded him on the dry land and dried him up through the wind from the north. As he lay there wholly dried up, he knew: 'That I am come to this, has been caused by Indra. Now, then, I will praise him. He, being praised, will make me swim again down to the ocean'. He saw this sacred text and lauded him with it: 'He who repeatedly has formerly brought us good things, him ye must praise, o Friends, him: Indra, for help' (Jaim. saṃh. I. 2. 4. 7=SV. Kauth. I. 400). He said to him (to Indra, or to Parjanya): 'Do they clarify the ocean by rain? Do make me swim again to the ocean'. Him Parjanya caused to swim (again) below (the

surface of the waters)....By means of this same sacred text he (Śarkara) ascended the world of heaven. He is that śarkara (the constellation) that rises yonder....The Chandoma (-days) are an ocean. The dolphin, now, is able to set one over the ocean. That there is the śārkarasāman, is for crossing the ocean.'

16. There is the plava(-sāman)¹ (the boat-chant).

¹ Grām. XIV. 1. 34, composed on SV. I. 511, chanted (see § 4. a) on SV. II. 507-509. See SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 75.

17. 'A sea they cross' they say, 'who enter upon the twelve-day rite.' He, verily, who without a boat crosses the sea, does not come out of it; that there is the plava(-sāman), is for reaching the world of heaven¹.

¹ Cp. V. 8. 5.

18. By (the words of the nidhana of this sāman): 'may we overcome all difficulties', they overcome that which by them is wrongly chanted or recited¹.

¹ Cp. V. 8. 6 with note 1.

19. It has a nidhana of eleven syllables¹; of eleven syllables is the triṣṭubh². The triṣṭubh is strength and valour; he is (thereby) firmly established in (the possession of) strength and valour.

¹ See note 1 on preceding §.

² i.e., of four times eleven syllables.

20. There is the gaurivita(-sāman)¹. The brāhmaṇa of the gaurivita is the same².

¹ Cp. XI. 5. 13.

² See XI. 5. 14-20.

21. There is the kārtayaśa(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Kṛtayaśa).

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 9, composed on SV. I. 545, chanted (see § 5) on SV. II. 47-49, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 151.

22. They undertake (chant) as nidhana (the word) *hi*¹ for repelling the evil².

¹ Instead of ³¹¹¹¹~~upāyāśa~~ of the sāman, cp. note 1 on IX. 6. 1.

² Because the word *hi* is etymologically connected with the root *han*, (Śāyana).

23. He who in lauding has applied the *kārtaveśa*(-sāman), repels evil¹.

¹ The name *kārtaveśa*, which is another one for the same *sāman*, is explained in the Jaim. br. (III. 196, Auswahl No. 196) in the following manner: 'The realm (once) was divided in three parts: (one part rested) with the Bharatas, one third (part) with the Vaitahavyas, one third (part) with the Mitravats. *Kṛtaveśa* (who probably was king of one of these three parts) desired: 'May these two realms be united (with my part)'. He saw this *sāman* with double *nidhana* and lauded with it. Thereby, these two realms were united (with his realm).'

24. There is the *sauhaviṣa*(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Suhavis).

¹ Grām. XI. 2. 11, composed on SV. I. 427, chanted (see § 6) on SV. II. 510-512. There are more *sāmans* of this name, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 848, which are also partly designated as (*indrasya*) *saṃkrama*. A comparison of the *ūhagāna* proves that the first (*svāram*) is intended, though we might expect, in view of the next following §, that the *sauhaviṣa* with the word *svar* as *nidhana* was meant.

25. Suhavis, of the Angiras clan, by means of this (*sāman*) straightway beheld the world of heaven, (so it serves) for beholding the world of heaven. He who in lauding has applied (this *sāman*) does not fall from the world of heaven (he reaches the world of heaven).

26. The Theologians argue: 'The stomas and metres at the six-day period having arrived at their end, what is the metre of the Chandoma(-day)s?'¹ One should answer: 'they have man for their metre'. Man is fivefold², and the two-footed verses are man: in order that the Chandomas may not be exhausted.

¹ Cp. XIV. 5. 8, XIV. 1. 1.

² This remark is made à propos of the *dvipadā virāj* or *akṣarapañkti* (cp. XIV. 5. 6, note 2), on which this last mentioned *sāman* is performed. For the rest, man is fivefold because his 'elements' are flesh, sinew, bones, marrow and semen. For the rest, here and at the parallel passages, *puruṣacchandasaḥ* should be read.

27. There is the *jarābodhiya*(-sāman)¹: for obtaining food.

¹ Grām. I. 1. 26, composed on SV. I. 15, chanted on SV. II. 513-515. The last of the two is intended, because it must be *aiḍam* (see § 31); cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 117.

28. The *jarābodhiya* (-*sāman*) is food¹, the *gāyatrī* is the mouth², he thus places food in his mouth, he eats food.

¹ Because of the fanciful connection of *jarā* in *jarābodhiya* with the root *jṛ* (*jīryate*, 'to digest').

² The two are, at least, connected together, cp. VI. 1. 6. For the rest, this last chant is performed on *gāyatrī*, cp. XIV. 5. 9, 10.—An interesting tale in the Jaim. br. (III. 197, cp. Auswahl, No. 197) explains the origin of the *jarābodhiya*: 'The Śāktyas, who used to offer meat-cakes, (once) held a sacrificial session. Gaurivīti, one of the Śāktyas, had shot a deer. Tārksya Suparṇa came flying unto him from above. He (Gaurivīti) put (his arrow) on (his bow) and aimed at him. He (Tārksya) addressed him: 'Seer, do not shoot at me (cp. XI. 5. 14, note 1). We will help thee to fulfil what desire thou mayest have'. 'And what desire, then, do I have'? he said. 'Thou lovest the daughter of Asita Dhāmnya, to her I will convey thee'. Now, Asita Dhāmnya was jealous as he possessed a palace in the intermediate region (in the air, just as in the story of the Asuras, the Gandharva, who was jealous of his sister, had a palace in the sky). There they guarded his daughter. Having hidden him in the stalk of a leaf, he conveyed him (Gaurivīti) day by day to the maiden, and every morning he (Suparṇa) awakened him by means of this *sāman*, saying: 'Awaken, thou lover' (a variation in the beginning words of the *sāman*: *jarā bodha*). Hence the name *jarābodhiya*. The maiden became pregnant and a son was born to her. But he was torn asunder and thrown away by the Asuras, who said: 'This, forsooth, is the fruit of a sister (*jāmiḡarbhā*), it is an ogre that has been born here'. He (probably the father) wished: 'May I revive him'. He saw this *sāman* and revived him with it. He (was) Saṃkṛti, the son of Gaurivīti'. In the pravara-texts a Saṃkṛti occurs as father of Gaurivīti.

29. An eater of food becomes he, who knows this.

30. They chant (it) on *gāyatrī*-(verse)s, for the sake of getting a firm support, for (the obtainment of) priestly lustre. With which breath they start, in that they finish (the laud)¹.

¹ This § agrees with XIII. 9. 28.

31. The pavamāna-(laud)s (of this day) end on *iḍā*¹; *iḍā* is cattle and the Chandoma-(day)s are cattle. He, thereby, brings cattle into his cattle.—The stoma (has been given)².

¹ The second of the two *jarābodhiyas* is *aiḍam*.

² See XIV. 1. 14.

XIV. 6.

(The uktha-lauds of the seventh day.)

1a. (There are the verses beginning :) 'Let the calf draw hither (ā) thy mind'¹.

¹ SV. I. 8=RS. VIII. 11. 7-9=SV. II. 516-518.

1b. That part of the sacrifice, which consists of the uktha (-laud)s, is a cutting, as it were; that it contains (the word) 'hither' is for the sake of congruence¹.

¹ This § agrees with XI. 11. 2.

2. (The verses beginning :) 'Bring thou hither, o Indra, on our behalf'¹ are full kakubhs².

¹ SV. I. 405=RS. VIII. 98. 10-12 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 519-521.

² The expression *pūrṇāḥ kakubhaḥ* is here just as obscure to me as XIII. 6. 3. Sāyaṇa's explanation : *akṣarairakanyūnāḥ*, if it were right, might refer to SV. II. 520 a and b. Otherwise, the first two verses are regular kakubhs and the last is a pura-uṣṇih.

3. A slipping down, as it were, it is, if after a larger stoma they undertake (apply) a smaller one¹: that there are these full kakubhs, is for not slipping down.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XIV 4. 3.

4. (There is the tristich beginning :) 'What prosperity, o wonderful Indra, thou bearer of slingstones, is in fulness given by thee, bring that, o thou who procurest riches, with both hands unto us'¹; he thereby gains prosperity.

¹ SV. I. 345=RS. V. 39. 1-3 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 522-524. The first verse of the tristich is quoted in full, because of the word *rādhas*, on which the explanation (*rāddhim*) rests. In the translation I have followed the recension of the Rksamhitā, the Sāmavedic reading is due simply to the extension of syllables in the gāna : mā iha nā (⁴yad⁵ ⁴indra⁴ hā i | ²citra² ma iha² nā 23) out of Rgvedic *mehanaṁ*.

5. There is the vātsa(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Vatsa).

¹ Grām. I. 1. 16, composed on SV. I. 8, chanted on (see § 1. a) SV. II. 516-518. There are two sāmans of this name on SV. I. 8, but the first, being *svāram*, is required.

6. Vatsa and Medhātithi were both sons of Kaṇva. Medhātithi reproached this Vatsa: 'Thou art a non-brāhmin, (thou art) the son of a Śūdra (mother)'. He answered: 'Let us walk according to the rite through fire (to decide) which of us two is the better brāhmin'. With the vātsa(-sāman), Vatsa walked through the fire; with the maidhātitha(-sāman), Medhātithi. Not even a hair of him (of Vatsa) was burned by the fire. That was what he at that time had wished. A wish-granting sāman is the vātsa(-sāman). By means of it he gets (the fulfilment of) his wish¹.

¹ The same interesting tale is recorded more elaborately in the Jaim. br. (III. 234, 235, see 'Auswahi' No. 203). Explaining the name maidhātitha, it treats of Medhātithi and Trisoka, not Vatsa, but in III. 198 it is expressly stated that Vatsa is the same person as Trisoka. The text runs: 'The two sons of Kaṇva, Medhātithi and Trisoka, contended about the sacred lore (brahman). They said: "Come, let us cross the flaming fire". They crossed the flaming fire. Trisoka crossed over it (unharmcd), but of the other it scorched the eye-lashes. He (Trisoka) said to him (to Medhātithi): "I have vanquished thee". "No", said he, "thou art the son of an Asura-mother; even the deities have not wished to touch thee". Then, they (said): "Come, let us cross the water". They crossed the flowing Rathaspā. Trisoka crossed over it (unharmcd), but of the other the rims of his cart were moistened by the water of the Rathaspā (translation uncertain, text corrupted!). He (Trisoka) said to him (to Medhātithi): "I have vanquished thee". "No", said he, "thou art the son of an Asura-mother, even the deities have not wished to touch thee". Then, they (said): "Come, let us let loose cattle". Thereupon, Trisoka immediately let loose the hairless and earless cattle. These became heated and out of their urine sprang the 'vrā', therefore, one who obtains from viands should neither eat the 'vrā'; others of these fever-stricken animals ran westward and entered the Sindhu, where they were changed into riversalt. Hence it is said: 'Riversalt is (the same as) cows'. Medhātithi, on the other side, desiring cattle, stretched himself out near (the place, whence the cows were to be emitted) during a year, and from this same stone-bedecked hole let loose (i.e., did come forth) the cattle (by means of the verse): 'Thou of the cow-containing hole' (Jaim. Samh. III. 48. 17, one of the verses on which the maidhātitha-sāman is chanted, cp. below, XIV. 12. 8)'. From Jaim. br. III. 198, we infer that the sāman used by Trisoka for 'letting out' the cows, was the vātsa-sāman: 'Vatsa, the son of Kaṇva, being desirous of cattle, practised austerities. He saw this sāman and lauded with it. He is (the same as) Trisoka. . . He immediately obtained the hairless and earless cattle'.

7. There is the sauśravasa(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Suśravas).

¹ Gram. IV. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 145, chanted (see § 2) on SV. II. 519-521. There are two sāmans of this name and both are *nidhanavat*. From

the ūhagāna it appears that the first of the two is intended; with equal right the second might be taken (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 341).

8. Upagu, the son of Suśravas, was the chaplain of Kutsa, the son of Ūru. This Kutsa cursed any one who should offer a sacrifice to Indra. Indra (once) having met Suśravas, said: 'Offer a sacrifice to me, I am hungry'. He offered to him and Indra, having the sacrificial cake in his hands, came up to Kutsa and said: 'They have offered a sacrifice to me, what has become of thy curse?' 'Who has offered a sacrifice to thee?' (he asked). 'Suśravas', he answered. Then this Kutsa, son of Ūru, cut off, by means of the pillar of udumbara-wood, the head of Upagu, the son of Suśravas, as he (Upagu) was chanting the sāman. (Thereupon) Suśravas said to Indra: 'From thy part has this sort of thing happened unto me'. He (Suśravas) by means of this sāman revived him (*viz.*, Upagu). This, forsooth, he had wished at that time. A wish-granting sāman is the (sāman) of Suśravas. By it he gets (the fulfilment of) his wish¹.

1. The version of the Jaim. br. (III. 198-201, cp. 'Auswahl' No. 198) runs as follows, 'Kutsa Aurava ('sprung from the thigh') was formed out of Indra's thigh, just as Indra was, so was he: even as one who has been formed out of himself. He made him his charioteer. He (Indra) (once) surprised him (Kutsa) with his (Indra's) spouse, Śaci, the daughter of Puloman, and said to her: 'How hast thou done this'? She answered: 'I have not discerned you both'. He said: 'I will make him bald, in this way thou wilt discern (us)'. He made him bald. But he (Kutsa), having covered his head with a turban, approached (her). This is the (origin of the) turban of the charioteer. He (Indra) again surprised him (with his spouse) and said to her: 'How hast thou done this'? She answered: 'I have not discerned you both, he has covered (his head) with a turban and so has approached me'. He (Indra) said: 'Between his shoulders will I strew sand, in this way thou wilt discern (us)'. And he strewed sand between his shoulders. That is the sand that is found between a charioteer's shoulders. But he (Kutsa), having covered it with his upper-garment, approached her. He again surprised him and said to her: 'How hast thou done this'? She answered: 'I have not discerned you both, he has covered himself with his garment and so has approached me'. He (Indra) drove him away, saying: 'Be a Malla'. He said: 'May we, o Indra, not go to ruin; give thou that to us, by which we may live; from thee, forsooth, we are born'. (Indra answered:) 'Then shake thou off that sand between thy shoulders'. He shook it off and it arose as that great people called the Rajas and Rajiṃyas. Of them he was the king. His house-chaplain was Upagu, the son of Suśravas. He (Kutsa) said: 'Let no one offer sacrifice. He who in my realm acts as offering-priest, must be deprived

of his possessions. The Gods, forsooth, do not eat if no offering is made. Not even the leaf of a tree must be offered'. Now, Indra went to Upagu, the son of Suśravas, and said: 'I pray thee to offer for me'. He answered: 'They do not offer sacrifice here; he who would offer, him they would deprive of his possessions'. He showed him the world (of heaven ?) saying: 'This world thou wilt gain, if thou offerest sacrifice'. He (Upagu) thought: 'Let them deprive me! Come, I will offer'. (Now, Upagu performs in a simplified manner alone the sacrifice of soma for Indra. This takes place thrice, and each time Upagu is deprived of his possessions. But when Kutsa hears, that again for the third time, Upagu has sacrificed) he rose and smashed him to pieces and scattered him in the water. But his father, Suśravas, the son of Sthūra, learned: 'Kutsa Aurava has smashed thy son to pieces and thrown him in the water'. He came running to him and asked: 'Where hast thou put my son'? 'He lays there smashed to pieces in the water'. He went after him in the water (to fetch his son). From ~~off his mouth~~ ^{his mouth} Indra in the guise of a rohita (fish) drank the soma. He thought: 'Is forsooth, is Indra, him I will praise. He will revive this (son) of mine'. He saw this sāman and lauded him with it' (and then Indra revived his son).

9. There is the vīṅka(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. IX. 1. 31, composed on SV. I. 345, chanted (see § 4) on SV. II. 522-524. There are (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 705) three sāmans of this name, but the last of these, being *aīdam*, is required.

10. Cyavana, the son of Dadhyañc, was beloved by the Aśvins. As he became of old age, they, by means of this (*vīṅka*-) sāman, shook (*vīṅkayati*) him in the water and made him young again. This they had wished at that time. A wish-granting sāman is the vīṅka. By means of it he gets (the fulfilment of) his wish.

11. The stoma is the twenty-four-versed one, for (obtaining) strength and priestly lustre.

(Eighth (second Chandoma -) day .)

XIV. 7.

(Out-o-f-doors-laud of the eighth day .)

1. (The tristich beginning:) 'The young one, being born, the beloved one, they wipe,'¹ is the opening one of the eighth day.

¹ ṚS. IX. 96. 17-19 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 525-527.

2. As a young one, forsooth, comes this one¹ into existence through the seventh day, him they wipe off through the eighth day.

¹ It is not certain to whom this pronoun refers, according to Sāyaṇa the stoma is meant.

3. The stotriya is a tristich, for retaining the breaths¹.

¹ See note 1 on XIV. 1. 7.

4. They (the verses mentioned in § 1) contain (the word) *hari*,¹ in order that the Chandoma(-day)s may not be exhausted.

¹ This is forced, the word occurring in SV. II. 525 being *haryatam*. The verses, being *harivatyaḥ*, are apt for the bestowing of energy and strength on the Chandomas (who are in need of this! see XIV. 1. 1 and XIV. 5. 7), cp. XII. 13. 7.

5. There are (complexes) of nine verses¹.

¹ I. SV. II. 528-536=RS. IX. 8 (*sūkta*) 1-7, 9, 8; II. SV. II. 537-545=RS. IX. 13 (*sūkta*) 1-4, 6, 5; 7-9; III. SV. II. 546-554=RS. IX. 12 (*sūkta*) 1-7, 9, 8. None of the verses are indicated in our Brāhmaṇa, the Jaim. br. (III. 206) indicates only the first nine verses, designating them as a *sūkta*, the second group and the third group are likewise called a *navarcam sūktam*.

6. There are nine breaths¹, the Chandoma(-day)s are cattle²; he thereby puts the breath into the cattle.

¹ See note 1 on VI. 2. 2.

² See note 1 on III. 8. 2.

7. There is a (complex) of five verses¹; the paṅkti(-metre) is of five feet (of five verse-quarters), fivefold is food², (so they serve) to obtain food.

¹ SV. II. 555-559=RS. IX. 50 (*sūkta*).

² Cp. note 2 on XII. 1. 9.

8. It contains (the word) 'lute'¹; the lute, forsooth, is the end² and this eighth (day) is the end of the days³: on the end (on the eighth day) they thereby chant with the end (the lute, i.e., the hymn containing this word): for gaining a firm support.

¹ In SV. II. 555. c.

² See note 1 on V. 6. 12.

³ It is the last (but one!) day of the nine-day period; in the same manner, the mahāvratā day is called the end of the year in V. 6. 12.

9. There are three tristichs¹, for connecting the out- and in-breathings.

¹ I. SV. II. 560-562 (=I. 495)=RS. IX. 61. 1-3; II. SV. II. 563-565 (=I. 510)=RS. IX. 61. 25-27; III. SV. II. 566-568 (=I. 493)=RS. IX. 63. 7-9.

10. It is the fourty-four versed stoma¹; in strength and valour he thereby is firmly established: the triṣṭubh is strength and valour².

¹ According to Kauṣ. br. XXVI. 7, composed of the seventeenfold and the triṇava stomas (17+27=44).

² Because the out-of-doors-*laud* here also, as at the seventh day (XIV. 1. 6), begins on triṣṭubh-verses.

XIV. 8.

(The ājya(-) lauds of the eighth day.)

1. (The tristich beginning:) 'Agni, the God, in accordance with the Agnis,¹ is the ājya(-) laud) addressed to Agni.

¹ SV. II. 566-568 = RS. VII. 3. 1-3.

2. (By the plural) 'with the Agnis,' he kindles the eighth day in view of the preceding days that have been kindled¹.

¹ The plural *agnibhiḥ* refers to the preceding days, the singular *agnim* to this eighth day. Is *abhi* to be taken in the sense of 'in view of' or 'together with' ('daarbij', Dutch)?

3. (The tristich beginning:) 'Mitra do we call,'¹ (is destined) for the ājya(-) laud) addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa, being connected with the brhat².

¹ SV. II. 143-145, cp. XI. 7. 3.

² Cp. note 4 on page 33 of the edition of the Āṛṣeyakalpa.

4. The Chandoma(-)day)s, forsooth, are a ford difficult to cross, as it were. Just as in daily life they enter into a stream, which is difficult to cross, having linked themselves mutually together, so he links thereby¹ the two characteristic features² mutually together, in order that the Chandomas may not oscillate.

¹ Thereby, i.e., by taking, as first and third ājyastotra, a rathanantara-tristich, and by taking, as second and fourth, a brhat-tristich.

² Of the rathanantara- and the brhat-days, this eighth day being a rathan-tara-day.

5. (The tristich beginning:) 'This Indra we incite'¹ is (the ājya(-) laud), addressed to Indra.

¹ SV. II. 572-574 (=I. 119)=RS. VIII. 93, 7-9 (var. rr.).

6. By means of the eighth day, forsooth, the Gods had incited Indra, by means of the ninth they had repelled evil¹. The day they thereby incite.

¹ Read *pāpmānam aghnann*.

7. (The tristich beginning :) 'On Indra, on Agni, a loud (*brhat*) praise,'¹ is (destined for) the (*ājya*-laud) addressed to Indra and Agni, being connected with the *brhat*².

¹ SV. II. 150-152, cp. XI. 7. 3.

² See note 2 on § 3.

8. The Chandoma(-day)s, forsooth, are a ford, difficult to cross, as it were. Just as in daily life they enter into a stream, which is difficult to cross, having linked themselves mutually together, so he links thereby the two characteristic features mutually together, in order that the Chandomas may not oscillate¹.—The stoma (is given)².

¹ Cp. § 4.

² See XIV. 7. 10.

XIV. 9.

(The midday-pavamāna-laud of the eighth day.)

1. (The verse beginning :) 'O Adhvaryu, the (soma) pressed by means of the stones,'¹ is a *gāyatrī*, for supporting the day².

¹ SV. I. 499=RS. IX. 51. 1, 3, 2 (var. r.)=SV. II. 575-577.

² Because of the word 'stones', which are of hard and durable substance.

2. Being *gāyatrīs*, they are *trīṣṭubhs* by their characteristic feature¹; for this day is a *trīṣṭubh*-day.

¹ They mention Indra, who is connected with the *trīṣṭubh*, VI. 1. 8.

3. (There are the verses beginning :) 'The living Somas, unto'¹. 'Unto' is the characteristic of the *rathantara*, 'great' of the *brhat*; he applies the characteristic of both together, for this (eighth) day is equal to both these aspects².

¹ SV. I. 518=RS. IX. 107. 14-16=SV. II. 206-208.

² Cp. XII. 3. 4-5.

4. (The tristich beginning:) 'The sustainer of the day is being clarified by the strong juice'¹—this three-day period being unsustained, as it were—(serves) by (the word) 'the sustainer' for sustaining (it).

¹ SV. I. 558=RS. IX. 76. 1-3 (var. r.)=SV. II. 578-580.

5. Being jagatis, they are tristubhs by their characteristic feature¹; therefore, they are applied on the place belonging to the tristubhs¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 2.

6. There is the gāyatra(-sāman). The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1.

7. There is the vairūpa(-sāman)¹.

Grām. XIV. 1. 6, composed on SV. I. 499, chanted (see § 1) on SV. II. 575-577. There are (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 57) two vairūpas on this verse; that the first is intended rests on a comparison of the ūhagāna.

8. The vairūpa is cattle: (so it serves) for obtaining cattle; the year is of different features¹ (*virūpa*) and food is of different features: for obtaining food.

¹ Why this assertion?

9. There is the āśu bhārgava(-sāman)¹ (the swift chant of Bhṛgu).

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 25, composed on SV. I. 469, chanted on SV. II. 575-577. It is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 11.

10. This day (once upon a time) collapsed; by means of the swift (chant) the gods restored it again; therefore, it is called 'the swift one'.

11. There is the mārgīyava(-sāman)¹, (the chant of the 'hunter').

¹ Grām. III. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 115, chanted on SV. II. 575-577. There are (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 289) more than one sāman of this name, but the *nidhanavat* is intended.

12. This God¹, forsooth, they call 'the hunter'. By means of this (sāman) he attained the supremacy over both kinds of animals².

He who in lauding has applied the *mārgīyava(-sāman)*, attains the supremacy over both kinds of animals³.

¹ *Ominis causa*, the name Rudra is avoided; the *mārgīyava-sāmans* are also called 'the chants of Rudra'.

² That live in the village and that live in the wilds, Jaim. br.

³ And the God aims not (*nābhimanyate*) at his cattle, Jaim. br. III. 212.

13. There is the *sauniitra(-sāman)*¹, (the chant of Sumitra).

¹ Grām. X. 2. 11, composed on SV. I. 388, chanted on SV. II. 575-577, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 797 (last of the three).

14. The *brāhmaṇa* of the *saumitra* is the same¹.

¹ See XIII. 6. 9-10.

15. There is the *aiṭata(-sāman)*¹ (the chant of Iṭan).

¹ Grām. III. 2. 6, composed on SV. I. 117, chanted on SV. II. 575-577. The first of the two of this name, SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 293. According to the Jaim. br., it is *trīṇidhanam*.

16. Iṭan, the son of Kavi, by means of this (*sāman*) straight-way beheld the world of heaven: (it serves) for beholding the world of heaven. He who is lauding has applied (it), falls not from (reaches) the world of heaven.

17a. There is the *sākamaśva(-sāman)*¹.

¹ Grām. V. 2. 19, composed on SV. I. 193, chanted on SV. II. 575-577. It is *aīdam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 420.

17b. The *brāhmaṇa* of the *sākamaśva* is the same¹.

¹ See VIII 8. 4-5.

18. This (*sāman*) they also call 'the chant of the yokes'.¹ The yokes are the breaths²: for retaining the breaths (the life).

¹ *dhurāṅ sāma*, this must be the meaning of *dhur*, cp. *dhuroḥ śamyā*.

² Sāyaṇa explains as follows: 'for these (breaths), leaving the body of a dying man, injure (*dhūrvanti*), hurt, the surrounding people that stand near.' This explanation seems questionable. The name *dhurāṅ sāma* is given to this *sākamaśva* to bring in a new commendation, the *dhuraḥ* being equalised with the *prāṇas*, so that *dhurāṅ sāma* is equal to *prāṇānām sāma*. The *dhuraḥ* support the cart, as the *prāṇas* support the living being. Besides the explanation proffered by our *brāhmaṇa*, the Jaim. br. (III. 210) gives another one: 'the yokes are the metres: the Chandoma-days have their strength gone, so to say (because the metres are repeated in them); by applying the chant of the

yokes, the Chandoma-days become possessed of yokes, of metres, and of unexhausted strength¹.

19. There is the vilambasauparṇa(-saman)¹, (the soaring chant of Suparṇa).

¹ Grām. III. 2. 26, composed on SV. I. 125, chanted on SV. II. 575-577. It is (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 308) *nidhanavat*; *caturakṣara-nidhanam* according to Jaim. br.

20. That one of the sauparṇa(-sāman)s, which (is applied) on the eighth day, is the trunk, those two (sauparṇasāmans) that (are applied) on the seventh¹ and ninth² day, are the wings at the side (of the trunk). Now, the trunk, as it were, soars between (*vilambate*) the two wings. Because the trunk soars between the two wings, therefore it is (called) the *vilambasauparṇa(-sāman)*.

¹ Cp. XIV. 9. 13.

² Cp. XV. 18.

21. The sauparṇa(-sāman) (thus) is applied to reach the world of heaven.

22a. There is the vāmadevya with double *him*-sound¹.

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 22, composed on SV. I. 514, chanted on SV. II. 206-208.

The sāman has (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 87) twice ¹ *hum mā* 2. It is *aiḍam*. According to the Ārṣeyabrāhmaṇa, Grām. XI. 2. 2 (ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 855) is equally called *dvihiṃkāraṃ vāmadevyam*, besides *saṃjaya*. But the grantha-edition of the grām. designates it only as *saṃjaya*, not as *dvihiṃkāraṃ vāmadevyam*.

22b. (It serves) for obtaining food¹.

¹ Probably because the vāmadevya is cattle: IV. 8. 15, VII. 9. 9, XI. 4. 8.

23. For the Chandoma(-day)s are this second characteristic feature¹.

¹ The first complex of days is the preceding six-day period, the second is the three-day period, which is constituted by the Chandomas.

24. The vāmadevya is a cattle, the Chandoma (-day)s are cattle: he thus brings cattle into (his) cattle.

25. There is the gāyatrapārśva(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XVII. 2. 31, composed on SV. I. 584, chanted on SV. II. 206-208. It is *nidhanavat*, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 237.

26. This day collapsed; by means of the gāyatrāpārśva the Gods connected it: therefore there is the gāyatrāpārśva.

27. When the three-day period¹ was shattered, they (the Gods) healed it by means of these sāmans: by means of the gāyatrāpārśva² they propped it, by the santani³ they connected it, by the samkṛti⁴ they brought it into good order (*samaskurvan*). The two preceding three-day periods were well established, but this one was not. That these sāmans are thus applied, is in order that it may be well established.

¹ The third trirātra: the Chandoma-days.

² Of the second Chandoma-day.

³ Of the first Chandoma-day, cp. XIV. 3. 7.

⁴ Of the third Chandoma-day, cp. XV. 3. 28. b.

28. There is the pauṛuḥanmana(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Puruḥanman).

¹ Grām. VII. 2. 17, composed on SV. I. 273, chanted on SV. II. 206-208. It is *aīdam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 563.

29. Puruḥanman, of the Vikhānas clan, by means of this (sāman) straightway beheld the world of heaven; (so it serves) for beholding the world of heaven. He who in lauding has applied (it) does not fall from (attains) the world of heaven.

30. It is provided with 'up-beat'¹, for the Chandoma(-day)s have sāmans with 'up-beat'².

¹ *abhyāghātya* (from *abhyāhanti*, 'to strike on, subsequently') denotes a certain way of repetition (the Jaim. br. seems to use here *abhyārambha*). Cp. also note 1 on XIV. 11. 10. The syllables of the verse (SV. I. 273. b) (*bhir ā*) *dhriḡuḥ* become in the chant: (*bhir ā*) *dhṛā*² *īḡū*² *āh*—*dhṛā*¹ *ī* *gūāh*; the syllables of SV. I. 273. c: *tarutā* become: *tārutā*² *ā*³—*tārutā*² *ā*³, the syllables of SV. I. 273. d: *vṛtrahā grṇe* become (*vā*)—*trāhā*² *gā*³ *ā*³ *ṛṇā*⁵ *ī*—*trā*⁴ *hā*⁵ *ā* *grṇā* *ī*.

² The *acchidra* (§ 35) at least has similar repetitions.

31. There is the dvaigata(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Dvigat).

¹ Grām. VII. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 284, chanted on SV. II. 206-208, the first of the two: SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 546.

32. Dvigat, of the Bhṛgu clan, by means of this (sāman) went twice to the world of heaven, after having arrived, he returned.

The dvaigata(-sāman) is applied for obtaining (the fulfilment of) two wishes¹.

¹ The tale is more comprehensible in its recension of the Jaiminiyas (Jaim. br. III. 216, see 'Auswahl' n° 200): 'The Gods, having seized the whole sacrifice, went up to the world of heaven. The men did not know of the sacrifice, so the continuity was broken (the sacrifice, to be effective, must be acknowledged by both: Gods and men). (In consequence), Gods and men suffered from hunger, for, upon what is given from here (from the earth, i.e., from the men to the Gods), the Gods exist, upon what is given from thence (from heaven) men exist: neither the oblations went upward, nor was the rain poured downward. The Gods said to Ayāśya: 'The men do not know of the sacrifice, so the continuity has been broken. Go and dispose the sacrifice for the men'. This is the sacrifice as disposed (now-a-days) to men. Having dwelt among the men, Ayāśya did not know again the (way to the) world of heaven. He wished: 'How can I know the (way to the) world of heaven'. Having lauded with this sāman, he again knew the (way to the) world of heaven... Because Ayāśya from the other world came to this world and from this world to yonder world, he thus visited twice these worlds, hence the sāman has its name: dvaigata².

33. There is the hārāyaṇa(-sāman)¹ (the energy-chant).

¹ Grām. VII. 1. 11, composed on SV. I. 253, chanted on SV. II. 206-208, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 423 (*aīḍam*).

34. Indra, being desirous of lustre, of energy (*haras*), practised austerities. He saw this hārāyaṇa(-sāman) and by means of it obtained lustre, energy. Lustrous and full of energy becomes he who in lauding has applied the hārāyaṇa(-sāman).

35. There is the achidra (-sāman)¹ ('the cleftless chant').

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 512, chanted on SV. II. 206-208. According to the Jaim. br. (III. 218), it is *padanidhanam* and *jyāyo'bhyāram-bham* (cp. note 2 on § 30), see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 77.

36. What cleft there was in this day, that the Gods by means of the cleftless (sāman) covered up. Therefore, it is called the cleftless (sāman).

37. There is the bārhaduktha(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Brhad-uktha).

¹ Grām. VIII. 1. 17, composed on SV. I. 296, chanted on SV. II. 207 (last pada) and 208, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 601. There are many sāmans of this name, but it must be *aīḍam*. As the ūhagāṇa forgets to give this sāman, it is only a Prayoga which has enabled me to identify it.

38. Brhaduktha, the son of (the woman) Vāmni, came by means of this (sāman) to the chaplain-office of food. The chaplain-office is the Brāhman's food; (so the sāman serves) for obtaining food¹.

¹ Cp. XIII. 9. 27.

39. There is the udvat-bhārgava (-sāman)¹, (the chant of Bhrgu containing the word 'up').

¹ Grām. XVI. 2. 7, composed on SV. I. 555, chanted on SV. II. 578-580. It is *nidhanavat*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 174 (the first of the three here called āṅgīrasa). According to Jaim. br. (III. 219), it is also called *viśālam*.

40. By means of the (sāman) containing (the word) 'forth', the Gods went forth to the world of heaven; by means of the (sāman) containing (the word) 'up', they went up¹.

¹ This § is found already XVI. 3. 24.

41. The pavamāna(-laud)s (of this day) end on a nidhana¹, for propping the day.—The stoma (has been given)².

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 39.

² See XIV. 7. 10.

XIV. 10

(The pr̥ṣṭha-lauds of the eighth day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'Who knows him together with the soma' are satobr̥hatī¹.

¹ SV. I. 297=RS. VIII. 33. 7-9=SV. II. 1046-1048.

2. A slipping down, as it were, is the fact that on the seventh day there are satobr̥hatī(verse)s¹, but (if these would) not (be applied) on the eighth; therefore, they are to be applied on the eighth (day); for not slipping down.

¹ Cp. XIV. 4. 1.

3. On this matter (however) they (the Theologians) say: 'The satobr̥hatī metre is loose, as it were¹; firmly established (on the contrary) is the br̥hatī² with its repeated verse-quarters. (The verses beginning:) 'What, o Indra, in front, behind, above'³ (on which the third pr̥ṣṭha-laud is to be chanted) are a consideration (contain a consideration) of the regions: to obtain a firm standing'.

¹ In the *satobṛhatī*, consisting of 12+8+12+8 syllables, the pairs of verse-quarters (12+8) follow on each other uninterruptedly and thus show a certain uniformity, a kind of *jāmitvam*.

² The *brhatī*, consisting of 8+8+12+8, has, on the contrary, a repetition of verse-quarters, in so far as here follow two quarters of eight syllables immediately. For the rest, the verses which are rejected (in § 1 and 2) as being *satobṛhatīs*, as well as those which are commended as being *brhatīs* (in § 3), are both *brhatīs*, but the first is followed by two other *brhatīs* and the second by one *satobṛhatī*. It is probable that their *brhatī*-and *satobṛhatī*-being, is made effective by the mode of chanting in the praxis.—The *hautra*-ritual of the *Aitareyins* (*Āśv.* VII. 4. 3) has a different *pragātha*, (*viz.*, *RS.* VII. 66. 14), but the *Kauṣītakins* (*Śāṅkh. ārs.* XII. 4. 4-7) allow the verses mentioned by our *brāhmaṇa* in § 1 and 2 as well as those mentioned in § 3. Against these, then, our *brāhmaṇa* apparently polemizes.

³ *SV.* I. 279=*RS.* VIII. 1. 2=*SV.* II. 581-582.

4. On the (verses) he should chant, as the Brahman's *sāman*¹, the *naipātithi* (sāman)² (the chant of *Nepātithi*).

¹ As third *prastotra*, the first and second are the usual ones.

² *Grām.* VII. 2. 27, composed on *SV.* I. 279, chanted on *SV.* II. 581-582. The last of the two, being *nidhanavat* (cp. *SV.* ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 573), is required. According to *Jaim. br.* III. 220, this *sāman* was seen by the son of *Kaṇva*, *Nepātithi*, when, at a sacrificial session of the *Kāṇvāyanas*, their cattle ran short.

5. A *sāman*, being of *ṛsi*-descent, is fit for reaching the world of heaven¹. He who in lauding has applied (it), does not fall from the world of heaven (reaches the world of heaven).

¹ Cp. XI. 5. 22.

6, 7. (The verses beginning:) 'Both let him hear'¹ (serve) for connecting both: the *prṣṭha*(-laud)s and these days².

¹ *SV.* I. 290=*RS.* VIII. 61. 1-2=*SV.* II. 583-584.

² The *prṣṭhas* of the six-day period and these *Chandoma*-days.

8. On these (verses) the *vaiyaśva*(-sāman)¹ (must be chanted) (the chant of *Vyaśva*).

¹ *Grām.* VIII. 1. 10, composed on *SV.* I. 290, chanted on *SV.* II. 583-584; is *aiḍam*, cp. *SV.* ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 593.

9. *Vyaśva*, of the *Angiras* clan, by means of this (*sāman*) straight-way beheld the world of heaven¹. This (*sāman*) is applied at the

end of the *pr̥stha* (-laud)s (as the last), for beholding the world of heaven.—The *stoma* (has been given)².

¹ The origin of the name *Vaiyaśva* is explained in the *Jaim. br.* (III. 221, see 'Auswahl' No. 201) in the following manner: 'About *Vyaśva*, the son of *Sākamaśva*, when he was (still) in the womb of his mother, his paternal uncle *Gaya* knew that he would be born as a seer. When he was born, he (*Gaya*) gave order to expose him, with the words: 'One has been born, who directly after his birth is gone to ruin'. Him (the exposed infant) the shadow did not leave, and his two thumbs procured him (miraculously) the mother-milk. Of this they informed him (*Gaya*): 'The boy thou hast ordered to be exposed lives!' He took his club and went near to slay him. He (*Vyaśva*) wished: 'May I get out of this, may I find deliverance and assistance'. He saw this *sāman* and chanted it over (him, over *Gaya*). Thereupon, his (*Gaya's*) club fell back and split up his head.'

² Cp. XIV. 7. 10.

XIV. 11.

(The *ārbhāvapavamāna* - laud of the eighth day.)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'Be clarified, o God, united with long life; unto *Indra* let thy intoxication go'¹ is the *gāyatrī*. Intoxicating, rich in sap, is the afternoon-service; he (thereby) puts (in it) intoxication and sap².

¹ SV. I. 483=RS. IX. 63. 22-24 (var. r.)=SV. II. 585-587.

² Cp. XI. 10. 2.

2. (In the verses beginning:) 'Unto us lustre and great glory'¹, (the word) 'unto' is characteristic of the *rathantara*, (the word) 'great', of the *br̥hat*. He applies the characteristics of both together, for this day (has) both these features².

¹ SV. I. 579=RS. IX. 108. 9-10=SV. II. 361-362

² This § is identical with XIII. 5. 2.

3. (The verses beginning:) '*Prāṇā*, the young of the great ones,'¹ contain (the word) 'breath'. He, thereby, puts breath into the *Sacrificer*.

¹ SV. I. 570=RS. IX. 102. 1-3=SV. II. 363-365. Cp. note 1 on XIII. 5. 3.

4. (The verses beginning:) 'Unto (*abhi*) us booty containing riches,'¹ are by the word 'unto' characteristic of the *rathantara*, for this day is a *rathantara*-day.

¹ SV. I. 549=RS. IX. 98. 1, 5, 3 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 588-590.

5. (The verse beginning:) 'Be clarified, o Soma, as a great ocean,'¹ is an akṣarapañkti, the source of the stomas. Moreover, the akṣarapañkti-metre is, at this moment, of unexhausted strength; by means of it, the Chandoma(-day)s are made of unexhausted strength. The Theologians argue: 'The stomas and metres at the six-day period having arrived at their end, what is the metre of the Chandoma(-day)s?' One should answer: 'These akṣarapañktis are their metre'.

¹ SV. I. 429=RS. IX. 109. 1-6=SV. II. 591-593.—The rest of this § is identical with XIV. 5. 6-8.

6. (The verses beginning:) 'The cows urge the running'¹, being gāyatis, ~~are~~, by their characteristic, jagatis². Therefore, they are applied at the (proper) place of the jagatis.

¹ SV. II. 255. 1-3=RS. IX. 65. 1-3 (cp. XII. 1. 10).

² Because the mention (255. b) the Gods and (256. b) the rain, both of which are connected with the jagati-metre, cp. VI. 1. 10.

7. There is the gāyatra(-sāman); the brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1. sqq.

8. There is the svāśirām arka(-sāman)¹ ('The praise of the well mixed ones').

¹ Aranyageya I. 2. 3, composed on SV. I. 468, chanted on SV. II. 585-587.—Cp. note 1 on XIV. 5. 12. See the sāman in SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 404.

9. The hymn of praise (*arka*), forsooth, is food; (so it serves) for obtaining food¹.—The 'well-mixed ones' are the breaths², (so it serves) for retaining the breaths (the life).

¹ Cp. Śat. br. XII. 8. 1. 3: 'for the hymn of praise (*arka*) is the food for the Gods'.

² Probably the author of our brāhmaṇa combines the word with *sva* ('own') and *śiras* ('head'). Or are the breaths well-mixed, because they are inseparable from each other?

10. There is the surūpa(-sāman),¹ ('the chant of beautiful form').

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 15, composed on SV. I. 468, chanted on SV. II. 585-587. There are on this verse (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 8) two sāmans of this name, both *aīḍa*. A comparison of the ūhagāna proves that the first of

the two is intended, and this is confirmed by the Jaim. br. (III. 223), where it is designated as *punarnitunna*: *tat punarnitunnam akurvan, tat punar abhyāghnan*. In this last word we have a kind of illustration of *abhyāghātya*, above, XIV. 9. 30.

11. The *surūpa* (or 'a thing of beauty') is the cattle; (so it serves) for retaining cattle.

12. There is the *bhāsa*(-sāman),¹ ('the chant of Light'); he who has applied (it), in chanting, shines.

¹ Grām. XIII. 1. 5, composed on SV. I. 470, chanted on SV. II. 585-587. There are two *sāmans* of this name on the same verse (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 14 and 16), but the last is intended; this is proved by the Jaim. br. where not the *bhāsa*- but the *mādila-sāman* is prescribed. Now, this *mādila* is in its melodious figuration precisely equal to the second *bhāsa*.

13. It has at each verse-quarter a *nidhana*¹, (and is) *rathantara*-like; for this day is a *rathantara*-day².

¹ From the *Prayogas* consulted by me it appears that of each pada of the the last two syllables are chanted as *nidhana*.

² The *padanidhana* is characteristic of the (first) *rathantara*-day, see X. 10. 1.—The text of our Brāhmaṇa should be read: *padanidhanam rāthantaram rāthantaram hy etad aha*.

14. The dæmoniac *Svarbhānu* struck the sun with darkness¹, so that it did not shine; by means of the *bhāsa* ('the Light'), Atri repelled the darkness, so that it (again) shone. Because it (the sun) got this as its light², therefore, it (the *sāman*) is called 'the Light'.

¹ Identical with IV. 6. 13, IV. 5. 2, IV. 6. 8.

² Uncertain: *yad vai tadbhā abhavat* or *yaddhaitadbhā abhavat*.

15. These *Chandoma*(-day)s, forsooth, are, as it were, darkness¹; by means of this *sāman* he makes the light shine on them.

¹ 'By the manifoldness of their practice,' according to *Sāyaṇa*.

16. There is the *kākṣivata* (-sāman)¹ ('the chant of *Kakṣivat*').

¹ Grām. IV. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 139, chanted on SV. II. 585-587, *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 329.

17. *Kakṣivat*, the son of *Uśij*, by means of this (*sāman*) came into the possession of progeny, of plurality. He who in lauding has applied the *kākṣivata* (-sāman) is progenerated and multiplied.

18. There is the āsita(-sāman)¹ ('the chant of Asita').

¹ Grām. III. 1. 28, composed on SV. I. 107, chanted on SV. II. 585-587; is *aiḍam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 275.

19. Asita, the son of Devala, by means of this (sāman), had a glimpse of these three worlds¹. The āsita(-sāman) is applied for the fulfilment of three wishes.

¹ Cp. Kāth. XXII. 11: 67. 9: 'As to the verses addressed to Yama, by means of these the worlds, as well those that are on this (on the nearer) side as those that are on the other side, became visible to Asita, the son of Devala. To him the worlds that are on this side and those that are on the other side become wholly visible' (*sam asmai bhānti*). Of the interesting parallel of the Jaim. br. (III. 268, 269, see 'A. swahl' No. 209), although it is only partly intelligible, may follow here. An attempt at translation: 'The Seers said: 'Come, let us try to obtain that world of heaven which is situated above the Falcon, where (are) those Atharvans' (those Seers were) Preṇin, the son of Somāhita, Madhucchandas, the son of Viśvāmītra, Asita the son of Devala, and as many others as wished to go to vicinity. Of these (Atharvans), who were a long time engaged in sacrifice, they (the Seers) did not hear during many years. But of those (Seers) they (the Atharvans) heard: 'He (the Āgnidhra) holds the *śrauṣaṭ*, he (the Hotṛ) holds the *vaṣaṭ*-call'. Now, one of the Atharvans, Udvanta by name, descended to (the Seers) with a cup (of Soma) in his hand. He said to them: 'With what wish do ye perform your sacrificial session?' They answered: 'We wish to obtain that world of heaven, which is situated above the Falcon, where are those Atharvans'. He said: 'Do ye go behind the village?' 'Yes, we do'. For what end?' 'For the path'. 'Just so', he said, 'that is not efficacious for you to reach the world of heaven', and, thereupon, he looked down on his cup. Now he said: 'Do ye eat meat?' 'Yes, we do'. 'For what end?' 'For retaining sight and breath'. 'Just so', he said, 'neither is that efficacious for you to reach the world of heaven', and he again looked down on his cup. He said: 'Do ye visit your wives?' 'Yes, we do'. 'For what end?' 'For obtaining progeny's continuation and continuity'. 'Just so', he said, 'neither is that efficacious for you to reach the world of heaven'; and he again looked down on his cup. He said: 'Do ye speak untruth?' 'Yes, we do'. 'For what end?' 'Wishing for women, wishing for a joke, wishing for a friend'. 'Just so', he said, 'arise you and wish your wishes (read perhaps *kāmān icchadhvam*). For you there is no hope that ye should gain yonder world'. Now, Preṇin, the son of Somāhita, was a wicked man; he said: 'Of seven he-goats do I choose the rut; whichever woman I may call unto me, may she desire me'. And Madhucchandas, the son of Viśvāmītra, said: 'I will choose the summit of the Brāhmins'. But Asita, the son of Devala, said: 'Let me look on this cup (of soma)'. He (Udvanta) said: 'He alone chooses what is right (?)'. Having looked down on this (soma-cup), he (Asita) saw this sāman and lauded with it: *rāye agne mahe tvā dānāya samidhīmahi | ūṣevā hi mahe vṛṣam*

dyāvā hotrāya prthivī (Jaim. Samh. I. 1. 10. 3=SV. Kauth. I. 93). Heaven and earth are (equal to) all these worlds. Thereupon, he moved along all these worlds: during the first part of the day he stayed at the meeting of the Gods, at midday, of the meeting of men: of Drūpada Vāddhraviṣṇa, at the afternoon at the meeting of the Fathers¹.

20. There is the *aṣira(-sāman)*¹. The *aṣira(sāman)s* are a (means of) progeneration. He who in lauding has applied the *aṣira(-sāman)* is progenerated and multiplied.

¹ Grām. XI. 1. 10, composed on SV. I. 406, chanted on SV. II. 361-362. There are many *aṣira-sāmans*, but the Jaim. br. points also to *vāyor aṣiram*; the second of the three is intended, which is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 826.

21. There is the *traita(sāman)*¹: for obtaining firm support.

¹ Grām. X. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 384, chanted on SV. II. 363-365; the first of the four (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 790) is intended, being *nidhanavat*, cp. § 22.

22. It has at each verse-quarter a *nidhana* (and) is *rathantara*-like, for this day is a *rathantara*-day¹.

¹ This § is identical with XIV. 11. 13.

23. It (this *sāman*) is also assistance bringing¹; he (thereby) procures himself assistance.—These *Chandoma(-day)s*, forsooth, procure assistance; by means of them he procures himself assistance.

¹ The reason is found in the Jaim. br. I. 184, see Journ. of the American Oriental Society, Vol. XVIII, page 19.

24. There is the *gaurivita(-sāman)*¹. The *brāhmaṇa* of the *gaurivita* is the same².

¹ Grām. V. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 168, chanted on SV. II. 588-590; it is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 383.

² See XI. 5. 14.

25. There is the *kautsa(-sāman)*¹ (the chant of *Kutsa*).

¹ Grām. V. 1. 4, composed on SV. I. 162, chanted on SV. II. 588-590. There are several *kautsa-sāmans*, but the *aiḍam* one is required, see SV. ed. Calcutta Vol. I, page 370. The *Jaiminīyas* designate it as *pāñcavāja*.

26. By means of this (*sāman*), *Kutsa* saw 'the separate drinking' of the liquid¹; he used to ride out to the (to his?) dwelling² with a leathern bag with brandy. The *kautsa(-sāman)* is applied for retaining both kinds of food.

¹ *andhaso vipānam*, cp. Śat. br. XII. 7. 3. 4, where we find *andhasor vipānam*; Eggeeling translates: 'the (means of) drinking separately the two liquids'. Although some arguments seem to vouch for the reading *andhaso vipānam* as our text has it (cp. *vipānam śukram andhasaḥ*, Vedic Concordance, in voce), the Jaim. recension points distinctly to the dual (Jaim. br. III. 228, cp. 'Auswahl' No. 202): 'Pañcavājas, the son of Kutsa, was able to drink the two liquors separately (*andhasi vyapipīta*); the divine and the human he, by means of this sāman, drank separately. Pañcavājas, the son of Kutsa, desired: 'May I drink separately the two liquors: the divine and the human'. He saw this sāman and, by means of it, he drank separately the two liquors, the divine and the human. Since that time he, having put on (his cart) a leathern bag, used to ride out for the soma'. The purport of this last sentence is here equally far from clear.

² *et ha vai surā tinopavāsatham dhāvayati*. Are we to divide: *drtinā upavasatham dhāvayati*, or ¹ has *vasatham* the same sense as *āvāsatham*? Or must we accept, with Śā., the word *upavasatham*? But, what, in this case, is the meaning?

27. There is the śuddhāsuddhiya(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. IX. 2. 7, composed on SV. I. 350, chanted on SV. II. 588-590, the first of the two, being *nidhanavat*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 715.

28. Indra gave the Yatis over to the hyenas; an inauspicious voice reproached him and he thought himself impure (*asuddha*). He (thereupon) saw this śuddhāsuddhiya(-sāman) and was purified by it. He who in lauding has applied the śuddhāsuddhiya(-sāman), is purified.

29. There is the krauñca(-sāman)¹; the brāhmaṇa of the krauñca is the same².

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 13 composed on SV. I. 546, chanted on SV. II. 588-590. It is, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II. page 154, the first of the three, being *svāram* and, according to Jaim. br. *madhyesvāram*.

² See XI. 10. 19.

30. There is the rayiṣṭha(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 2, composed on SV. I. 512, chanted on SV. II. 588-590; seems to be *aiḍam* (ending on *ūpā*), see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 78. According to the Jaim. br. it is *madhyenidhanam*.

31. The rayiṣṭha(-sāman) is cattle; (so it is applied) for obtaining cattle¹.

¹ According to Jaim. br. III. 229, it is a *paśavyaṃ sāma*, because by it Prajāpati retained the runaway cattle.

32. There is the audala(-sāman)¹ ('the chant of Udala').

¹ Grām. IV. 2. 36, composed on SV. I. 160, chanted on SV. II. 588-590; it is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 367.

33. Udala, the son of Viśvāmitra, by means of this (sāman), came into the possession of progeny, of plurality. He who in lauding has applied the audala(-sāman), is progenerated and multiplied.

34. There is the dharman(-sāman)¹, for sustaining the right (*dharma*).

¹ Grām. XI. 2. 20, composed on SV. I. 429, chanted on SV. II. 591-593, grām. l.c. 19 is likewise dharman, and both are *nidhanavat*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 873.

35. The Theologians argue: 'The stomas and metres at the six-day-period having been used up, what is the metre of the Chandoma(-day)s? One should answer: 'They have man as their metre'. Man is fivefold, man is two-footed: in order that the Chandoma(-day)s may be unexhausted¹.

¹ This brāhmaṇa, identical with XIV. 5. 26 (and cp. XV. 5. 32), should, to all appearances, have been given after XIV. 11. 5, to which it belongs.

36. There is the viśoṣiṣṭya(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. II. 2. 27, composed on SV. I. 87, chanted on SV. II. 254-256. It is (cp. § 39) *aiḍam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 243.

37. Agni desired: 'Of house on house (*viśo viśaḥ*) may I be the guest, of house on house may I obtain the hospitality'. He performed austerities and saw this viśoṣiṣṭya(-sāman). By means of it he became of house on house the guest, he obtained of house on house the hospitality. He who in lauding has applied the viśoṣiṣṭya (-sāman), becomes the guest of house on house, obtains the hospitality of house on house.

38. They chant (it) on gāyatri(-verse)s, for the sake of getting a firm support, for (the obtainment of) priestly lustre. With which breath they start in that they finish (the laud)¹.

¹ This § is identical with XIII. 9. 28, XIV. 5. 30.

39. The pavamāna(-laud)s (of this day) finish on *iḍā*; *iḍā* is cattle and the Chandoma(-day)s are cattle. He thereby brings cattle into his cattle¹.—The stoma (has been given)².

¹ Identical with XIV. 5. 31.

² See XIV. 7. 10.

XIV. 12.

(The uktha-lauds of the eighth day.)

1. (There are the verses beginning:) 'The guest most beloved to you'¹; thereby the characteristic feature of hospitality is brought about.

¹ SV. I. 5=RS. VIII. 84. 1-3 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 594-596.

2. (The verses beginning:) 'Come unto us, o beloved Indra'¹ (are applied) for obtaining valour and strength.

¹ SV. I. 393=RS. III. 36. 4-6=SV. II. 597-599.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'The destroyer of the strongholds, the young, clever Indra of immeasurable strength was born as the supporter of every deity, armed with his thunderbolt, praised by many.'¹ (is applied) for supporting.

¹ SV. I. 359=RS. I. 11. 4, 5, 8=SV. II. 600-602.

4. There is the *ausāna*(-sāman)¹ (the chant of Uśanas).

¹ Grām. I. 1. 9, composed on SV. I. 5, chanted on SV. II. 594-596; it is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 101.

5. Uśanas, the Kāvya, wished: 'May I obtain as much dominion as the other Kāvya possess. He practised austerities and saw this *ausāna*(-sāman). By means of it he obtained as much dominion as the other Kāvya possessed. This at that time he had wished. A wish granting *sāman* is the *ausāna*. He obtains (the fulfilment of) his wish.

6. There is the *sāmvarta*(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. X. 2. 26, composed on SV. I. 393, chanted on SV. II. 597-599; it is *nidhanavat*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 807. According to the Jaim. br. it is *padanidhanam*.

7. The Ogres sought to destroy the sacrifice of the Gods. Indra, by means of this (*sāman*), repeatedly rolling together (dust and sand?) buried them. Because he buried them, repeatedly rolling together (*sāmvartam*), hence it is called the *sāmvarta*(-sāman). This¹ was an evil, forsooth, that pursued them (the Gods); by

means of the sāmavarta they repelled it. He who in lauding has applied the sāmavarta, repels the evil.

¹ *pāpmā rāva sa iān asacata*, the same construction XV. 5. 20; *sa* refers to the fact that the Ogres pursued them.

8. There is the māruta(-sāman)¹ ('the chant of the Maruts').

¹ Grām. IX. 2. 21, composed on SV. I. 359, chanted on SV. II. 600-602. It is *aīḍam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 733.

9. The rays are the months, the rays are the Maruts¹; the Maruts are the most numerous of the Gods². They undertake the sacrificial session, hoping to be most numerous³. They (thereby) become even most numerous. Provided with seasons are the preceding (six) days⁴, devoid of seasons are the Chandoma(-day)s. In that there is this sāman⁵, thereby these days (the Chandomas) become provided with seasons.

¹ Therefore, the Maruts are the months, each of which contain two rtus. (This is said to connect the Maruts and the māruta-sāman with the seasons, see the next following words.) For the rest, we may compare Śat. br. IX. 3. 1. 25: *ye te mārutā rāmayas te* (although here the *mārutāḥ* are the *puroḍāśas*).

² As consisting of seven groups. -

³ Hoping to be multiplied, to get abundant offspring.

⁴ The trivṛt-stoma, etc., are connected successively with spring, summer, raining season, see VI. 1. 6. sqq.

⁵ Which, as belonging to the Maruts, these being the rays and the rays being the seasons, contains the seasons!

10. It is the forty-four-versed stoma, in strength and valour he thereby is firmly established: the triṣṭubh is strength and valour¹.

¹ This § is identical with XIV. 7. 10.

FIFTEENTH CHAPTER.

(Ninth (third Chandoma-) day.)

XV. 1.

(Out-of-doors-laud of the ninth day.)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'The ocean has roared on the farthest¹ border'² is the opening tristich of the ninth day.

¹ This is the second case, where the Brāhmaṇa deviates from its own Saṃhitā, cp. note 1 on XI. 4. 4. It is remarkable that the Jaim. br. (III. 239), reading equally *parame* instead of *prathame*, also deviates from the Saṃhitā. For a possible explanation, see note 1 on § 2.

² SV. I. 529=RS. IX. 97. 40, 42, 41 (var. r)=SV. II. 603-605.

2. This day, forsooth, is 'the farthest border'¹; the ninth day, forsooth, is, as compared with² the other days, the farthest border, for it is the highest and the largest³.

¹ It is not impossible that the word of the Saṃhitā has been intentionally changed by the author of our Brāhmaṇa, because *prathame* would not well fit for the ninth day. Similarly, the Jaim. br. (III. 239): *akrān samudrah parame vidharma in i... param ah samudrah paramam navamam ahaḥ*.

² Is this the meaning of the instrumental? Cp. Speyer, Sanskrit Syntax, § 107.

³ As it has been lost stoma (48).

3. One of these verses, beginning:) 'Gladden thou Vāyu, for our sacrifice, for our wealth',¹ is addressed to Varuṇa². That part of the sacrifice which is badly performed is seized by Varuṇa, this he thereby disperses by his sacrifice.

¹ SV. II. 604.

² It is addressed to Soma pavamāna, but Varuṇa (beside Mitra) is mentioned in it.

4. The stotriya is a tristich, for retaining the breaths¹.

¹ See XIV. I. 7.

5. There is a complex of ten verses¹; ten-syllabic is the virāj; food is virāj-like: to obtain food².

¹ SV. II. 606-615=RS. IX. 3 (but in this order: 1, 6, 4, 5, 3, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10). The Jaiminīyas (III. 240): *esa devo amartya iti sūktam anurūpo bhavati*. The Jaiminīyas agree with RS.

² Cp. XIII. 7. 8.

6a. They (these verses) are of the same beginning words, in order that valour, strength (and) pith may not flow away.

6b. Where the Gods saw valour, strength (and) pith. they pushed it down (immediately) afterwards¹.

¹ Cp. XIII. 7. 9, 10.

7. There is a complex of eight verses¹.

¹ SV. II. 616-623=RS. IX. 15 (but in this order: 1, 2, 7, 3, 5, 4, 6, 8) The Jaiminīyas agree more closely with RS. (only one transposition).

8. Eight-hoofed is cattle; hoof by hoof he thereby obtains cattle. Eight-syllabic is the gāyatrī(-verse); strength and priestly lustre is the gāyatrī: strength and priestly lustre he (thereby) obtains.

9. There are complexes of six verses: for propping the (six) seasons.

10. There are four complexes of six verses¹; the year consists of twenty-four half-months: in the year even he is thus firmly established.

¹ 1. SV. II. 624-629=RS. IX. 38 (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 3).

2. SV. II. 630-635=RS. IX. 28 (1-5a; 5. b, c=IX. 27. 5. b, c; 6. a=IX. 27. 5. a; 6. b, c=IX. 26. 4. b, c).

3. SV. II. 636-641=RS. IX. 27 (1-4; 6; IX. 28. 6).

4. SV. II. 642-647=RS. IX. 37.

11. The complex of six verses, beginning with the word 'he', is the last: for obtaining both (kinds of profit) the remote as well as the near¹.

¹ *sa* (at the beginning of the verses 642-647) expresses something which is remote (*parokṣa*), *esa* (occurring at the beginning of the verses 636-641) expresses something which is near (*pratyakṣa*) to the speaker, cp. Jaim. br. III. 241: *yadā vai pratyakṣam bhavaty athaiśa ity ācakṣate, yadā parokṣam atha sa iti*; and Speyer, Sanskrit Syntax § 271 and the *kārikā* quoted there.

12. A tristich comes at the end¹: with which breath they start, in that they finish (the laud).

¹ In the uttarārcika another *śaḍṛca* follows after II. 647 (vs. 648-653), of which vs. 648 and 649 answer to RS. IX. 67. 30, 31; vs. 650-652 to Rgveda-khila III. 10. 1-3 (ed. Schoftelowitz, page 95) and vs. 653 to ib. 6. a, b. It is remarkable that these verses are ignored by the commentator on the Ārṣeyakalpa, who prescribes, as last *trīca*, the same that has been applied on the seventh day (*viz.*, SV. II. 487-489), and cp. the Sūtrakāra (Lāty. III. 6. 26-27, Drāhy. IX. 3. 7): 'of the ninth day, the finishing part (the 'Schlussstück') is that of the jyotiṣṭoma, according to some, that of the seventh day' (here *jyotiṣṭoma* is an adjective, just as in the Ārṣeyakalpa, cp. Introd. to this text, page XX). The first view is found represented by the Jaiminīyas, who give (Jaim. Samh. III. 53. 6-8) vs. II. 7-9, the ordinary *paryāsa* of the jyotiṣṭoma; the second view is accepted by the commentator of the Ārṣeyakalpa and by the Anupadasūtra (IV. 4): *navamasyā te dakṣam iti paryāsaḥ saprakṛtītvāt prakṛto vāpratyāmānād, ubhayos tu codanā bhāllavinām* (as do the

Sūtrakāras).—From these facts we may conclude that, at least, the order that II. 648–653 were absent from the uttarārcika at the time of the composition of the Sūtra and perhaps even later, as Dhanvin also seems to ignore them: *kaḥ punar asau tṛca iti na jñāyate tatrādhyayanābhāvāt*.

13. The stoma is the forty-eight-versed one, for getting a firm support¹ and for progeneration.

¹ Cp. III. 12. 3.—The forty-eight-versed stoma is again to be thought as composed from the 21-fold and the 33-fold one, op. Kauṣ. br. XXVI. 7.

XV. 2.

(Tena ājya-lauds of the ninth day.)

1. ('The very beginning:) 'We have approached with deep obeisance the young one'¹, are the ājya(-laud) addressed to Agni.

¹ SV. II. 654–656=RS. VII. 12. 1–3.

2. They approach, as it were, who approach (undertake the rite of) the ninth day.

3. 'Who brightly shines, kindled in his own dwelling'¹, for he shines brightly, as it were, who has chanted the (sāmans of the) nine days²; 'well pleased by sacrifices (of clarified butter)'¹, for well pleased by sacrifices is he who is pleased by the (sacrifice of the) nine days; 'him who is turned toward all sides'¹, for turned to all sides is he³.

¹ Parts of verse 654.

² Apparently, the ninth day, though at the moment only begun, is taken into account.

³ Probably: 'ready for all emergencies'. It is not probable, as Sāyaṇa means, that *esa* refers to Agni.

4. One (of these verses, beginning:) 'Thee, o Agni, Varuṇa and Mitra'¹, is addressed to Varuṇa. That part of the sacrifice, which is badly performed, is seized by Varuṇa; this he thereby disperses by his sacrifice².

¹ SV. II. 656. a.

² Cp. XV. 1. 3.

1 SV. II. 3 tristich beginning :) 'Mitra, of holy might, I call for'¹,
The Je' rathantara-like (ājya-*laud*) addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa².

¹ SV. II. 197-199.

² This § is identical with XII. 2. 3.

6. The Chandoma(-day)s, forsooth, are a ford difficult to cross, as it were. Just as in daily life they enter into a stream which is difficult to cross, having linked themselves mutually together, so he links, thereby, the two characteristic features mutually together, in order that the Chandomas may not oscillate¹.

¹ Identical with XIV. 8. 4.

7a. (The verses beginning :) 'Great is Indra, who by his might'¹, (serve for) the (ājya-*laud*) addressed to Indra.

¹ SV. II. 657-659=RS. VIII. 6. 1, 3, 2.

7b. By means of the eighth day, the Gods had incited Indra, by means of the ninth, they had repelled evil. The day they, thereby, gladden¹.

¹ Nearly identical with XIV. 8. 6,

8. (The tristich beginning :) 'These two I call for, who'¹, is the rathantara-like (ājya-*laud*) addressed to Indra and Agni².

¹ SV. II. 203-205.

² Identical with XII. 2. 8.

9. The Chandoma(-day)s, forsooth, are a ford difficult to cross as it were. Just as in daily life they enter into a stream which is difficult to cross, having linked themselves mutually together, so he links thereby the two characteristic features mutually together, in order that the Chandomas may not oscillate¹.—The stoma (has been given)².

¹ See § 6.

² See XV. 1. 13.

XV. 3.

(The midday-pavamāna-*laud* of the ninth day.)

1. (The verses beginning :) 'Of the mightily slaying Pavamāna, (*i.e.* soma), the yellow one (*hari*), the bright (drops) have been pro-

duced'¹, are gāyatrīs containing the word 'yellow': in order that the Chandoma(-day)s may not be exhausted².

¹ SV. II. 660-662=RS. IX. 66. 25-27 (var. r.).

² Cp. note 2 on XIV. 1. 8.

2. (The words:) 'Of the mightily slaying Pavamāna' are characteristic of the bṛhat¹; (the words:) 'of the yellow one, the bright (drops) have been produced' are characteristic of the jagatī². He (thus) practises the characteristics of both together: of the sāmān and the metre³.

¹ Because of the words 'mightily slaying' which are the characteristic of the Bṛhat, he being connected with the bṛhat, cp. probably X. 6. 2.

² This connection is not clear to me.

³ Of the sāmān, because the ninth day is a bṛhat-day.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'Go ye round, pour ye out the pressed (soma)', contain the word 'round' (*pari*); the ninth day is the end². These verses (are applied) for reaching this (day).

¹ SV. I. 512=RS. IX. 107. 1-3=SV. II. 663-665.

² Strictly speaking, of the third three-day-period only.

4. (The verses beginning:) 'The soma has been pressed, the reddish, the bull, the yellow'¹, being jagatīs, are, by their characteristic, triṣṭubhs²; therefore, they are applied at the place proper to the triṣṭubhs³.

¹ SV. I. 562=RS. IX. 82. 1, 3, 2 (var. r.)=SV. II. 666-668.

² By the word 'bull', which is connected with the triṣṭubh, X. 6. 2.

³ At the end of the midday-pavamāna-laud.

5. There is the gāyatra (-sāmān). The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1 sqq.

6. There is the adārasṛt of Bharadvāja¹.

¹ Grām. IV. 1. 7, composed on SV. I. 132, chanted on SV. II. 660-662. There are more sāmāns of this name, but see Jaim. br. III. 244: *atha gātwin-jnidhanam... tad upariṣṭobhavad bhavati bahirnidhanam... tad v evācakaṣate bharadvā-asyādārasṛd iti*. The sāmān (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 318) ends on a stobha: *asmabhyam gātuvittamam*.

7. Divodāsa, who had Bharadvāja as his house-chaplain, (once upon a time) was hemmed in by various individuals (enemies). He

approached (his chaplain), saying: 'Seer, find me a way out of this ('procure me a refuge')'. For him, by means of this sāman, he found a way out. A refuge procuring one is this sāman. (Because they thought): 'By means of this (sāman), we have not fallen into a pit' (*dāre nāśṛṇma*)¹, thence it has its name *adārasṛt*. He who in lauding has practised the *adārasṛt*, finds a way out of his difficulties and does not run into a pit².

¹ Instead of the form *aśṛṇma*, we expect an aorist derived from the root *śṛ* (*aśāriṣma*), but the faulty form is obviously due to the desire to connect the word with *-sṛt*, as if this were a verbal root!

² A highly interesting version of this mythic-historical tale is given in Jaim. br. III. 244 sqq. (cp. Das Jaim. br. in Auswahl, No. 205). It runs as follows: 'Kṣātra, the son of Pratardana, at the battle of the ten kings, was hemmed in at Mānuṣa by the ten kings. His house-chaplain was Bharadvāja. He resorted to him, saying: 'Seer, we resort to thee, find us in this circumstances (a way out)'. Bharadvāja wished: 'May we win the battle'. He saw this sāman and lauded with it. Having lauded, he said: 'Indra will come to our call, we will win the battle'. Now, Kṣātra, the son of Pratardana, had as consort, the handsome Upamā, the daughter of Śavedas. Of her they killed a brother. She mourned for him (?). As she was (on a certain day) running about, Indra set his mind on her. Having put on an antelope-hide, he went after her. He had, on a shoulder-yoke, a basket with a cake hanging at one side, and at the other side an *āmikṣā* mixed with butter, and he began to dance in her vicinity. He drew her along with the butter (?). Every time she drove him away, he always danced before her. At evening they went apart. Her husband asked her: 'Hast thou observed here something (particular) during the day?' She answered: 'Nothing beside this: an old man has danced in my vicinity; he had, on a shoulder-yoke, a basket with a cake hanging at one side, and at the other side an *āmikṣā* mixed with butter'. He said: 'Indra, forsooth, has come to our call. We will win this battle. That was Indra! Do not drive him away by hurting him. Make him your friend and say to him: 'Let us win the battle'. On the following morning, the two met again, and the same man, with just such a shoulder-yoke, began to dance at some distance. Each time she sought to reach him, the other (danced) farther off. She thought: 'Come, I will address him'. (Then follows a metrical dialogue of the two; the verses, however, are incomprehensible.) Running after him, she said: 'Let us win the battle'. He, shaking his antelope-hide, said: 'Just as these hairs flow in all directions (?), so, ye enemies of Kṣātra, flow asunder from Mānuṣa'. With these words, he scattered the hairs of the black antelope (of the hide he wore). These arose as so many war-chariots and, by means of these, he (Kṣātra) won the battle. Thereupon, said Bharadvāja: 'We have not fallen into the pit, (*na vai dāre 'śṛṇma*), and hence the name (of the sāman) *adārasṛt*.'

13. Bābhru, the son of the Kumbhya, by means of this sāmān, straightway beheld the world of heaven; (so it serves) for beholding the world of heaven. He who in lauding has applied (it), does not fall from the world of heaven.

14. There is the (sāman called) 'the flowing together of the *idās* (*idānām samkṣārah*)¹.

¹ Grām. III. 2. 13, composed on SV. I. 119, chanted on SV. II. 660-662. It is (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 298) *aiḍam*; its name reposes, apparently, on the repeated word *idā* at the end: *idā*¹ 23 *bhā*² 3 | *ehidā*⁵ | *hō*⁵ 5 | *ḍā*⁴. In the Jaim. br. III. 249, it is said that the Angirases obtained cows from all the regions and, thereupon, exclaimed: 'these *idās* have flown for us together': *saṃ vai na imā idā akṣāriṇuḥ*.

15. The *idā* is cattle, the Chandoma(-day)s are cattle: he thereby puts cattle into cattle¹.

¹ He makes his cows to get abundant calves.

16. There is the ṛṣabha-pāvamāna (-sāman)¹, ('the Soma-bull').

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 3, composed on SV. I. 467, chanted on SV. II. 660-662; it is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 3.

17. The Chandoma(-day)s are the cattle; he thereby produces a copulation in his cattle, in order that they may procreate, for not without a bull do cattle (cows) procreate¹.

¹ Cp. XIII. 5. 18, XIII. 10. 11.

18. There is the prṣṭha(-sāman)¹ ('The back-bone-chant').

¹ Grām. VI. 2. 12, composed on SV. I. 239, chanted on SV. II. 663-665; it is (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 495) *aiḍam* (*ūrdhveḷam*, the Jaim. br.).

19. The ninth day, forsooth, is the back-bone of the days: on the back-bone (i.e., the ninth day) they chant the back-bone (-sāman): for getting a firm support.

20. There is the kaulmalabarhiṣa(-sāman)¹ ('the chant of Kulmalabarhis').

¹ Grām. VI. 2. 15, composed on SV. I. 240, chanted on SV. II. 663-665. There are many more sāmans of this name, but the two (grām. VI. 2. 15 and 16) follow in the gāna immediately after the prṣṭha; of these two the first is intended, as a comparison with the ūhagāna proves, although both (VI. 2. 15 and 16) are *svāram* (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 498).

21. Kulmalabarhis, by means of this (sāman), came into the possession of progeniture¹, of plurality. He who is lauding has applied the kaulmalabarhiṣa(-sāman), is progenerated and multiplied.

¹ Read *prajātiṃ* instead of *prajāpatiṃ*, cp. XIV. 11. 17.

22. There is the *arkapuṣpa(-sāman)*¹. ('The food-flavour chant').

¹ Grām. XVI. 2. 34, composed on SV. I. 565, chanted on SV. II. 663-665, the first of the two *sāmans* is intended; both are *nidhanavat*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 199. Originally, they probably were optional.

23. Food is called '*arka*' by the Gods and its flavour 'flower'. He who in lauding has applied the *arkapuṣpa(-sāman)*, obtains food with flavour.

24. There is the *dairghaśravasa(-sāman)*¹. ('The chant of *Dirghaśravas*')

¹ Grām. II. 1. 6, composed on SV. I. 44, chanted on SV. II. 663-665. The first of the two, *bhūḥ vāra* (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 166), is intended, as appears from the *gāna*.

25. The *Dirghatamas* seer¹, *Dirghaśravas*, being expelled (from his realm by his enemies) wandered about² for a long time and became hungry. He saw this *dairghaśravasa(-sāman)* and, by means of it, obtained food from all the (four) quarters³. He who in lauding has practised the *dairghaśravasa(-sāman)*, obtains food from all the quarters.

¹ One of the Leyden MSS. leads *rājanyarṣir*, the other as in the printed text.

² On the construction, cp. Oertel, the disjunct use of cases, page 21.

³ Cp. Jaim. br. III. 256 (Auswahl, page 308-309): '*Dirghatamas*, the son of (the mother) *Mamatā*, going out to battle, said to his younger brother, *Dirghaśravas*: 'Mayest thou be the surveyor of these (cows or mares) of ours that are to be taken care of'. Thereupon, *Dirghaśravas* desired: 'May I obtain food, may not these (animals) suffer from hunger'. He saw this *sāman* and lauded *Agni* with it, and *Agni*, being lauded, made all his food sweet as honey'. etc.

26. There is the *vaiyaśva(-sāman)*¹; the *brāhmaṇa* of it is the same².

¹ Grām. VII. 2. 9, composed on SV. I. 269, chanted on SV. II. 663-665. There are on this verse three *vaiyaśvas*, all *aīḍam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 555. The *śhagāna* designates it as *dvyakṣaravaiyaśva*. It is the *śulka* of the *Jaiminīyas*.

² See XIV. 10. 9.

27. There is the ābhīśava(-sāman)¹; its brāhmaṇa is the same².

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 5, composed on SV. I. 512, chanted on SV. II. 663-665. It is (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II. page 79) *avāram*.

² See XII. 9. 15-16.

28a. There is the devasthāna(-sāman)¹. ('The Gods-stand chant'), for obtaining firm support.

¹ Ar. gāna I. 1. 15, composed on SV. I. 239, chanted on SV. II. 663-665. It is *aīdam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 396.

28b. There is the saṃkṛti(-sāman)¹, for making (the last three-day period) in order.

¹ Ar. gāna III. 1. 17, composed on SV. I. 409, chanted on SV. II. 663-665. It is (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 452) *nidhanavat*.

29. This day (when its rite for the first time was performed by the Gods) collapsed, but the Gods, standing on the 'Gods-stand' (the devasthāna), made it in order by means of the saṃkṛti and, hence, this sāman has its name. By means of the devasthāna, the Gods obtained a firm standing in the world of heaven; (it is applied) with (the desire) that they (the participants of the sacrificial session) may get a firm standing¹.

¹ Cp. with this passage XIV. 9. 27.

30. The deities (formerly) did not yield the sovereignty to Varuṇa. He saw this 'Gods-stand', and, thereupon, the deities yielded to him the supremacy. His (the Sacrificer's) equals yield him the superiority.

31. He who knows this, to his share falls the lustre of might, (and) he gets a firm standing.

32. Lustrous (*bharga*) becomes he, who in lauding has applied the bharga(-sāman)¹, glorious (*yaśaḥ*) he, (who in lauding has applied) the yaśas(-sāman)².

¹ Ar. gāna II. 2. 11, composed on SV. I. 258, chanted on SV. II. 663-665. Its nidhana (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 441) is *bhargā* ^{1 1 1 1} 2345 ḥ.

² Ar. gāna II. 2. 12, composed on SV. I. 270; it begins: ^{2r} hā u | ^{2r} hā u | ^{2r} hā u | ^{2r} yaśo ^r hā u. (ed. Calc. l.c.).

33. There is the *vāsiṣṭha(-sāman)*¹; its *brāhmaṇa* is the same².

¹ Grām. VII. 1. 24, composed on SV. I. 259, chanted on SV. II. 663-665. The *aīdam* is intended, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. 1, page 536.

² See XI. 8. 14.

34. There is the *arka* of *Dirghatamas*¹; *arka* is food: for obtaining food.

¹ Ar. gāna I. 2. 4, composed on SV. I. 558, chanted on SV. II. 636-668. It is (cp. § 37) *nidhanavat*, ending: $\frac{3}{i} \frac{1111}{2345}$, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 404.

35. There is the *sāmarāja(-sāman)*¹. He who in lauding has applied the *sāmarāja*, comes to sovereignty, to imperial sway.

¹ Grām. XVI. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 555, chanted on SV. II. 666-668. This *sāman* likewise is *nidhanavat*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 176.

36. They call it the *saṃvat(-sāman)*, i.e., the *sāman* containing the word *saṃ*. By means of the *saṃvat(-sāman)*, forsooth, the Gods went forth to the world of heaven, by means of the *sāman* containing the word 'up' (*ud*), they went up¹.

¹ Cp. XIV. 3. 23-24: *pravat*, XIV. 9. 39-40: *udvat*, and here *saṃvat*. Neither the *sāman* nor the *re* contains the word *saṃ*, but the sentence (§ 36) is added for the sake of completeness, because something similar was wanted about the third Chandoma-day! For the rest, the three prepositions *pra*, *ud*, *saṃ* remind us of the triad: *prāṇa*, *udāna*, *saṃāna*.

37. The *pavamāna(-laud)s* (of this day) end on a *nidhana*: for propping the day¹.—The stoma (has been given)².

¹ Cp. XIV. 9. 41.

² See XV. 1. 13 —Finally, a remark must be made about this *pavamāna-stotra*. The author of the *Brāhmaṇa* prescribes 21 *sāmans* for this stotra. If these are chanted on tristichs, the total number being 48, we would get too many stotriyas. If the eight *sāmans* on the *gāyatri* (SV. II. 660-662) are all chanted on tristichs, we get 24 stotriya-verses, and to complete the required number of 48, only another 24 can be placed, but the *Brāhmaṇa* gives 13 more *sāmans*; as it is impossible that these are chanted all on tristichs, the *Sūtrakāras* (Lāṭy. III. 6. 28-33, *Drāhy*. IX. 3. 8-13) give the following instruction: 'On its (the ninth day's) *brhatī*-verse, (i.e., SV. 663-665) the *sāmans* of the *araṇyegāna* (Pañc. br. § 28, § 32) and the *prāṇa* (§ 18) (are to be chanted) on tristichs (each *sāman* on all the three verses); (in this case) the *vāsiṣṭha* (falls) on the appendix-verse, the *vaiyaśva* before the *bharga*, and the *abhiśava* before the *yaśas* (this disposition is followed by *Varadarāja*, see

Ārṣeyakalpa, pages 214, 215). Another possibility is, to chant (on the *brhati*) seven *sāmans* only, each on a tristich, but arranging them so that there is no sameness of performance (*jāmi*). (This refers probably to the last part of each *sāman*: no *aīdam* should follow on an *aīdam*, no *nidhanavat* on a *nidhanavat*, etc.; in this case, the *sāmans* that are left over may replace facultatively one of the others). The *dirghatamaso 'rka*, or the *sāmarāja*, is the last (*sāman*) (of the midday-pavamāna); if the *sāmarāja* is taken as the last, the *dirghatamaso 'rka* and the *māṇḍava-sāman*, which has *iḍā* as *nidhana*, (are to be applied) on the last two (verses) of the (tristich on which the) *prṛtha-sāman* (is chanted;) (in this case the *prṛtha* falls on the first verse).—The *aīdamāṇḍava* is given Grām. XIV. 1. 26, composed on SV. I. 511 (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 72), chanted on SV. II. 664. b and 665, but this does not fit in with the notation of ūhagāna IX. 3. 9 (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. V, page 650).

XV. 4.

(The *prṛtha*-lauds of the ninth day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'Leaning, as it were on *Sūrya*'¹, contain (the word) *sūrya*.

¹ SV. I. 267=RS. VIII. 99. 1, 3, 4 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 669-670.—The text should run: *śrāyanti iva sūryam iti sūryavatyo bh*.

2. For this day has the sun as its deity¹; the sun is the end and the ninth day is the end of the days (of the last three-day period): on the end they chant the end, (i.e., the verse containing the word *sūrya*), for getting a firm support.

¹ A three-day period is comparable with the three *lokas*: earth=agni, antarikṣa=vāyu, dyaus=āditya.

3. (There are the verses beginning): 'What we fear, o Indra, of that make thou fearlessness for us. O bounteous one, give us this help by means of thy aid, smite away haters, away scorners'¹; having smitten haters and scorners by the ninth day, they arise (finish the ten-day period) with the tenth day.

¹ SV. I. 274=RS. VIII. 61. 13-14=SV. II. 671-672.

4. There is the *śrāyantiya*-(*sāman*)¹.

¹ See note 1 on VIII. 2. 9.

5. The *śrāyantiya*-(*sāman*) is wealth (*śrī*)¹, and the ninth day is wealth²; he thus establishes wealth into wealth.

¹ A pun on the name.

² Because of the manifoldness and great number of *sāmans*.

6. There is the *samanta*(-*sāman*)¹.

¹ Grām, II. 1. 30, composed on SV. 1. 61, chanted on SV. II. 671-672. Must be *aīdam*, the first of the three, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 192.

7. One who desires (to possess) cattle, should laud with the *samanta*(-*sāman*); one who desires (to get) a chaplainship, should laud with the *samanta*(*sāman*).

8. The earth is Agni-like and the priest is Agni-like¹; the heaven is Indra-like and the noble is Indra-like². Through the intermediate region heaven and earth are adjacent (*samānta*); by means of the *samanta*(-*sāman*) he makes him adjacent³. He, who knowing this, deals with the *samanta*(-*sāman*) acquires cattle⁴ and obtains a chaplainship.—The stoma (has been given)⁵.

¹ See VI. 1. 6.

² See VI. 1. 8.

³ So that he, the priest, comes into connection with the noble, as his purohita.

⁴ Because cattle is *antarikṣāyatana*, cp. Jaim. br. III. 186: *paśavo vā antarikṣaṃ, paśavaḥ samantam*.

⁵ See XV. 1. 13.

XV. 5.

(The *ārbhava*-*pavamāna*-laud of the ninth day.)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'Thou, o Soma, art streaming (*dhārayu*)'¹, is a *gāyatrī*, for propping (*dhṛti*) the day. (The word) 'thou' is the characteristic of the *ṛhat*, for this day is a *ṛhat*-day².

¹ SV. II. 673-675=RS. IX. 67. 1-3. (var. r.).

² Cp. XI. 9. 1.

2. (In the verses beginning:) 'Yes, thou, the divine'¹, (the word) 'thou' is the characteristic of the *ṛhat*, for this day is a *ṛhat*-day².

¹ SV. I. 583=RS. IX. 108. 3-4=SV. II. 288-289.

² The § is identical with XII. 11. 2.

3. (The verses beginning :) 'Become clarified for the delectation of the Gods'¹, are characteristic of the *br̥hat*; for this day is a *br̥hat*-day.

¹ SV. I. 571=RS. IX. 106. 7-9=SV. II. 676-678.

4. (The verses beginning :) 'This desirable yellow one, on all sides'¹, contain (the words) 'on all sides' (*pari*). The ninth day, forsooth, is the end; these (verses are applied) for reaching (*pari* *āpti*) this day².

¹ SV. I. 552=RS. IX. 98. 7, 6, 8=SV. II. 679-681.

² Cp. XV. 3. 3.

5. (The verse beginning :) 'Become clarified, o Soma, for great dexterity'¹, is an *akṣarapañkti*: the source of the stomas. Moreover, the *akṣarapañkti*-metre, at this moment, is of unexhausted strength; by means of it, the Chandoma(-day)s are made of unexhausted strength. The Theologians argue: 'The stomas and metres at the six-day-period, having arrived at their end, what is the metre of the Chandoma(-day)s?' One should answer: 'These *akṣarapañktis* are their metre'².

¹ SV. I. 430=RS. IX. 109. 10-12 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 682-684.

² The rest of this § agrees with XIV. 5. 6-8.

6. (The verses beginning :) 'Unto the born active'¹, being *gāyatrīs*, are, by their characteristic, *jaḡatīs*²; therefore, they are applied at the proper place of the *jaḡatīs*.

¹ SV. I. 487=RS. IX. 61. 13-15=SV. 685-687.

² Because (according to Sāyaṇa) of the word *gobhiḥ*, cattle being equal to *jaḡatī*.

7. There is the *gāyatra* (-*sāman*). The *brāhmaṇa* of the *gāyatra* is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1 sqq.

8. There is the *āśvasūkta* (-*sāman*)¹ ('the chant of *Āśvasūkṭi*').

¹ Grām. III. 2. 19, composed on SV. I. 122, chanted on SV. II. 673-675. It is (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 303) *pañcāksaraniḡhanam*.

9. To Agni he offers libations during the preceding days¹, but this day has the Sun as deity. (Regarding the words of the *nidhana* :) 'the Bright one to whom libations are offered', yonder

sun, forsooth, is bright, to him he offers libations by means of this (sāman).

¹ This would mean that the ritual of the preceding days is performed in honour of Agni, the instrumental *pūrvair aharbhiḥ* being taken as an instrumental of time. I fail to see what is the precise meaning of these words. The remark refers to the words added in the gāna (after the words of the verse): ^{2 1} *śukra* ^{r 2 3 1 1 1 1} *āhutā* 2345 h. As compared with the gauṣūkta (grām. III. 2. 18), which ends: *agnir āhutaḥ*, *śukra* must mean the soma, not the sun. All would be clear if the gauṣūkta with its nidhana *agnir āhutaḥ* occurred on one of the preceding days; but this is not the case with the Kaṭhumas; the Jaiminiyas apply it before the āśv. sūkta, but equally on the ninth day.—For the rest, the rare compound *ājuhotī* is due to the words of the nidhana.

10. There is the *śāmmada*-(sāman)¹ ('the chant of Śāmmad').

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 14, composed on SV. I. 183, chanted on SV. II. 673-675. This not XIII. 2. 14, is intended, being *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 38.

11. Śāmmad, of the Angiras clan, by means of this sāman straightway beheld the world of heaven; (so it serves) for beholding the world of heaven. He, who in lauding has applied (it), does not fall forth from the world of heaven¹.

¹ Nearly identical with XIV. 9. 29. In Jaim. br. III. 164, the name is derived from the words: *śaṃ vai na ime lokā amādiṣuḥ*, spoken by the Gods, after they had made the worlds turn again towards them, when they had receded from them in fear.

12. There is the (sāman) with (the word) *dāvasu* as nidhana¹.

¹ Grām. III. 2. 11, composed on SV. I. 119, chanted on SV. II. 673-675. It is *nidhanavat*, ending: ^{2 r 1 8 1 1 1 1} *dāvasū* 2345, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 297.

13. By means of this (sāman) he invokes a blessing for him, for the sāman is a true blessing¹.

¹ The word *dāvasu* reminding of *-dāvan* '-giving'. This § is identical with XIII. 12. 7.

14. Dāvasū, of the Angiras clan, being desirous of cattle, saw this sāman. By means of it he created a thousand head of cattle. That there is this sāman, is for making the cattle thrive¹.

¹ Cp. the nearly identical passage XIII. 11. 14.

15. There is the *kāśīta(-sāman)* with hitherward directed *idā*¹.

¹ Grām. V. 2. 8, composed on SV. I. 184, chanted on SV. II. 673-675. Its last words (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 407, and cp. note 3 on X. 12. 5) are: *au* '23 ⁴*ho* ⁵*vā* | ⁴⁵*idā*, whilst usually the *aiḍa-sāmāns* end on ¹*o* '2345 *i* | *ḍā* or ⁴*ho* '5 *i* | *ḍā*. These last are called *parācīneḍa*. Jaim. br. III. 265: *tasyo pratiḍim idām upayanti, chandomebhyo neḍ parāñco 'tipadyāmahā iti*. The same Brāhmaṇa (l.c.) records that a certain Kāśīti, the son of Subhara, was, during a *sattrā*, afflicted by consumption. He saw this *sāman*, composed on the verses *vāta ā vātu bheḍajam* (=RS. X. 186. 1-3), and was healed by *Vāta*.

16. By means of the other *idās*, that are directed thitherward, he continually places the seed (into the womb), but this *kāśīta(-sāman)*, with its *idā* hitherward directed, (is applied) for production (for delivery of the young out of the womb). Therefore, the embryos come into existence directed thitherward, but are born hitherward¹. Therefore also, they (the embryos) do not fall forth from their (receptacle, although) its opening is turned downwards. For by this (*sāman* with thitherward directed *idā*) they are supported.

¹ Embryos come into existence with the head turned thitherward, i.e., away from the mouth of the matrix, but are born with the head turned hitherward, cp. Ait. br. III. 10. 1: *parāñco garbhā dhiyante parāñcaḥ sambhavanti, ... amuto 'vāñco garbhāḥ prajāyante*.

17. There is the *haviṣkṛta(-sāman)*¹, for getting firm support. Its explanation² is the same (as given formerly)³.

¹ Grām. IV. 1. 20, composed on SV. I. 138, chanted on SV. II. 673-675. The first of the two, *nidhanavat*, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 328.

² *anuvāda*, a portion of a brāhmaṇa-text, which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *vidhi* or direction previously laid down, and which does not itself contain any direction.

³ See XI. 10. 9.

18. There is the *sauparṇa(-sāman)*¹; the brāhmaṇa of the *sauparṇa* is the same².

¹ Grām. III. 2. 25, composed on SV. I. 125, chanted on SV. II. 288-289; the *svāram* is intended, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 308.

² See XIV. 3. 10.

19. There is the *vaiśvamanasa(-sāman)*¹ ('the chant of *Viśva-manas*').

¹ Grām. K. 2. 8, composed on SV. I. 387, chanted on SV. II. 676–678. It is *nidhanavat* (\bar{n} ¹¹¹¹ 2345), see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 795.

20. The Seer, Viśvamanas, when he had gone out to study¹, was seized by an Ogre. Of him Indra noted: 'The Seer has been seized by an Ogre', and he addressed him: 'O Seer, who (is) this one (that has seized) thee?' The Ogre said (to Viśvamanas): 'Say, 'it is a trunk''², and he (Viśvamanas) said (to Indra): 'A trunk'. 'Hit at him with this', he (Indra) said, handing him over a reed, by way of a thunderbolt. Therewith, he split his skull. This is the reed called *indrenata*³. It was an evil that had seized him; this he repelled by means of the vaiśvamanasa(-sāman). He who in lauding has applied the vaiśvamanasa(-sāman), repels the evil⁴.

¹ Probably, he was a participant of a sattrā and, during the intervals, went out to study the texts for the subsequent day; cp. note 2 on XII. 11. 10.

² With regard to the version of the Jaim. (see note 4), it is not advisable to take *sthānu* as a proper noun.

³ *indrenatā* may stand haplogically for *indreṇa natā*. It is noteworthy that of the two Leyden MSS. of our Brāhmaṇa, one reads *indranatā* and the other, *indrenata*. Lāty. IV. 1. 7, reads *indrenatā*, Drāhy. XI. 1. 7, 8, *indranatā*. According to Drāhy. I. c. 8: *yā svayamvakrā sendranatā*, a reed is meant which of itself is crooked (*mūlataḥ* seems to belong to the preceding sūtra, cp. Lāty. I. c.). Dhanvin explains *indranatā* by *daivena natā* (thus reads the MS. G.).

⁴ The corresponding passage of the Jaim. br. (III. 266, see 'Auswahl' No. 208) runs as follows: 'Viśvamanas, who had gone out to collect fuel (for the sacrifice) in the forest, fell in with an Ogre. He wished: 'May I repel the Ogre'. He saw this sāman and chanted it over (him). Indra saw that Viśvamanas had fallen in with an Ogre and came running on to him. By the snorting of him who came running on, he collapsed (or 'became contorted'?). He (Indra) asked him: 'Viśvamanas, who is this one that has ... thee?' He (the Ogre) said (to Viśvamanas): 'Thou must answer, '(it is) a *sūrmī*, o Maghavan', and he (Viśvamanas) said (to Indra): '(It is) a *sūrmī*, o Maghavan, slay thou only with a stick on her'. He (Indra) said: 'Pull out a blade of grass and throw it gently on (her)'. He, having pulled out a blade of grass gently threw it on (her). Into this same (blade of grass) Indra poured his thunderbolt, and he (Viśvamanas) slew him (the Ogre) then and there'.—The *sūrmī* occurs also above, II. 17. 1. It is not clear to me what is meant by it here. The Pañc. br. has *sthānu*. In either case some object is intended which is not very harmful, the object of the Ogre being, apparently, to deceive Indra, by inducing him to believe that Viśvamanas is not seriously harmed.—On *sūrmī*, cp. also Acta Orientalia, Vol. VI, page 141.

¹ Grām. V. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 168, chanted on SV. II. 679-681. It is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 383.

22. There is the nihava(-sāman)¹, for obtaining food.

23. With (the word) 'yes' (*hi*), food is given¹; by (the word) *i*, Agni eats the food².

³ 1 1 1 1
fire. The nidhana of the nihavasāman is ī 2345.

¹ The formulas given above: I. 9 and 10.

³ So that Indra in person may come to the sacrifice.

25. There is the yadvāhisthiya(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. II. 2. 26, composed on SV. I. 86, chanted on SV. II. 679-681. There are two sāmans of this name and both (cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 242) are *aīdam* (*ūrdhvelam*, Jām. br.).

26. These *sāmans*, forsooth, are priestly lustre¹. Lustrous becomes he who in lauding has applied the *yadvāhiṣṭhiya(-sāman)*.

¹ I fail to see the meaning of the words *ṛcā śrotṛiyāni*. The plural also is strange, as there are only two chants of this name.

27. There is the *āsita(-sāman)*¹; the *brāhmaṇa* of the *āsita* is the same².

¹ Grām. III. 1. 3, composed on SV. I. 93, chanted on SV. II. 679-681 : *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 252.

² See XIV. 11. 19.

28. There is the *sādhra(-sāman)*¹, for succeeding (*siddhi*).

¹ Grām. V. 2. 22, composed on SV. I. 248, chanted on SV. II. 679-681 : the *aiśam* etc. is *śāman*. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 513.

29. There is the *ākūpāra(-sāman)*¹. ('The chant of *Ākūpāra*').

¹ Grām. IX. 1. 10, composed on SV. I. 345, chanted on SV. II. 679-681 ; it is *svāram*, SV. ed. Calcutta Vol. I, page 706.

30 By means of this (*sāman*), *Ākūpāra Kaśyapa* attained power and greatness. Power and greatness attains he who in lauding has practised the *ākūpāra(sāman)*¹.

¹ The name, *ākūpāra*, is explained in a curious myth or legend in the Jaim. br. (III. 272, see 'Auswahl' No. 210): '*Ākūpāra Kaśyapa* descended together with the *Kalis*, into the sea. He sought in it a firm standing. He saw this *sāman* and lauded with it. Thereupon, he found a firm standing in the sea, viz., this earth. Since that time, the *Kalis* sit on his back. This *sāman* is (equal to) a firm standing. A firm standing gets he who knows thus. The *Chandoma(-day)s* are a sea (because of the great number of their *stotriya-verses*), and *Kaśyapa* (the Tortoise) is able to convey (them) across the sea. That there is here this *ākūpāra*, is for crossing over the sea (of the *Chandoma-days*)'.

31. There is the *vidharman(-sāman)*¹, for supporting the right (*dharma*).

¹ Grām. XI. 2. 21, composed on SV. I. 430, chanted on SV. II. 682-684 ; it is *nidhanavat* : ^{1 2 3 1 1 1 1}*vidharmā 2345*. See SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 874.

32. The Theologians argue: 'The stomas and metres at the six-day period having been used up, what is the metre of the *Chandoma(-day)s*?' One should answer: 'They have man as their

metre'. Man is fivefold, man is two-footed: in order that the Chandoma(-day)s may be unexhausted¹.

¹ This § is identical with XIV. 11. 35. It refers to XV. 5. 15, where the verses are treated on which the vidharman is chanted.

33. There is the śrudhya(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. III. 1. 15, composed on SV. I. 99, chanted on SV. II. 685-687. The *aīdam* one is intended: SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 264, cp. § 37.

34. The śrudhya is cattle¹; (it is applied) for obtaining cattle.

¹ The śrudhya, with other sāmans, is in IX. 1. 32-33 likewise made equivalent to cattle; cp. the next following §.

35. Prajāpati produced the cows; these being produced, went away from him; by means of this sāman (and especially by its stobha): 'Hear thou! Come thou!'¹, he called after them. They returned to him. That there is this sāman, is in order that the cows may return.

¹ $\overset{2x}{śrūdhīyā} 3 \mid \overset{3}{e} 23 \overset{2}{hīyā} 343.$

36. To him who knows this, the cows turn.

37. They chant (it) on gāyatrī(-verse)s, for the sake of getting a firm support, for (the obtainment of) priestly lustre. With which breath they start, in that they finish (the laud).—The pavamāna (-laud)s (of this day) finish on *īḍā*; *īḍā* is cattle, and the Chandoma (-day)s are cattle. He, thereby, brings cattle into his cattle¹.—The stoma (has been given)².

¹ Identical with XIV. 5. 30-31.

² See XV. 1. 13.

XV. 6.

(The uktha-lauds of the ninth day.)

1. On (verses) addressed to Agni, they lead on the uktha (-laud)s of the preceding days, but, on this day, they lead them on on a (verse) addressed to Agni and Indra¹: in both characteristics he (thereby) is firmly established.

¹ SV. I. 133=RS. VIII. 45. 1-3=SV. II. 688-690. Although the verses are indicated in this way only, it is clear from § 2 that these are intended, even if we do not take into account the uttarārcika.

2. There is the *aidhmavāha*(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. IV. 1. 11, composed on SV. I. 133, chanted on SV. II. 688-690. The first of the three sāmans of this name, being *svāram* (SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 321), is intended.

3. They chant (it) on (verses) addressed to Agni and Indra; he, thereby, brings priesthood and nobility into union: he places the priesthood (Agni) before the nobility (Indra), and makes nobility and peasantry as following after the priesthood¹.

¹ See XI. 11. 8.—The Jaim. br. (III. 274, 275) has the following tale relating to this sāman: 'The Seers, when going to the world of heaven, left *Idhmavāha* alone behind, who had gone out to the forest to collect fuel for the sacrifice. He wished: 'May I go up after (the others) to the world of heaven, may I be united with my fellow-sattrins.' He thought: 'Come, I will laud my fellow-sattrins.' They, being lauded, will cause that I will hear them'. He saw this tristubh (note 1 on XV. 6. 1) and lauded with it: '*ā ghā ye agnim...yeṣāṃ: ni yāmaṃ citram rājate*'. They, being lauded, caused that he heard them: he heard the swishing of their whips. He saw this sāman and lauded with it (SV. I. 135): 'Now even I hear them, now that their whips swish in their hands, *ni yāmaṃ citram rājate*'; having lauded them with this sāman, he ascended to the world of heaven; (with the sāman) *ā ghā ye agnim* (now follows the verse SV. I. 133 in its sāman-form), he ascended the world of heaven'.—The text probably is corrupt, as is clear from the repetition. It does not appear why vs. I. 135, on which not an *aidhmavāha* but an *aṣira* is chanted, is cited, but note the mention of the whips.

4. There is the *traikakubha*(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. X. 2. 14, composed on SV. I. 389, chanted on SV. II. 691-693 (=RS. I. 84. 7, 9, 8). The sāman must be *nidhanavat*, and on SV. I. 389 there are (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 798-799) two sāmans of this kind. A comparison with the *ūhagāna* proves that the last is intended. In the *Nidāna-sūtra* (IV. 7), the question is discussed which of the *traikakubhāni* is preferable: *traikakubhasya nidhane vivadante: padanidhanānām ity eke* etc.; the conclusion is, that the *bahirnidhanam* one is the best.

5. He, thereby, is firmly established in strength and valour: the *traikakubha*(-sāman) is strength and valour¹.

¹ Cp. IV. 2. 10 and VIII. 1. 7.

6. There is the *udvaṁśīya*(-sāman)¹. The *brāhmaṇa* of the *udvaṁśīya* is the same².

¹ Grām. IX. 1. 16, composed on SV. I. 342, chanted on SV. II. 694-696 (=RS. I. 10. 1-3). It ought to be *svāram* (SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 695).

² See VIII. 9. 6, sqq.

7. The stoma is the forty-eight-versed one: for being firmly established¹, for generating.

¹ Cp. III. 12. 3.

(The tenth day.)

XV. 7.

(Out-of-doors-laud of the tenth day.)

1. The seventh day is a gāyatrī-day, the eighth is a triṣṭubh-day, the ninth is a jagatī-day¹, but the tenth is an anuṣṭubh-day.

¹ The seventh day is twenty-four-versed and the gāyatrī has 24 syllables; the eighth day is forty-four-versed and the triṣṭubh has 44 syllables; the ninth day is forty-eight-versed and the jagatī has 48 syllables; cp. note 1 on XIV. 1. 2.

2. About this they (the Theologians) remark: 'Were they to bring into practice the anuṣṭubh as stoma-verse¹ in a perceptible way, the Sacrificer would go to the farthest distance and lose his support'². The twenty-four gāyatrīs, now, are (equal to) eighteen anuṣṭubhs³; they, thereby, bring into practice (i.e., they chant) the anuṣṭubh as stoma-verse in a cryptical way, for getting a support, (and thus) the Sacrificer is firmly supported⁴.

¹ *stomyām* (?).

² Because the anuṣṭubh is the last in the regular sequence of the metres: 1. gāyatrī, 2. triṣṭubh, 3. jagatī, 4. anuṣṭubh.

³ The stoma being twenty-four-versed (see XV. 7. 8), the bahiṣpavamāna requires 24 gāyatrīs, i.e., 576 syllables all together. These, being divided by the number of syllables of the anuṣṭubh (4×8): 32 syllables, are equal to 18 anuṣṭubhs. Thus, whilst being visibly chanted on gāyatrīs, this laud can be said, cryptically, to be chanted on anuṣṭubhs.

⁴ The purport of this §, in accordance with injunctions from elsewhere, is, that on this day no anuṣṭubh is to be chanted or recited (see IV. 8. 9 with note 1), but, by reckoning the gāyatrīs as anuṣṭubhs, the condition stated at end of § 1 is fulfilled, viz., that the tenth day is an anuṣṭubh-day. For the fact that the rite of this day may not contain any anuṣṭubh, cp. note 1 on § 5, below.

3. They offer this day as food to Prajāpati; therefore, no revealing must be made¹. The blame they utter², whilst a person of high rank is being served with food³, is an impediment. Therefore, no revealing must be made¹: in order not to impede the food.

¹ *vyavavadya* seems here (but cp. IV. 7. 11) to be equivalent to *vivāḍkya* or *vyucya*, cp. IV. 8. 8.

² Text and MSS. read either *vadaty* or *vadanty*. Read, perhaps, '*vavadanty*', cp. Ait. Br. V. 22. 5: *śrīr vai daśamam ahaḥ, ... tasmād daśamam ahar avi-vākyam bhavati: mā śrīyo 'vavādiṣmeti*.

³ Read: *śreṣṭhe parivīṣyamāṇe*.

4. It must, however, be revealed¹: just as if he were to send round the food that is being brought on behalf of a person of high rank for his voyage, in order that he may go (on his voyage), so (it) is (with) this.

¹ In all the texts known to me (which treat of this subject), with the exception of the Ait. Br., firstly, the 'non-revelment' is recommended and, secondly, the contrary is approved, with certain restrictions, however. The author of the Kṛṣṇa (XXVII. 1) says: 'He who reveals, overdoes, and may come to fall. If, however, they say: 'He should reveal. The sacrifice, forsooth, rejoices, to a knowing person who comes near (unto it), thinking: 'what of me will be unaccomplished (read: *yan me 'samṛddham bhaviṣyati*), will be accomplished by this one'. One who perceives that somebody, out of carelessness, makes a mistake (in reciting or chanting), should, near this place (where the failure has happened), recite the text; or the 'Householder', or one of the officiating priests, should go round (to it) and, near the place, recite the text. If he does not like to follow this course, he may directly reveal (the failure that has been made)', cp. Śāṅkh. śra. X. 12. 5: *apratibhāyām anyah svādhy-āyam*: 'if it is disapproved (i.e., if there should be 'revealing'), another (should recite) the text'. The Jaiminiya-brāhmaṇa (III. 302) argues as follows: 'They ask: 'Must revealing be made or not?' 'It must not be made', they say. Those who undertake (the rite of) this day run a race; he who makes a failure is left behind, and it would be as if he took up one who was left behind ...; moreover, it is to Prajāpati that they offer this day as food; therefore, they should not reveal, for who would blame the offering of food to one of higher rank? He who blames the offering of food to one of higher rank, is beset by the bad fortune (*ārti*) this higher placed one wishes to come to him. (But) they say (also): 'The Brahman should reveal; the Brahman, forsooth, is sacred lore, so it is sacred lore that reveals the sacrifice'. But they say also: 'The Udgātr should reveal; the Udgātr, forsooth, is Prajāpati, so it is Prajāpati who reveals the sacrifice'. But they say also: 'The Sacrificer should reveal; the Sacrificer, forsooth, is the sacrifice, and so it is the sacrifice that reveals the sacrifice, and at pleasure he commends his own food-offering'. But they say also: 'He should leave (the sacrificial enclosure) in an easterly direction and call loudly: 'So and so have done, so and so have done' (*amī akurvateṣy amī akurvateṣi*). This is revealed and (at the same time) not revealed. But, on the other hand, they say: 'Revealing should be made ... How

far he reveals (*yāvatā vyāha*), that he announces to the Hotṛ and the Hotṛ makes an anuṣṭubh of it ... What laud they chant on (verses) that have a minus and what they overdo, that they (thereby) turn into Prajāpati'.—Further cp. TS. VII. 3. 1. 1-3, Āp. XXI. 9. 3-6, Baudh. XVI. 6: 252. 6 sqq.

5. They should reveal whilst they make 'the word' an anuṣṭubh (i.e., whilst they give it the number of syllables of an anuṣṭubh)¹. Thereby, on the one hand, there is no overdoing and, on the other, (it serves) for the security of the sacrifice itself².

¹ The difficulty is in the word *vācam*: it is not clear whether the mantra is meant in which a failure has been made, or whether only the words that serve for revealing the fault, should be spoken in anuṣṭubh metre. The question was doubtful in olden times, as the Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. III. 7. 6-7, Drāhy. IX. 3. 19-21) find it necessary to give an explanation: 'A disapproved (verse) they should, on this tenth day, announce, making an anuṣṭubh from it; by a larger metre they should take away the syllables (that are above the number of that of the anuṣṭubh), by a smaller metre they should add (the number required to make up an anuṣṭubh)'. Still, this is not quite clear. According to Āpastamba XXI. 9. 7-9: 'By means of an anuṣṭubh, he reveals', it is said (in the Veda); having spoken an anuṣṭubh, he should speak (the part of the recitation) in which a fault has been made, or, he makes an anuṣṭubh of it'.

² In this way there is not too much (for overdoing, cp. IV. 8. 8) and, on the other hand, the anuṣṭubh required, according to § 1 of this khaṇḍa, is present.

6. 'Unto the Gods do they ascend', they (the Theologians) say, 'who laud with the ten days (who perform as Chanters the ten-day-rite); they descend again with the antistrophes (the corresponding tristichs) of five days¹; this is as if one, having ascended, descends. There is the complex of nine verses: the yoke-pins that they there put in, they here throw up (take out)².

¹ The exact meaning of the brāhmaṇa is open to discussion, and it is interpreted in various ways. The Sūtrakāras (Lāṭy. III. 7. 1-5, Drāhy. IX. 3. 14-18) say about it: 'The out-of-doors-laud of the tenth day (consists of) the antistrophes of the five days, beginning with the second (of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th), and of the (verses of the) out-of-doors-laud of the first day. This (last) is the complex of nine verses (meant in the brāhmaṇa). According to Gautama, in the antistrophes the tristichs are to be taken in reversed order (viz., firstly of the 6th, then of the 5th, then of the 4th day and so on), and the verses (are to be taken in reversed order) in the complex of nine verses (viz., beginning with SV. II. 113 and ending with 105). According to Dhānañjaya, everywhere (are) the tristichs (to be taken in reversed order, also in the navarca of the first day). According to Śāṇḍilyāyana, the complex of nine verses is to be taken as handed down (see above, XI. 1). According to

Śaṇḍilya, everywhere the verses are to be taken in reversed order and not the tristichs'. See the disposition according to Varadarāja in his description of the *daśarātra*, ed. of the *Ārṣeya-kalpa*, page 216.

² At the first day, undertaking as it were a journey, they have put in the *śamyās*, which now, at the end, are extracted, cp. Jaim. br. III. 278: *prāya-ṇīyenaivāhnā dvādaśāho yujyate, daśamenāhnā mucyate. yena vai yoktreṇāśvām aśvataram yuhjanti, tenaivainaṃ punar vimuñcanti; tad yā amūḥ purastān nava stotriyās* (sc. of the first day), *tā evaitad upariṣṭāc chamyā udasyanti*.

7. Addressed to Varuṇa is one (verse)¹; that part of the sacrifice which is performed badly is seized by Varuṇa; this he, thereby, disperses by his sacrifice². One (verse) is addressed to Aditi³. Aditi is the earth, on her he is firmly established.

¹ I fail to see the whole of the verses SV. II. 105–113 this refers. Sāyaṇa forcibly refers it to 109, because the word *kaviḥ* occurs in it, Mitra and Varuṇa being often sometimes (in SV. II. 199) *kavi*.

² Cp. XV. 1.

³ Sāyaṇa, equally forcibly, refers this to SV. II. 110.

8. The stoma is the twenty-four-versed one, for (obtaining) strength (and) priestly lustre.

XV. 8.

(The ājya(-) lauds of the tenth day.)

1. The *āpri*(-verses, beginning:) 'Well kindled, lead thou hither for us'¹, are (the verses on which) the ājya(-) lauds² (are chanted).

¹ The *Ṛksamhitā* contains ten *āprisūktas*, originally intended each for members of a different gotra. They are destined for the prayāja-offerings at an animal-sacrifice (*paśubandha*), see Schwab, *das altindische Thieropfer*, page 90, M. Muller, *a history of ancient Sanskrit literature*, page 463. As there are eleven fore-offerings, each *āprisūkta* ought to consist (as eight of the ten do) of eleven verses, but the descendants of certain Ṛṣis address the second prayāja to Tanūnapāt, of others to Narāśaṃsa, and in some of the *āprisūktas* these verses are given both, so that they now contain twelve verses, verses 2 and 3 being used according to the Ṛṣi-descent of the performer. See, for instance, Baudh. (X. 11: 10. 10 sqq.), who, treating of the *āpri*-verses at a *śayana* (being TS. IV. 1. 8. a—m, 12 verses), says: 'Of these verses he (the Adhvaryu) leaves out the one addressed to Tanūnapāt (TS. l.c. b) and uses the one addressed to Narāśaṃsa (TS. l.c. c) for descendants of Vasiṣṭha; for the other gotras, he leaves out the verse addressed to Narāśaṃsa and uses the one addressed to Tanūnapāt'. Our Brāhmaṇa prescribes, for the first ājyastotra,

the verses ṚS. I. 13. 1 sqq. (= SV. II. 697-700, four : one too many). Intended are either ṚS. I. 13. 1, 2, 4 (SV. II. 697, 698, 700) or ṚS. I. 13. 1, 3, 4 (= SV. II. 697, 699, 700); cp. Lāṭy. VI. 4. 13-16: '(In the verses) 'Well kindled', (they should take) the (verse) addressed to Tanūnapāt for descendants of Atri, Vasiṣṭha, Śunaka, Kaṇva, Saṃkṛti, and Vadhryaśva, the (verse) addressed to Nārāśaṃsa for the others. In case (the participants of the sacrificial session) belong to both, (i.e., are Vasiṣṭhas, etc., and not-Vasiṣṭhas) the ritual of the plurality (prevails), or the participants of a sacrificial session follow the (ritual of) the Householder (the *grhapati*)'. Nidānasūtra IV. 8: 'For the tenth day we hand down a hotur-ājya-(laud) of four verses; in the middle (of these) are two verses, one addressed to Tanūnapāt, one to Nārāśaṃsa. There are two kinds of families; for those who accept the Tanūnapāt-verse, he should apply the chant on the verses with the one addressed to Tanūnapāt; for those who accept the Nārāśaṃsa-verse, he should apply the laud on the verses with the one addressed to Nārāśaṃsa. The Nārāśaṃsa-families are the Vasiṣṭhas, the Śunakas, the Atris, the Vadhryaśvas, the Kaṇvas, and the Saṃkṛtis. The others are the Tanūnapāt-families. (This is precisely the contrary of what Lāṭyāyana prescribes!) How (is it to be done) in the case of both families coming together? He should follow the plurality (*bhūmno vaśaṃ nayet*); the ritual of the 'Householder', according to some, or he should apply for all of them the Tanūnapāt-verse. This belongs to most (of the families) and, moreover, some hand down this verse (only, leaving out the Nārāśaṃsa verse)'. In designating as Nārāśaṃsa's, the Vasiṣṭha, Śunaka, etc., the Anupadasūtra (IV. 6) agrees with the Nidānasūtra, as also does Baudhāyana in his pravarasūtra. According to this authority, the following are Nārāśaṃsas: the Ātreyas, Vādhryaśvas, Vādhūlas, Vasiṣṭhas, Kaṇvas, Śunakas, Saṃkṛtis, Yaskas, Rājanyas, and Vaiśyas, the others are Tānūnapātas.

² The plural instead of the singular (for only the first ājya-laud is meant) is caused by the preceding plural *āpriyaḥ*.

2. Prajāpati created the creatures; he thought himself milked out and emptied out; he saw these *āpri*(-verse)s as ājya-(laud)s and, by means of these, he gratified (*apriṇāt*) himself. Milked out, as it were, and emptied out is he who has lauded with the ten days (who has performed as Chanter the ten-day-rite). In that the *āpri*(-verse)s are these ājya-(laud)s, thereby he gratifies himself.

3a. (The verses beginning:) 'That now, the sun having risen'¹, containing the word 'sun', are the ājya-(laud) addressed to Mitra and Varuṇa. The sun is the end and this tenth day is the end: on the end they laud with the end (with the verse containing the word 'sun'), for getting a firm support².

¹ ṚS. VII. 66. 4-6 = SV. II. 701-703

² Cp. XV. 4. 2.

3b. (The verses beginning:) 'Let the somas exhilarate (*ut-madantu*) thee'¹, containing the word 'up' (*ut*), are the (*ājya*-laud) addressed to Indra, being characteristic of the rising (*utthāna*, i.e., the close of the sacrificial session).

¹ SV. I. 194 = RS. IX. 64. 1-3 (var. rr.) = SV. II. 704-706.

4. (There are the verses beginning:) 'O Indra and Agni, come hither to the pressed (soma)'¹: with which characteristic feature they start (i.e., begin the sacrifice), in that they break up (or finish).²—The stoma (has been given)³.

¹ Cp. XI. 2. 3.

² This is also the first *ājya*-stotra of the first day.

³ See XV. 5. 8.

XV. 9.

(The midday-pavamāna-*laud* of the tenth day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'On high (*uccā*), born of thy plant'¹, are *gāyatrīs*, containing the word 'up' (*ut*), being the characteristic feature of the rising (*utthāna*).

¹ See XII. 3. 1 (SV. I. 467 = SV. II. 22-24).

2. (There are the verses beginning:) 'Being clarified, o Soma, by the stream'¹; they thereby come round to the path².

¹ See XI. 8. 3 (SV. I. 511 = SV. II. 25-26).

² They come round to the introductory day on which, at the midday-pavamāna-*laud*, these verses have been already applied.

3. (There are the verses beginning:) 'Unto (*ā*) the sacred rite the vigilant poet of prayers'¹; if, the rite being finished, they were to apply (verses) containing (the word) 'forth' (*pra*)², they would go beyond³; that there are (verses) containing (the word) 'unto' or 'hither' (*ā*), is for not going beyond.

¹ RS. IX. 97. 36-39 (var. r.) = SV. II. 707-709.

² As is done on the first or introductory day, cp. XI. 3. 1.

³ And they would not rest in the world of heaven, which must be reached through the sacrifice.

4. There is the *gāyatra*-(*sāman*). The *brāhmaṇa* of the *gāyatra* is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1 sqq.

5. There is the āmahiyava(-sāman)¹; it is a making-ready (a fitting-out) and it is food. By means of it, they aṛise (finish) towards making-ready, towards food.

¹ See note 1 on VII. 5. 1.

6. There is the ājiga(-sāman)¹ ('the race-running chant'): for winning the race.

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 14, composed on SV. I. 468, chanted on SV. II. 22-24. This sāman (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 7) is *aiḍam*. We would rather expect the ājiga of Grām. XII. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 467 = SV. II. 22-24, (see SV. ed. Calc. l.c. page 2), but then there would be *jāmīvam*, as this sāman is *nidhanavat*, whilst the preceding āmahiyava is also *nidhanavat*.

7. A race, forsooth, is begun through this twelve-day period (this sāman is applied) for winning the race.

8. There is the ābhika(-sāman)¹, for stepping on (*abhi-krānti*).

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 4, composed on SV. I. 467, chanted on SV. II. 22-24. Probably (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 3) it is *svāram*.

9. The Angirases, who practised austerities, were overtaken by languor; they saw this sāman and in a moment rain fell on them; thereby, they freed themselves of the languor. Because in a moment (*abhike*) it rained on them, thence the *ābhika*(-sāman) has its name. The languor they feel, in consequence of the preceding days, of that they free themselves now by means of this (sāman), before rising (before finishing the sacrificial session).

10. There is the utsedha(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 23, composed on SV. I. 514, chanted on SV. II. 25-26. It is (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 87) *nidhanavat*.

11. By means of the utsedha(-sāman), the Gods drove up (*ut*) the cattle; by means of the niṣedha(sāman)¹, they laid hold of it.

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 24, composed on SV. I. 514, chanted on SV. II. 25-26. It is likewise *nidhanavat*, but cp. § 12.

12. Between the utsedha and the niṣedha, the yaññāyaññiya (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. I. 2. 25, composed on SV. I. 35, chanted on SV. II. 25-26. This sāman has as *nidhana* the word *vā(k)* (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 150), and, as this kind of sāmans is not considered as *nidhanavat* (see note 1 on XIII. 5. 28), the two, utsedha and niṣedha, which are both *nidhanavat*, are separated by a sāman of different ending, so that there is no *jāmīvam*.

13. The *yajñāyajñīya* is cattle (and) food; in this manner he lays, by means of the *utsedha* and *niṣedha*, hold of cattle (and) food.

14. The Gods, having brought the sacrifice to an end by means of the *yajñāyajñīya* at the midday-pavamāna(-laud)¹, ascended to the world of heaven. So one, who knows this, ascends to the world of heaven, after he has brought the sacrifice to an end, at the midday-pavamāna(-laud), by means of the *yajñāyajñīya*.

¹ It is known that the *yajñāyajñīya* is the chant of the last stotra in the ordinary sacrifice.

15. Moreover, the (tenth) day comes cryptically to be (equal to) an *anuṣṭubh*¹; the *yajñāyajñīya* (*sāman*), forsooth, is perceptibly an *anuṣṭubh*. If they applied the *yajñāyajñīya* at the afternoon service, they would be perceptibly towards an *anuṣṭubh*²; therefore, they apply (it) at the midday(-service). They, thereby, undertake (apply) the *anuṣṭubh* cryptically³.

¹ As is recommended, XV. 7, 2.

² Which is disapproved of, cp. l.c. The *yajñāyajñīya* has *vā345*¹¹¹ as *nidhana* (i.e., *vāk*) and *vāc* is equal to *anuṣṭubh*, cp. V. 7. 1.

³ As is recommended. The *anuṣṭubh* (i.e., *yajñāyajñīya*) is enclosed between other *sāmans* and is not chanted at the close of the service, whereby it loses its character as *anuṣṭubh*.

16. There is the *gaurivita*(-*sāman*)¹.

¹ *Grām.* V. 1. 22, composed on SV. I. 168, chanted on SV. II. 707-709. It is *svāram*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 383.

17. The *gaurivita*(-*sāman*) is (that part) of the sacrifice which has relation to the to-morrow¹, the Sacrificer has the midday-service as his resting place². In that the *gaurivita*(-*sāman*) is applied at the midday-service³, the Sacrificer brings into himself the to-morrow.—The stoma (has been given⁴.)

¹ Because of what has been said at V. 7, 2 and V. 7, 5.

² How is this to be understood?

³ Whilst on the preceding days it falls on the afternoon-service.

⁴ See XV. 7. 8.

XV. 10.

(The *prṣṭha*-lauds of the tenth day.)

1. (The verses beginning:) 'By which assistance shall the bright one help us',¹ contain (the word) 'which' (*ka*). Thereby,

they are Prajāpati-like, for Prajāpati is 'who' (*kas*): in order that they may reach Prajāpati².

¹ SV. I. 169 = RS. IV. 31. 1-3 = SV. II. 32-34.

² This § is indential with XI. 4, 2.

2. (The verses beginning:) 'Do ye not praise anything different'¹, are a rising-up², for that they have at this moment as their wish.

¹ SV. I. 242 = RS. VIII. 1. 1-2 = SV. II. 710-711.

² They point to the end of the sacrificial session: the *utthāna*.

3. (The verses beginning:) 'Up, these very sweet',¹ contain (the word) up (*ut*) and (serve) on the finishing (*udāyanīya*) day, for that they have at this moment as their wish.

¹ SV. I. 251 = RS. VIII. 3. 15-16 (var. r.) = SV. II. 712-713.

4. (There are the verses beginning:) 'By strength (*tarobhiḥ*) your treasure-finding one (*vidadvasu*).'¹ The strength (*taraḥ*) is the stoma, the treasure-finding one is the sacrifice. By the stoma the sacrifice is yoked (brought into action). By saying: 'by strength your treasure-finding one,' he, indeed, yokes the sacrifice.

¹ SV. I. 237 = RS. VIII. 66. 1-2 = SV. II. 37-38. For the rest, cp. VIII. 3, 3.

5. On the verses of the vāmadevya(-sāman)¹, the rathantara is (chanted) as (first) prṣṭha(-laud). The gāyatrī is the womb of the rathantara². In its own womb he thereby establishes the rathantara.

¹ On the verses mentioned in § 1; these are on gāyatrī-metre.

² Cp. VII. 8. 8-9.

6. The gāyatrī is the lustre of the metres¹, the rathantara (is the lustre) of the sāmans, the twenty-four-versed stoma (is the lustre) of the stomas². He unites (all kinds of) lustre together, even his son's son becomes lustrous.

¹ As it sprang, together with Agni, out of the head of Prajāpati, see VI. 1. 6.

² As containing as many verses as the gāyatrī has syllables.

7. On eight syllables he holds the prastāva of the first verse; he thereby obtains the eight-hoofed animals (cattle).

8. On two syllables he holds the prastāva of the two next verses; the Sacrificer is two-footed. He thereby establishes the Sacrificer in (the possession of) cattle.

9. The rathantara on gāyatri-metre is gāyatri-like. In that the rathantara is (chanted) on gāyatri-verses, thereby, he thrives amongst his own people¹. In that the rathantara is (chanted) on gāyatri-verses, they reach these worlds before rising, the gāyatri being (equal to) these worlds.

¹ Just as the rathantara, chanted on gāyatri-verses, is chanted on its own *yonī*.

10. There is the maidhātitha(-sāman)¹ ('the chant of Medhātithi').

¹ Grām. VI 2. 19, composed on SV. I. 242, chanted on SV. II. 710-711. It is *svāra*; see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page. 501.

11. By means of this (sāman), Medhātithi, the son of Kaṇva¹, did come forth from Vibhinduka² two-uddered cows. For obtaining cattle the maidhātitha(-sāman) is applied³.

¹ *kāṇvo*, the printed text, *kāṇvyo*, the two Leyden MSS.

² Read: *vibhindukād dvyūdhnīr* instead of *°kād vyūdhnīr*. Sāyaṇa, who takes *vibhinduka* as the name of an Asura and reads and interprets *vyūdhnīh*, is wrong, cp. note 3.

³ The Kauthuma-brāhmaṇa contains only an allusion to this story of Medhātithi which is told at length in Jaim. br. (III. 233, 234, cp. 'Auswahl' No. 203): 'The inhabitants of Vibhinduka performed a sacrificial session with Medhātithi as their 'Householder' (*grhapati*). Their Udgātṛ was Dr̥ghacyut, the son of Agasti, their Prastotṛ was Gaurivīti, their Pratihartṛ was Acyutacyut, their Hotṛ was Vasukṣaya, their two Adhvaryus were Sanaka and Navaka. Medhātithi undertook the sacrifice, wishing to obtain cattle; Sanaka and Navaka, wishing to obtain women; the others, each with his special wish. Formerly, forsooth, they used to perform a sacrificial session, each with his own special wish and, having succeeded in their desires and obtained them, they arose (finished the sattra). Of these (Vibhindukiya) Indra, having assumed the shape of Medhātithi's ram, repeatedly drank the soma. Each time they drove him away, saying: 'Medhātithi's ram is drinking our soma.' Thereupon, he used to drink their soma, having assumed his own shape (as Indra). Since that time, they invoke him: 'O Ram of Medhātithi!' (This refers to the formula of the Subrahmanya, see, e.g., Oertel in Journ. of the American Oriental Soc., Vol. XVIII, pages 35, 37). This Medhātithi, wishing for cattle, saw this sāman and lauded with it: (by its verse) 'The destroyer of the strongholds, the young clever one' (Jaim. Samh. I. 2. 3. 5. 8, III. 48. 16 = Kauth. Samh. I. 359, II. 600), he split open the hole (where the cows were penned up); (with its verse) 'Thou, o stone-thrower, hast opened the entrance of the cow-containing hole' (Jaim. s. III. 48. 17 = Kauth. s. II. 601), he opened

the hole. Thereupon, the cattle came forth. Those that came forth as the first, are the cattle of nowadays, but after (these) came up golden-horned and double-uddered (cows) and after these came up two Nymphs clad in golden petticoats. On these (last) the Householder set his mind. He said: 'To me belong these two (women), that have been acquired by me under my householdership; to the Householder falls all success.' 'No' said Sanaka and Navaka, 'thou hast performed the sacrificial session, wishing for cattle, to thee belong these cows, but we (have performed the sacrifice), wishing for women, of us two these two are the wives.' As they were still disputing, he (Medhātithi) seized upon one of the two (Nymphs). She repelled him. She became that female (animal) that has what resembles a dewlap (?). The other one was startled. She (became) that little female she-gazelle. Thereupon, these two . . . But these gold-horned double-uddered cows ran away and disappeared in the direction whence they had come up, (thinking:) 'Falsely has the Householder acted, we do not belong to him who acts falsely.' These are even now in the land of Vibhinduka known as those bloody bulls changed into *śāris*.

12. The Brahman's chant¹ is the abhivarta(-sāman)²; it has one syllable as nidhana³, for getting a firm support⁴.

¹ The sāman on which the third prṣṭha-laud, corresponding to the śastra of the Brahman (the Brāhmaṇacchamsin) is chanted.

² Grām. VI. 1. 34, composed on SV. I. 236, chanted on SV. II. 712-713; see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 486.

³ $\overset{3}{h\ddot{a}} \overset{1}{2} \overset{1}{3} \overset{1}{4} \overset{1}{5} i$.

⁴ See the next §.

13. 'Voice' ('word') is monosyllabic; having found a firm support in the 'Voice', they finish the sacrificial session¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. III. 293: 'It has one syllable as nidhana; monosyllabic is Voice (vāk). The world of heaven is, as it were, a steep bank (to climb) from here (from the earth), for, at this moment, the tenth day is this world of heaven (to which they climb upwards, as it were); as to its having one syllable as nidhana, it is as if he nailed down a strong pole, in order not to fall down.'

14. The Aochāvāka's chant¹ is the kāleya(-sāman)².

¹ The chant for the fourth prṣṭha-laud, corresponding to the śastra of the Aochāvāka.

² Grām. VI. 2. 7, composed on SV. I. 237, chanted on SV. II. 37-38; it is aīdam, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, pages 491-492. On the kāleya, see VIII. 3.

15. Of like places are the kāleya and the rathantara¹; the rathantara is the earth, the kāleya is the cattle. Having gained a

firm support on the earth and in (the possession of) cattle, they finish the sacrificial session.—The stoma (has been given)².

¹ Because, according to Sāyaṇa, wherever the rathantara is the first pr̥sthastotra, the kāleya is used as fourth.

² See XV. 7. 8

XV. 11.

(The ārbhava-pavamāna-laud of the tenth day.)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'By the most sweet, the most intoxicating,'¹ is the gāyatri(-verse). Intoxicating, rich in sap is the afternoon-service; (thereby) puts (in it) intoxication and sap².

¹ See note 1 on 4. 5 (SV. I. 468 = II. 39-41).

² The second *sa* of this § occurs many times, see XI. 10. 2.

2. There is the gāyatra(-sāman). The brāhmaṇa of the gāyatra is the same¹.

¹ See VII. 1. 1 sqq.

3. There is the saṃhita(-sāman) with a nidhana of two syllables¹, for obtaining a firm support. Having got a firm support, they finish the sacrificial session.

¹ Grām. XII. 2. 22, composed on SV. I. 468, chanted on SV. II. 39-41; its nidhana is (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 10) *sū234tāḥ*⁵; cp. XI. 5. 4.

4. There is the sapha(-sāman)¹.

¹ Cp. VIII. 5. 60; cp. note 1 on VIII. 5. 1. As no other verses are prescribed, it must be chanted on the same.

5. By means of the sapha(-sāman), the Gods reached these worlds. Because they reached (*sa m ā p-nu-van*) (them), therefore, this sāman is called *sapha*¹. Having reached these worlds by means of this (sāman), they finish the sacrificial session.

¹ A fanciful and impossible etymological connection!

6. There is the rohitakūliya(-sāman)¹. The brāhmaṇa of the rohitakūliya is the same².

¹ Grām. IV. 1. 1, composed on SV. I. 129, chanted on SV. II. 44-46. The first of the two (cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 314) is intended, being *nidhanavat*.

² See XIV. 3. 12-13.

7. There are the *śyāvāśva*-¹ and the *āndhigava*(-*sāmans*)². 'He (in chanting them) joins together two *virājs*,³ for (obtaining) food.

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 11, composed on SV. I. 545, chanted on SV. II. 714-716.

² Grām. XVI. 1. 12, composed and chanted on the same verses. The first is *svāram*, the second *aiḍam*, cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 152.

³ The verse-quarter *virāj* and the syllabic *virāj*, cp. VIII. 5. 7.

8. They laud with them (*i.e.*, they chant them) on *pippilaka-madhya*(-verse)s¹.

¹ These verses are *anuṣṭubhs* (of 32 syllables), that have the middle of an ant, *i.e.*, verses of which the middle verse-quarter (*pada*) is smaller than the first and the third: of 12+8+12 syllables. They are, as indicated by their beginning words in the Jaim. br. (III. 295): SV. I. 428=RS. VIII. 110. 1, 3, 2=SV. II. 714, 715, 716.

9. Indra, having slain *Vṛtra* and thinking that he had not killed him, went to the farthest distance. He pushed asunder the *anuṣṭubh* and crept away into its middle part. This, forsooth, is Indra's dwelling¹. In safety does he offer sacrifice, in safety does he finish the sacrificial session, who, knowing this, chants on these verses².

¹ As the good Leyden MS. presents the reading, *indragr̥ho* instead of *indragr̥he*, I defend this reading, although Oertel (The disjunct use of cases, page 211) polemizes against my emendation and Sāyaṇa interprets *indragr̥he*. The sentences are: *indragr̥ho vā eṣo*; 'bhaye yajate, 'bhaya uttiṣṭhati ya evaṃ vidvān etiāsu stute. Sentences of this kind require no *eṣa* at the beginning, cp. XV. 4. 8: *vindate paśūn ... ya evaṃ vidvān samantena stute* (cp. X. 1. 8). Another argument in favour of my emendation is procured by the Jaim. br., see note 2.

² Cp. Jaim. br. III. 296: 'Indra, having thrown his thunderbolt on *Vṛtra*, went to the farthest distance, thinking that he had not killed him. The farthest distance is the *anuṣṭubh* (thus also Ait. br. III. 15. 1). Into it he entered. Twelve of its syllables he pushed forwards and twelve onward; what were the eight syllables in the middle: the *gāyatrī*, in that he entered (an ordinary *anuṣṭubh* consists of 4×8 syllables) ... These verses are Indra's dwelling (*indragr̥ho vā etiā r̥caḥ*). They, thereby, after having entered into Indra's dwelling, finish the sacrificial session.'

10. There is the sauhaviṣa(-sāman) with the nidhana of the yajñāyajñīya¹. Thereby, they do not depart at the afternoon-service from the yajñāyajñīya².

¹ Grām. XI. 2. 15, composed on SV. I. 427, chanted on SV. II. 717-719; the last of the three sauhaviṣa-sāmans is intended (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 870) with vā, (i.e., vāk) as nidhana.

² As a rule, the yajñāyajñīya is the agniṣṭomasāman, but on this tenth day it is not (cp. XV. 12. 1). The Jaim. br. (III. 297) remarks: 'They depart from the afternoon-service (they do not regard its rules), who transfer the yajñāyajñīya to the midday-service (and, therefore, it is not advisable to transfer the yajñāyajñīya, which as agniṣṭomasāman on this day is replaced by another chant, to the midday-service). But, by applying the chant with the word vā(k) as nidhana, they do not depart from the characteristic mark of the yajñāyajñīya (which has the same mark as the)'.
~~the same mark as the)~~

11. There is the vājajit(-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XVI. 2. 5, composed on SV. I. 554, chanted on SV. II. 720-722. That this sāman is required (cp. SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 172) appears from § 13.

12. (It is applied) in order to reach the whole, in order to win the whole; for they who undertake the (rite of the) tenth day, win all vigour (vāja); vigour is food¹: in order to obtain food.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. III. 298: 'vāja is food, for when cow, horse, or man are well satiated, they become vigorous' (vājin).

13. They undertake, (i.e., chant) a nidhana of ten syllables¹, for supporting the ten-day rite, (and, moreover,) the virāj has ten syllables, food is virāj-like: for retaining food.

¹ 2r1r 2r1r 2r 1 r 1 3 1111
vājijigivā viśvā dhanā 2 ni 2345.

14. They laud, (i.e., they chant the vājajit-sāman) on (verses) containing (the word) 'sun' (sūrya)¹; the sun (sūra) is the end (of the visible creation) and this tenth day is the end of the (ten) days; on the end (the tenth day) they, thereby, laud with the end (the sun): for gaining a firm support.

¹ SV. II. 720, 721, 722=RS. IX. 69. 6, 2, 4. In the Jaim. br., these three verses are cited, so that there can be no uncertainty as to which sūryavatiya ṛcaḥ are meant.

15. They contain (the word) 'near to' (*upa*)¹, for getting a firm support; they contain (the word) 'around' (*pari*)², for reaching (*paryāpti*) the whole.

¹ In vs. 720. a.

² In vs. 720. c and 721. d.

16. The stoma is the twenty-four-versed one, for (obtaining) strength (and) priestly lustre¹.

¹ The same as XV. 7. 8.

XV. 12.

(The agniṣṭoma-laud of the tenth day.)

1. The vāmadevya(-sāman), chanted on virāj(-verse)s¹, is the agniṣṭoma-sāman, for pacifying² (and) making good order.

¹ Grām. V. 1. 25, composed on SV. I. 169 (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 385), chanted on SV. II. 723-725=ṚS. VII. 1. 1-3 (var. rr). As to which virāj-verses are required, the Brāhmaṇa gives no indication, nor does the Jaim br., which only adds that they are addressed to Agni. See also Kauṣ. br. XXVII. 2: *virāṭsu vāmadevyam agniṣṭomasūma bhavati*.

² Cp. Jaim. br. III. 300: *stutaśastrayor ha khalu vā eṣa śāntir yad vāmadevyam; yad dha vai kiñca yajñasya mithyolbanam kriyate tad etenaiva śamayivottīṣṭhanti*.

2. The vāmadevya is the pith (*sat*) of the sāmans, the virāj of the metres, the twenty-four-fold stoma of the stomas. Having united the highest of piths, they finish the sacrificial session, and even his son's son reaches pith¹.

¹ With this § compare IV. 8. 10.

3. The Theologians say: 'Have ye risen from a going-on or from a still-standing session?' If they answered: 'from a going-on one', he would say about them (about the participants of the sattra): 'Devoid of firm support and of progeny they will be'. If they answered: 'from a still-standing one', he would say about them: 'Standing (not increasing) will be their fortune, they will not be better off'. They should say: 'From a full one unto a full one we have broken up (finished the sattra)'.

4. Those break up from a full one unto a full one, who, having lauded with the vāmadevya, break up¹.

¹ With § 3, 4 cp. IV. 8. 11-13.

5. The *vāmadevya*, forsooth, is the intermediate region; by the intermediate region (the atmosphere) all is full.

6. That stoma is full of success, which consists of thirty-three (verses in each laud); in the (verses) of thirty-three syllables¹: in success they are firmly established.

¹ The *virāj*-verses, mentioned in § 1; cp. also IV. 8. 14.

7. The (verses) of three verse-quarters (*padas*) are characteristic of all the metres: inasmuch as they are of three verse-quarters, they are *gāyatrīs*; inasmuch as their verse-quarters are of eleven syllables, they are *triṣṭubhs*; inasmuch as there is a verse-quarter of twelve syllables, they are *jagatīs*; inasmuch as they are of thirty-three syllables, they are *virājs* and also *anuṣṭubhs*, for one syllable does not make any difference with them².

¹ This refers, according to Sāyaṇa, to the first *pada*: *agnim naro didhitibhir aranyoh* (i.e., *aranyo h?*)

² *na hy ekasmād akṣarād virādhayanti*; cp. Kaus. br. XXVII. 1.: *samānam vā etac chando yad virāḥ cānuṣṭup ca, na hy ekenākṣareṇānyac chando bhavati no dvābhyām iti*, Ait. br. I. 8. 2: *na vā ekenākṣareṇa chandāmsi viyanti na dvābhyām*.

8. The stoma (of this last laud) is thirty-three-versed: in order to gain a firm support: amongst the deities¹ he gets a firm footing.

¹ Who are thirty-three in number, cp. IV. 8. 14.

SIXTEENTH CHAPTER.

(The *ekāhas* or one-day rites.)

These sacrifices are described in the four chapters XVI–XIX, cp. Jaim. br. II. 81–234; TBr. II. 7, and Kāth. XXXVIII. 1–9 give only the *savas*. In the *sūtras* belonging to the *Sāmaveda* they are described: *Ārṣeyakalpa* III–V; *Lāṭy.* VIII. I–IX. 4; *Nidānasūtra* VI. 2–VII. 13. In the *Bahvroasūtras*: *Āśv.* IX. I–X. 1. 10; *Śāṅkh.* XIV, XV. In the *sūtras* belonging to the *Yajurveda*: *Baudh.* XVIII (and cp. XXII. 30–33); *Āp.* XXII. 1–13; *Kāty.* XXII. They occur also in the *Mānava śr̥s.*, but this text has not been consulted.

XVI. 1.

(The Light-stoma: *jyotiṣṭoma*.)

1. *Prajāpati* was here at first (alone), neither day was there nor night. In this thick darkness he moved forward. He wished

(for light). He approached this (Light-stoma). Thereupon, it dawned for him. This (one-day rite) is brought near (is performed) as light. Because there was that light (*jyotis*), therefore, this (rite) is called Light-stoma (*jyotiṣṭoma*)¹.

¹ Cp. VI. 3. 6.—This *ekāha* has been described elaborately in Chapters VI–VIII as *prakṛti* of all.

2. This is the foremost¹ of the sacrifices (of stoma). If one, not having performed this (sacrifice), performs any other (sacrifice), this is a falling into a pit²: he either loses his property or dies prematurely.

¹ And it must be performed before all other sacrifices of soma, cp. Āp. X. 2. 3.

² Cp. Kauṣ br. XVI. 9, which passage probably, in corrupted form, has been taken from our Brāhmaṇa. The translation of Keith I consider as inadmissible.

3. Just as here from the fire, when it has been produced (by friction), the other (sacrificial) fires are separately taken, so are from this (sacrifice) taken the other sacrifices¹.

¹ The *jyotiṣṭoma* is the *prakṛti*, the norm of all the other sacrifices of soma.

4. For (and this likewise is a reason why this sacrifice is called the Light-stoma) the nine-versed (stoma), which approaches another sacrifice, burns it (by its light), and likewise do the fifteen-versed, the seventeen-versed and the twenty-one-versed (stomas)¹.

¹ The stomas of this *jyotis-ekāha* are successively *trivṛt*, *pañcadaśa*, *saptadaśa*, and *ekaviṃśa*.

5. This is the reason why they (the Theologians) say: 'It is one single sacrifice', for all Light-stomas are this¹.

¹ The meaning seems to be that a *trivṛt*-day, a *pañcadaśa*-day, a *saptadaśa*-day, and an *ekaviṃśa*-day (as are successively the first four days of the *daśarātra*) may likewise be considered as *jyotiṣṭomas*.

6. This sacrifice is yoked not with one single (bullock or horse, but with two) and (properly) put together, for each of its services is conveyed by two stomas: the morning-service by the nine-versed and fifteen-versed stomas, the midday-service by the fifteen-versed and seventeen-versed, the afternoon-service by the seventeen-versed and twenty-one-versed stomas¹.

¹ Cp. TS. VII. 1. 1. 1. In the *prātaḥsavana*, the out-of-doors-laud is *trivṛt* and the four *ājyastotras* are *pañcadaśa*; in the *mādhyaṇdinasavana*, the midday-pavamāna-stotra is *pañcadaśa*, and the four *pr̥sthastotras* are *saptadaśa*; in the *tṛtīyasavana*, the *ārbhava-pavamāna-stotra* is *saptadaśa*, the *agniṣṭoma* is *eka*, *viṃśa*.

7. This (rite) must be practised as one, at which a limited number of sacrificial fees (*i.e.*, milch cows) are given. The Light (-stoma) is the earth¹ and the earth is supporting unlimited (goods); this limited fee is able to support this (rite).

¹ Cp. Ait br. IV. 15. 1, where the *ṛyotis*-, *go*- and *āyus*-stoma-days are successively identified with earth, intermediate region, and sky. By this reasoning the sacrifice, although of limited *dakṣiṇā* (cp. § 11) yields idealiter unlimited result.—Read probably with the Leyder MS. *yā mitadakṣineva*.

8. This (rite) comprises one hundred and ninety *stotriya*- (verse)s. Of these one hundred and eighty are six thirty-syllabic *virājā*; there are six seasons: through the *virāj* he² is firmly established in the seasons.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 3. 6.

² The Sacrificer.

9. The (remaining) ten (verses) are the *virāj* which refers to the person himself¹; in this *virāj* (*i.e.*, in these vital airs) man is here (on earth, during his life-time) firmly established.

¹ Its ten *prāṇas*, see note 1 on II. 7. 8.

10. Cow, horse, mule, ass, goat, sheep, rice, barley, sesamum, and beans, in the (possession of) this *virāj* (in this number of ten) he becomes firmly established.

11. At this (rite), the sacrificial fee consists of one hundred and twelve (milch cows)¹.

¹ Cp. C. H. § 2 note 3.

12. A man-slayer of the Gods is he who presses out the soma; by the hundred (cows) he propitiates the hatred, the Gods¹; by the (next following) ten—there being ten vital airs—he extricates (from them) his vital principles (his *prāṇas*), by the (next following) one (the eleventh), himself (or: his body, his trunk), the twelfth (or last) is the sacrificial fee.

¹ Cp. TS. I. 5. 2. 1: *devān eva vīraṃ niravadāya*. Our passage is cited (with *niravadāyate*), but not *verbatim*, in the *Karmāntasūtra* of Baudh. (XXV. 4: 232. 3).

13. The dakṣiṇās are the internal fastenings of the sacrifice; a chariot devoid of fastenings is not able to convey. Even as by a (chariot) provided with fastenings one is sure to attain the reaching of a desired object, so he attains through this (sacrifice) provided with dakṣiṇās that which he desires.

14. The dakṣiṇās are the ornament of the sacrifice. In that he performs a sacrifice provided with dakṣiṇās, he brings beauty into it.

XVI. 2.

(The cow-stoma: go ṣtoma.)

1. Now the go(-ṣtoma).

2. By means of the Cow(-stoma), the Gods drove the Asuras away from these worlds. He who knows this, drives his rival away from these worlds.

3. Because they, the Gods, pushed (*agovayan*) away¹ the Asuras from these worlds, thence its name 'Go'.

¹ Probably the verb *govayati*, which occurs only here, is expressly invented for the pun's sake.

4. He who knows this, pushes away his evil rival.

5. Its out-of-doors-laud is fifteen-versed; the fifteen-versed (stoma) is a thunderbolt¹; so he puts in front (of it) a thunderbolt and, thereby, vanquishes (his rival).

¹ See II. 4. 2, note 3.

6. This is a stoma (fit) for (obtaining) cattle, for the cow is composed in the same manner: the head is larger, the neck is smaller, at the sides it is broader, at the thighs it is thickest.

7. In that the out-of-doors-laud is fifteen-versed, the ājya (-laud)s are nine-versed, the midday-service is seventeen-versed, and the third service is twenty-one-versed, he provides this (rite) successfully with its characteristic features¹.

¹ The stomas, then, are: 15, 9, 9, 9, 9 | 17, 17, 17, 17, 17 | 21, 21, 21, 21, 21; this agrees with the cow's body.

8. Of all the (verses) taken together, one surpasses the virāḥ; therefore, behind the cow there is a surplus (the tail)¹.

¹ This proves that the Goṣṭoma is taken as an ukthya, for the total number of verses (see note 1 on § 7) is 241. This number is divisible by ten (the virāḥ) and one is left over. According to the Ārṣeyakalpa (III. 1. b) it may also be performed as agniṣṭoma.

XVI. 3.

(The Life-stoma: āyusṭoma.)

1. Now the āyu(-ṣṭoma)

2. By means of the Life(-stoma), the gods took possession (āyuvato) of the Āsuras. He who knows this takes possession of his rival (brings his rival into his power).

3. One who desires to reach heaven, should sacrifice with it¹.

¹ See next §.

4. The chants go upward¹: to prevent a falling down.

¹ They are increasing: 9, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 17, 17, 17, 17, 17 | 21, 21, 21, 21, 21.

5. This (same rite) he may perform for one who is suffering from a lingering disease. (In this case), it is to be performed as an over-night-rite.

6. This (ekāha) amounts to the gāyatrī¹; the gāyatrī is breath², and this (rite) is 'life'; he brings into him life and breath, both together.

¹ The number of verses chanted amounts to gāyatrīs. The whole atirātra comprises 69 verses in the prātaḥsavana, 85 in the mādhyaṇdinasavana, 105 in the tṛtīyasavana, $12 \times 15 = 180$ in the rātriparyāyas and 9 in the sandhistotra, together 448; the gāyatrī has 24 syllables; if we divide 448 by 24, the result is 28 gāyatrīs and two padas.

² Cp. note 1 on VII. 1. 9.

7. These (three) stomas (the Light-, Cow- and Life-stoma combined) are conducive to heaven: in that there is the Light(-stoma), he carries light before him; then the Cow(-stoma) which exceeds the virāḥ by one syllable¹: that is the hold (the seizing, the approach); then the Life(-stoma), which has one syllable less than the virāḥ²: that is the seat (in heaven). But (these) two (lastly mentioned)

stomas, with their plus and minus forming a pair³, are conducive also to generation.

¹ Cp. XVI. 2. 8.

² If the āyus is performed as ukthya, it comprises 259 verses, one less than a number divisible by ten.

³ The *atirikta* (penis) is the sign of the male, the *ūna* (vulva) of the female.

8. These (three) stomas (together) are the trikadrūka stomas; by them Indra became satisfied in every way.

9. He who knows this is satiated with progeny and cattle¹.

¹ In the Jaim. br. (II. 166 and II. 439) the three are considered as forming a trias. 'Then there are these stomas: the Light, the Cow, the Life. The 'Cow' copulated with the 'Life.' From this (union) the 'Light' was born. 'Life' is this world (the earth), the 'Cow' is yonder world (the sky), the 'Light' is the intermediate region. The two ('Cow' and 'Life') made this 'Light' go in front of them, as (parents do with) their son (and, therefore, the jyotiṣ, although it is the middle one of the three, precedes). This world is upward from here, yonder world is hitherward from there, the 'light' is fixed in front of these two (? *tad idam enayoḥ purastāj jyotiṣ paryūḍham*), by means of it we see. As these two were undertaking a joining (*yogam upa-prayantaṭ*), they drew the 'light' to the end (i.e. out of their middle), just as the parents follow after their son who goes in front of them. These two stomas copulated, ... the child lies (sleeps) between husband and wife; it is now as when they, going to pair, put the child to the right or the left' (*tad etan mithunī stomā bhavanti yad viśyante* [var. *yad yuñjyante*] *madhye vai jāyāpatyoḥ putrah śete; tau yathā mithunībhaveśyantāu itihād velthād vā putram pariha-reyātām tādrk tat*). The passage indicates why the jyotiṣstoma, which originated from these two, is put in front and comes as the first.

XVI. 4.

(Viśvajit and Abhiṣit¹.)

1. Prajāpati created the beings. These did not yield him the supremacy. Then he took away the pith of the quarters and of the beings and made (of it) a wreath and fastened it on himself. Thereupon, the beings yielded him the supremacy.

2. To him who knows this his equals yield the supremacy.

¹ Compare Jaim. br. II. 181-192, Lāṭy. VIII. 1. 19-2, 13, Nidānasūtra VI. 4-6, Kauṣ. br. XXIV. 1-2, XXV. 11-15, Āp. XXII. 1. 6-15, Kāty. XXI. 1. 6-43.

3. He wished that amongst his progeny Indra might be the mightiest and fastened this wreath on him. Thereupon, the beings yielded the supremacy to Indra, as they saw (on him) that work of art that they had seen on their father.

4. Therefore, they look upon those of the sons, who enters upon a (father's) biggest inheritance, as upon one who will have success in the world.

5. Thereupon, Indra conquered all (*viśvam ajayat*), hence the name of this (rite): *viśvajit* ('conquering all').

6. He (Indra) wished: 'What I have not conquered, may I be able to conquer that also' (*abhi*). He saw this Abhijit(-rite) and by means of it conquered all the rest.

7. That there is the Abhijit, is for conquering that which one has not already conquered.

8. These two are Indra's mighty stomas; these stomas, forsooth, were the work of art by name¹.

¹ Cp. § 3, end.

9. He who knows this beholds in his house a work of art.

10. There are (otherwise) no twin-stomas. He who wishes to sacrifice with twin-stomas, should sacrifice with these two (together), for the sake of prosperity¹.

¹ How, in this case, the sacrifice must be effectuated, is explained by the Sūtrakāra (Lāṭy. VIII. 1. 19–26) as follows: 'He who sacrifices with the Viśvajit and the Abhijit as twin-stomas, should, according to Dhānañjaya, sacrifice them one after another; according to Śāṇḍilya, he should sacrifice them together. (In the latter case) the sacrificial ground for the Abhijit should be to the south, that for the Viśvajit to the north (of that for the Abhijit). Near (i.e. to the west of) this last ground should be the lady's hall (the *patnīśālā* or *prācinavamsā*-shed), one single for the two rites; there must be a different set of officiating priests for each, and different are the acts that take place inside the vedi, but the acts outside the vedi are the same (for both). Each sacrificial act should, firstly, be performed of the Abhijit and, thereupon (immediately afterwards), of the Viśvajit. Each of them requires separately a thousand head of cattle (as sacrificial fee)'.

11. The stomas are applied 'constantly returning'¹, for Indra

had conquered the unconquered by these two (rites), 'constantly returning'¹.

¹ This expression (cp. e.g. VI. 8. 13) is explained in the next following §.

12. Of the Abhiñjit, three (lauds) are led on by the three-fold (or nine-versed) (stoma), three by the fifteen-versed, three by the seventeen-versed, three by the twenty-one-versed¹. These make together twelve; the year has twelve months. Prajāpati is the year. He reaches (he becomes equal to) Prajāpati.

¹ This is explained by Maśaka, in his Ārṣeyakalpa (II. 1, end): 'The stomas of this (ekāha), which contains all the stomas (cp. XVI. 5. 2), have three series and four 'leadings-on'. (Kaṣ. br. XXIV. 1: *sa tryāvr̥c caturudayo bhavati*). The stomas, then, are:

9, 15, 17, | 15, 17; 21, | 17, 21, 27, | 21; 27, 33. Each stoma (9, 15, 17, 21) opens one of the series. Cp. also XX. 8. 1. a.

13. Of the Viśvajit, four (lauds) are led on by the three-fold (stoma), four by the fifteen-versed, four by the seventeen-versed¹. These make together twelve; the year has twelve months. Prajāpati is the year. He reaches Prajāpati.

¹ The stomas, then, are:

9, 15, 17, 21, | 15; 17, 21, 27, | 17, 21; 27, 33. Cp. XX. 9. 1 and Ārṣeyakalpa II. 6 end. According to this same text (III. 1. d, e), these two ekāhas are atirāstras, but this is not founded on the Brāhmaṇa, neither has it the Jaim. br.; this text, on the whole, seems to agree with the Pañc. br., as it runs: *tasya* (sc. *abhiñjitas*) *tryuttariṇaḥ stomā bhavanti*; *trayo vā ime lokā, eṣāṃ lokānām abhiñjityai*; *caturāvr̥to bhavanti, catasro diśo, diśām evābhiñjityai*, and: *tasya* (sc. *viśvajitas*) *caturuttariṇaḥ stomā bhavanti*, etc. What follows is confused and incomplete.

XVI. 5.

(The Viśvajit; continued.)

1. (The verse beginning:) 'To thee have gone the sisterly praises'¹, which contains (the word) 'to' (*upa*), is the introductory (verse of the out-of-doors-laud): the characteristic feature of the stoma².

¹ SV. I. 13=RS. VIII. 102. 13=SV. II. 920; addressed to Vāyu.—It is striking that this verse is, in the Kauthuma recension of the SV., not recorded along with the verses (SV. II. 810 sqq.) destined for the Viśvajit, but later on (II. 920), whereas, in the Saṃhitā of the Jaiminīyas (who likewise begin this

stotra with the *upavāṭi*-verse) this verse is given as the first of those destined for the *Viśvajit* (viz. IV. 2. 3. 4).

² According to *Sāyana*, because a verse with *upa* usually introduces the out-of-doors-*laud*, cp. VI. 9. 1.

2. 'He who gives away all (his possessions, as *daśiṇās*)', they say, 'and who practises all the *stomas* and all the *pr̥stha(-sāman)s*, loses his vital principles (his breaths, *prāṇas*)'. The use of the verse addressed to *Vāyu* (Wind)¹ is for establishing his vital principles.

¹ See note 1 on § 1.

3. The next following (verses) are, one addressed to *Sarasvatī*¹ and one addressed to *Sarasvatī*².

¹ RS. VII. 96. 1 = SV. II. 810; instead of this verse the *Jaim.* have RS. VII. 96. 5.

² RS. VI. 61. 1 = SV. II. 811.

4. *Sarasvatī* and *Sarasvatī* are a pair. At the beginning of his sacrifice he brings about a pairing: for the sake of obtaining progeny.

5. A (verse) addressed to *Savitṛ*¹ is the fourth.

¹ RS. III. 62. 10 = SV. II. 812.

6. A difficult task is undertaken by him, who gives away all (his property). By the verse addressed to *Savitṛ* he hopes that his (sacrificial) act may be impelled by *Savitṛ*. His acts become impelled by *Savitṛ*.

7. A (verse) addressed to *Brahmaṇaspati*¹ is the fifth.

¹ RS. I. 18. 1 = SV. II. 813.

8. *Brahmaṇaspati* is the sacred Word; he puts in, at the beginning of his sacrifice, the sacred Word¹.

¹ Cp. *Jaim. br.* II. 186: 'The creatures that were created by *Prajāpati*, devoid of the sacred Word (*brahman*), these perished. He saw that introductory verse, addressed to *Brahmaṇaspati*, and by it he created the creatures provided with the sacred Word. These did not perish. By the use of this verse, the young ones of the Sacrificer do not perish.'

9. A (verse) addressed to *Agni pavamāna*¹ is the sixth.

¹ RS. IX. 66. 19 = SV. 814; as the verse occurs in the *Āraṇyaka-saṃhita* (n° 43), the *uttarārcika* gives only its *pratīka*.

10. *Agni* purifies him by heat, *Pavamāna* cleanses him; purified

and cleansed and (therefore) fit for a sacrifice, he is brought near the *pr̥ṣṭha(-sāman)s*¹.

¹ At this rite, all the six *pr̥ṣṭhasāmans* (four of them at the *pr̥ṣṭha*-lauds) are applied.

11. 'They deviate from the (right) path,' they say, 'who apply (verses) brought together' (from different parts of the Veda, and not forming in the tradition a whole)¹.

¹ On *saṃbhārya* cp. note 1 on XI. 1. 5; at the end the text should be read with the Leyden ms. (and cp. XVIII. 8. 9); *kurvata iti*.

12. The last tristich is addressed to Pavamāna¹. By it they do not go forth from the (right) path.

¹ RS. IX. 66. 10—12 = SV. II. 7-9, the usual last tristich of the out-of-doors-laud; Sāyaṇa is wrong here, as is proved by the Ārṣeyakalpa and the Jaim. br. II. 187: *payamānasya te kava iti paryāso bhavaty, etat punaḥ panthānam paryavayanti*.

13. 'He may be said to laud with the *pr̥ṣṭha(-sāman)s*, (even at the out-of-doors-laud)' they say, 'who should yoke them (bring them into action) at the out-of-doors-laud'¹.

¹ This is explained in §§ 14-19.

14. The introductory (verse) begins with (the word) 'to' (*upa*)¹, the rathantara is 'to'²; by this (verse) he yokes (prepares) for him the rathantara.

¹ See § 1.

² According to Sāyaṇa, because the first day of the abhiplava ṣaḍaha (a rathantara-day) begins equally with a verse beginning with *upa* (*upāsmāi gāyatā naraḥ*, see Ārṣeyakalpa I. 2).

15. The (verse) addressed to Sarasvat is the second¹. Sarasvat is the world of heaven², and the *br̥hat* is the world of heaven³; by this verse he yokes the *br̥hat* for him.

¹ See § 3.

² Sarasvat is identified in Maitr. S. I. 4. 15 with the full-moon and the full-moon-sacrifice is conducive to heaven (Sāyaṇa).

³ Cp. VII. 6. 17.

16. The (verse) addressed to Sarasvatī is the third¹; Sarasvatī is the voice² and the *vairūpa(-sāman)* is the voice. By this verse he yokes the *vairūpa* for him.

¹ See § 3.

² Cp. VI. 7. 7.

17. The (verse) addressed to Savitr̥ is the fourth¹. Savitr̥ is Prajāpati, the vairāja is Prajāpati. By this (verse) he yokes the vairāja for him².

¹ See § 5.

² Cp. e.g. Śat. br. XII. 3. 5. 1.

18. The (verse) addressed to Brahmanaspati is the fifth¹. Brahmanaspati is the sacred Word, the śakvarī(-verse)s are the sacred Word. By this (verse) he yokes the śakvarī(-verse)s and the śakvara-sāman) for him.

¹ See § 7.

19. The (verse) addressed to Agni pavamāna is the sixth¹. The revatī(-verse)s are the gāyatrī² and Agni has the gāyatrī as his metre. By this (verse) he yokes the revatī(-verse)s for him.

¹ See § 9.

² SV. II. 434-436, on which the raivata-sāman is chanted, are gāyatrī-verses.

20. Four do not suffice for six¹; in that they are 'unexpressed', thereby they suffice.

¹ There are only four pr̥sthastotras in each soma-rite and there are six pr̥tha-sāmans (rathantara, br̥hat, vairūpa, vairāja, śakvarīs and revatīs), too many for these four stotras. But two of them (the rathantara and the br̥hat) are to be chanted not expressly as pr̥sthastotras: the first is incorporated into the midday-pavamāna-laud, and the last is taken for the agniṣṭoma-laud.

21. All the ājya(-laud)s are (at the end) circumflected¹; this is a sameness of performance. They laud with verses addressed to various deities, for avoiding the sameness.

¹ As ending on $\overset{2}{ā} \overset{1}{ṣ} \overset{1}{ṣ} \overset{1}{ṣ}$, which also is considered as *svāra*; see Simon, Puṣpa-sūtra, page 525, in *vocē*: *svāra*, 2.—For the rest, the observation holds for all the ājyas of each soma-rite!

22. The āprī(-verse)s (beginning:) 'Well kindled, lead thou hither for us', are (the verses on which) the ājya(-laud)s (are chanted)¹.

¹ This § is identical with XV. 8. 1, see the notes there. The verses which serve for the last three ājyas are not mentioned, neither here nor in the Jaim. br.

23. Prajāpati created the creatures. He thought himself milked out (and) emptied out; he saw these āpri(-verse)s as ājya(-laud)s and, by means of them, he gratified himself. Milked out, as it were, (and) emptied out is he, who gives away all (his possessions). In that the āpri(-verse)s are the ājya(-laud)s he, thereby, gratifies himself ¹.

¹ Nearly the same as XV. 8. 2.

24. 'T h e r e b y occur the prṣṭha(-sāman)s at their proper place', they say, 'that first comes the rathantara, last the br̥hat, and in the middle the others' ¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 20 and Ārṣeyakalpa II. 6.

25 'A sameness of performance is brought about in the sacrifice', they say, 'if all the chants that have a finale are performed together, (i.e. one after another without interruption)'. This sameness is removed by the facts that between (each of these lauds) the soma (-draught)s come on (i.e. are brought forward for their offering into the fire), that the recitation (by one of the Hotṛ-priests) takes place, and that they make *vasaṭ* (i.e. that, after the *vasaṭ* has been uttered by the Hotṛ-priest, the Adhvaryu pours a quantity of the soma-draught into the fire).

26. They say the *iḍās* and the *nidhanas*, each time transposing them ¹. Thereby (likewise) the sameness is removed.

¹ 'They say' must mean 'they apply'. The meaning is that the prṣṭha-sāmans are not applied in their regular order (see note 1 on § 20), but that they are somewhat transposed, so that the four prṣṭha-lauds are chanted on: *vairāja*, *śakvri*-verses, *vairūpa* and *revatī*-verses. The corresponding passage of the Jaim. br. (II. 189) runs: *taḍ āhur: yat samānanidhanāni prṣṭhāni kenājāmi kṛiyata iti vairājāṃ ca mahānāmnyas ca vairūpaṃ ca revatyas caitenākhyānenājāmity; atho vai tani madhyenidhanāni bhavanti, teno eveti.*

27. 'The *revatī*(-verse)s (i.e. the chant performed on them) swerve, thereby, from their proper place', they say, 'in that they deviate from the thirty-three-versed stoma' ¹. In that there are *gāyatrī*(verse)s, they do not deviate, for each *gāyatrī* whatsoever is a *revatī*-verse.

¹ The chant on the *revatī*-verses belongs (see XIII. 10. 4) to the sixth day of the ten-day-period, which day is *trayastrīṃśa*. The *revatī*-verses are *gāyatrīs*

(SV. II. 434–436). The whole reasoning, especially the sense of the last words, is not clear to me.

XVI. 6.

(The Viśvajit; concluded.)

1. 'He who gives away all (his property)', they say, 'suffers a loss in regard to his cattle'¹. He puts on (as upper garment) a hide²; he is not separated from cattle.

¹ At the Viśvajit are given, as sacrificial fee, all the possessions, with the exception of the ground and the inhabitants (the slaves), so Āp. and Kāty. According to the Jaim. br. (II. 192), he gives either a thousand head of cattle, for that amounts to 'all' (p. Kauṣ. br. XV. 14, end), or as many cows as there are stotra-verses in the Viśvajit, or all his property. If he retained anything this will be his evil lot.

² This and the following curious prescriptions prevail for the twelve days which follow immediately after the Viśvajit. They serve to remove the bad consequences of giving away all the property. For the Jaiminīyas, see Jaim. br. in Auswahl, no. 144.

2. The hide is red, for this is the colour most common to cattle (cows). In that it is red, he obtains (cattle) in bodily form.

3. During three nights (and days) he dwells in the forest; by these he obtains the food of the forest.

4. He dwells (during this period) under a fig-tree; the fig-tree is food; food he thereby retains for himself¹.

¹ Cp. V. 5. 2.

5. He lives (by digging up the eatable roots) by means of a shovel; he (thereby) averts the absence of means of subsistence.

6. It is a spade sharp on the two sides; it (thereby) digs out for him the food on both sides: in this world and in yonder world.

7. The (next following) three days he dwells amongst Niṣādas¹; these, forsooth, are handed over to the earth². He (thereby) obtains the food (that is found) on the earth.

¹ According to Lāty. VIII. 2. 8–9, near a hamlet of Niṣādas, of whom he may consume the wild eatables such as wild rice, panicum frumentaceum and venison.

² This means probably that they solely subsist by the earth (by digging roots, etc.).

8. Amongst a foreign people ¹he dwells (the) three (next) days. By these he obtains the food of the foreign people¹.

¹ For this meaning cp. e.g. Śaḍv. br. I. 7. 3, Maitr. Saṃh. I. 4. 9 : 57. 4. The ancient interpreters were at variance regarding the meaning of *jana*, Lāṭy. VIII. 2. 10-12. The meaning of Śāṇḍilyāyana : *prativeśo janapadaḥ* seems to be the most acceptable.

9. Amongst his own people (he dwells the) three (last days of the twelve-day period). By these he obtains the food of his own people.

10. These make twelve days. The year is (equal to) twelve months, in the course of a year the food (the rice, barley, etc.) grows. Having reached this (food), he obtains it.

11. During a year (after the performance of the Viśvajit) he should not ask (any food). If one eats given (food) on the same day, this is (equal to eating) raw food. The year (of man), forsooth, is for the Gods 'to day'¹.

¹ As the day is equal to a year of the Gods, he should this year (=these twelve days) not eat any begged food, which is raw food, because it is not immediately cooked or has not ripened. Sāyaṇa cites TBr. III. 9. 22. 1 : 'The year (of man) is one single day of the Gods'.

12. But he should not decline (any food) that (voluntarily) is offered to him, for not declining (in future) the food.

13. He wears a turban, for not being deprived (in future) of objects of art.

14. He should not drink out of an earthenware vessel. The mouth of a Brāhmin is an offering (to the Gods)¹, but the earthenware vessel is not up to an offering². By not drinking out of an earthenware (but out of a wooden) vessel, he offers into his own mouth an offering.

¹ Because in his mouth the soma, drunk by him, is, so to say, offered.

² Because the sacrificial ladles are made of wood.

XVI. 7.

(The Sarvajit.)

1. A twenty-four-versed agniṣṭoma (is the next one-day-rite)¹.

¹ This ekāṇa, the Sarvajit (see § 2) is in the Brāhmaṇas only recorded here; of the Sūtras only Ap., Hir. and Kāty., who draw regularly upon our Brāhmaṇa, mention it.

2. By means of the Sarvaṣṭit, the Gods conquered (*ajayan*) all (*sarvam*); (it serves) for attaining all, for conquering all. Through this (rite) he attains all, he conquers all.

3. Its (first) *prṣṭha*(-laud) is the *mahāvratā*(-laud)¹.

¹ As described V. 1. 1—2. 9.

4. The *arkya-śāstra*¹ is recited (by the Hotṛ immediately afterwards).

¹ i.e. the *mahaduktham*, consisting of a thousand *brhati*-verses, see Ait. Ār. II. 35 sqq. The verses are all given by Friedländer: Der Mahāvratā-Abschnitt des Śāṅkh. Ār., page 75 sqq.

5. There are twenty-four half-months in the year; the year is number twenty-five¹. The *vratā*² is food; out of the year he by this (rite) obtains food.

¹ And, therefore, there is a twenty-five-versed stoma.

² Probably, we have here a pun on the word *vratā*, which is used here (1) as meaning the *mahāvratāstotra* and (2) as the *vratā*-milk drunk by the Sacrificer at a sacrifice of soma.

6. He who knows this becomes an eater of food.

7. By means of this (rite), Go, of the Angiras clan, got over all evil. He who has applied in chanting this stoma, gets over all evil.

XVI. 8¹.

(First Sāhasra-ekāha.)

1. Now that Light(-stoma) (at which a thousand cows are given as *dakṣiṇā*).

2. Thitherward directed¹ is the three-day rite, hitherward directed¹ is the *agniṣṭoma*. If one goes amiss at a three-day rite, there is no 'again' in this, but, at an *agniṣṭoma*, there is a (religious act) to atone for this²; for he may sacrifice again with this (same *agniṣṭoma*), at which he (now) gives twenty-one *dakṣiṇās*. In whichever sacrifice he goes amiss, this is the atonement therefor.

¹ In Khandaś 8-11 are described the four Sāhasra-ekāhas, which are peculiar to our Brāhmaṇa; only Āp. and Kāty. mention them.

¹ This must mean : 'admitting of no return (no repetition)' and 'admitting of return'; cp. XX. 16. 6.

² Probably to this refers Kṣudrasūtra II. 3 (no. 55-57).

3. At the upasad(-day)¹ (of this one-day rite) he (*viz.* the Hotṛ) recites as morning litany a thousand (verses); this (thousand) is yonder world. (There are) a thousand dakṣiṇās; this (thousand) is the intermediate region. (There are) those thousand syllables²; this (thousand) is this world (the earth). He who knows this, is firmly supported in these worlds.

¹ This seems to be irregular, as the *prātaranuvāka* is recited not on the (last) upasad-day, but on the day itself of the sacrifice of soma (*sutye 'hani*).

² From § 5, we infer that this has regard to the brāhmaṇācchamsinaḥ stotra.

4. 'Based on verses is one Sāhasra (a sacrifice of a thousand dakṣiṇās)', they say, 'based on syllables is another'. What is given at a three-day rite¹, is based on verses², but what is given at an agniṣṭoma, that is based on syllables³.

¹ At the Garga-three-day-rite (XX. 1. 4) are given a thousand cows as dakṣiṇā.

² Because this trirātra has 1000 verses.

³ See § 5.

5. (The fact) that the Brahman's chant (*i.e.* the third prṛthalaud, which corresponds to the śastra of the Brahman, *i.e.* the Brāhmaṇācchamsin) is on a thousand syllables¹, is in accordance with the thousand dakṣiṇās.

¹ The third prṛthalaud, the śyaita-sāman, is based on the paṅkti-verses SV. II. 355-357. Each paṅkti has 40 syllables, and as the stoma of this stotra is the twenty-five-versed one, this makes for each verse a 1000 syllables.

6. 'The world of heaven is as far removed from this (earthly) world' they say, 'as a thousand cows standing the one above the other'¹. Therefore, they say: 'He who sacrifices with a sacrifice at which a thousand dakṣiṇās are given, reaches² these worlds.

¹ This must be the meaning of *uttarādhara*, cp. XXI. 1. 9.

² The parallel passage (*l.c.*) has *vyāpnoti*.

7. 'He suffers a loss in regard to his cattle', they say, 'who on one and the same day gives a thousand (cows as dakṣiṇās)'. The

Brahman's chant is (based) on paṅkti-verses; the sacrifice is five-fold¹, cattle in five-fold². He is firmly established in sacrifice, in cattle.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 7. 12.

² Cp. note 2 on II. 4. 2.

8. It (this rite) amounts to a nine-fold (nine-versed) stoma, to the virāḥ-metre¹.

¹ All in all, this ekāha (see Ārṣeyakalpa III. 2, end) comprises 190 stotra-verses, which are equal to twenty virāḥs ($20 \times 9 = 180$), whilst the remaining ten syllables (cp. III. 13. 3) represent the virāḥ.

9. The nine-fold stoma is breath¹, the virāḥ is food². Breath (alone) without food³ does not preserve (any being), nor food (alone) without breath. He becomes firmly established in the vital principles (the breaths) and in food.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 2. 2.

² Cp. IV. 8. 4.

³ Read, with the Leyden ms., *na vai* instead of *na vaiva*.

XVI. 9.

(Second Sāhasra-ekāha.)

1. Now that 'All-light(-stoma)' (at which a thousand cows are given as dakṣiṇā). It is the obtaining of all, the gaining of all. By this (rite) he obtains all, he gains all.

2. This is the highest sacrifice: the thousand is the highest (number). He who knows this comes to the highest end.

3. It has two hundred stotra(-verses)¹; two hundred is the highest goal of the Word and a thousand is the highest goal. So he establishes the highest goal into the highest goal.

¹ It consists of the following stomas: 9, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 17, 17, 17, 17, 25 | 17, 21, together 200 verses.

4. It is a winning-stoma¹. By it he reaches all, he wins all, for by the *kṛta*¹ all is won.

¹ We here must think (different but far from convincing is Sāyaṇa's explanation) of the *kṛta* in playing with dice (with the nuts of the vibhīdaka), of which the number four is characteristic (200 being divisible by four).

5. It (this rite) amounts to a virāḥ¹; the virāḥ is food, he retains food.

¹ The number 200 being divisible by 10.

6. Its agniṣṭoma(-laud) is twenty-one-versed. The twenty-one-versed (stoma) is a firm support¹; at the end of the sacrifice he is firmly supported.

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 7. 2.

XVI. 10.

(Third Sāhasra-ekāha.)

1. Now that (third ekāha of a thousand dakṣiṇās, called) 'All-light' (*viśvajyotis*), an ukthya-rite.

2. The uktha(-laud)s are cattle¹, and cattle is (for its possessor) an 'all-light' (a means of getting great dignity). He (thereby) is firmly established in 'all-light', in cattle.

¹ Cp. note 1 on IV. 5. 18.

3. By its days, the three-day rite reaches these (three) worlds, by its services (savanas), (this ekāha reaches the three worlds); of the three-day rite each following day is larger (than the preceding one), and of this (ekāha) each following service is larger (than the preceding one)¹. Thereby, he reaches the three-day rite. Of these worlds (earth, intermediate region, sky) each subsequent one is larger (than the former)². Thereby, he reaches these worlds.

¹ The Gargatirātra (XX. 14) comprises: 1. agniṣṭoma, 2. ukthya, 3. atirātra. This Viśvajyotis-ekāha has 69 verses in the morning service, 93 in the midday-service, and 108 in the afternoon-service.

² The same view is found elsewhere, below XVIII. 2. 7, cp. TS. II. 4. 11. 5: *uttara uttaro jyāyān bhavaty, evam iva kīme lokāḥ*.

4, 5. This sacrifice is yoked not with one (bullock, but with two) and (properly) put together, for each of its services is conveyed by two stomas, the morning-service by the nine-versed one and the fifteen-versed one, the midday-service by the seventeen-versed and the twenty-five-versed, the afternoon-service by the twenty-four-versed and the twenty-one-versed¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 1. 6.—The schema is: 9, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 17, 25, 17, 17, 25 | 24, 21, 21, 21, 21, cp. Āṇeyakalpa III. 3. b, end.

6. What is put on a (cart) that is yoked (and properly) put together, that (load) it (the cart) carries. As if one were to put (a load) on a (cart), which is yoked (and properly) put together, so this (number of) thousand (dakṣiṇās) is put on this (sacrifice).

7. There are both: the rathantara and the bṛhat.

8. The rathantara is the earth, the bṛhat is the sky. From this (the earthly) world he obtains, by lauding¹ (the rathantara), from yonder world (the bṛhat). He gets a firm support in both these worlds.

¹ *āgāyati* 'erbringen, herbeisingen'.

9. On the *śāntubh* (-part of the ārbhava-pavamāna-laud)¹ the Atharvāṇa (-chant) is (chanting).

¹ Cp. *Śāntubh*, Arṇyakalpa, page XXIV.

Arṇyagēya, I. a. 23, composed on SV. I. 33 (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 200), chanted on SV. II. 47-49 (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. V, page 457: ūhyagāna III. 1. 1).

10. The Atharvans¹ are the medicine of the Gods, (it serves) for medicine, for being unhurt.

¹ The Atharvans are those mantras of the Atharvasaṃhitā which deal with white magic; cp. note 1 on XII. 9. 10.

11. The udvaṃśīya(-sāman)¹ is the last of the uktha(-laud)s. This (sāman) is the form of all the pṛṣṭha(-sāmans)². In all forms (of cattle) he is firmly established.

¹ See note 1 on VIII. 9. 6.

² See l. c. 9, sqq.

12. It is an ukthya(-rite); the uktha(-laud)s are the cattle¹ and the thousand (dakṣiṇās) are cattle. He, thereby, puts cattle into his cattle (so that this will increase).

¹ Cp. note 1 on IV. 5. 18.

XVI. 11.

(Fourth Sāhasra-ekāha.)

1. He who knows the three-day-rite, as fixed on the agni-ṣṭoma, should give at an agniṣṭoma a thousand (cows as sacrificial fee), for the thousand has its proper place at the three-day-rite¹.

¹ At the Gargatrīrāstra, XX. 14.

2. The opening(-verses) (of the out-of-doors-laud) are: 'Sing ye, O men, unto him', 'unto the born active'; 'be clarified as the foremost of speech'.¹ Thereby, he has brought about the three-day-rite.

¹ ṚS. IX. 11. 13=SV. II. 1; ṚS. IX. 61. 13=SV. II. 685; ṚS. IX. 62. 25=SV. II. 125. With these verses begins successively each of the three days of the Gargatrītrā, cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 3-5.

3. At the (midday-)pavamāna(-laud) he applies the rathan-tara, and the vāmadevya as the last of (this) pavamāna(-laud); the brhat (he applies) as (first) prṣṭha(-laud).

4. The rathantara is this (earthly) world, the vāmadevya is the intermediate region, the brhat is the sky. The three-day-rite represents these three worlds. In that he unites these (three) sāmāns (on one single day), he joins these worlds and, thereby, reaches the three-day-rite¹.

¹ Of which the 1st prṣṭhalaud of the 1st day is the rathantara, of the 2nd day the vāmadevya, of the 3rd day the brhat.

5. The kakubh(-verse and the sāmāns chanted on it) he shifts to the fore-part¹.

¹ The verses *pavasva madhumattamaḥ* (SV. II. 42-43), the first of which is a kakubh, which has its normal place at the ārbhava-pavamāna-laud (see Ārṣeyakalpa, Einleitung, page XXIV), are here shifted to the fore-part, they are applied at the midday-pavamāna, see Ārṣeyakalpa III. 4.

6. For by this (kakubh), when it is shifted to the fore-part, he brings virility into his cattle¹.

¹ The interpretation is uncertain. The printed text has: *puro hy etayā satyā apaśuvīryaṃ karoti*, with an unheard of, neglected sandhi; although Sāyaṇa explains *apaśuḥ*: *paśurahiṭaḥ* (pointing to *apaśur vīryaṃ*) *somayāgaḥ*, the reading of the Leyden MS. *puro hy etayā satyā paśuvīryaṃ* must be right. The reason why, by doing so, he *paśuvīryaṃ karoti*, escapes me, but, perhaps VIII. 5. 2 may be compared. Would it be possible to read *paśur vīryaṃ karoti*? Cp. note 1 on VIII. 7. 11.

7. On this (kakubh-verse) the *idānāṃ samkṣāra*¹ (is chanted). The kakubh is man², the *idānāṃ samkṣāra* is cattle³; he, thereby, maintains the cattle in himself.

¹ See note 1 on XV. 3. 14.

² See note 1 on VIII. 10. 6.

³ Because the name of the sāman contains the word *īdā*, one of the designations for 'cow.'

8. (The verses beginning:) 'The ancient milk of former times,'¹ are satobṛhatī(-verse)s.

¹ R̥ṣ IX. 110. 8, 6, 9=SV. II. 844-846 (var. rr.). The sāmans on these verses follow, according to Ārṣeyakalpa, immediately after the kakubh-part in the midday-pavamāna.

9. By means of the satobṛhatī, the Gods reached successively these worlds (and lastly the world of heaven). By these (verses), he reaches successively these worlds.

10. These (verses) are gāyatrīs in that they are of three verse-quarters; they are jagatīs in that their verse-quarters are of twelve syllables; they are bṛhatīs in that they have thirty-six syllables; (so) they are the characteristic of all the metres, all the forms, to obtain cattle (of all forms and colours).

11. This (rite) is, in a visible way, (equal to) the mahāvratā(-laud); its gāyatrā(-sāman) is the head (of the mahāvratā), its rathantara and bṛhat are the wings, its vāmadēvyā is the trunk, its yaiñāyājñīyā is the tail, its hundred sacrificial fees are the arkyā-śāstra. He, forsooth, who performs this (rito), lauds in a visible way with the mahāvratā¹.

¹ Cp. V. 1. 1—2. 9; on the arkyā-śāstra XVI. 7. 4.

12. Of this (rite), the (first) pṛṣṭhā(-laud) is the bṛhat and the Brahman's chant is (based) on pañkti(-verse)s¹. About this they (the Theologians) remark: 'In that the pṛṣṭhā(-laud) is the bṛhat and the Brahman's chant is (based) on pañkti(-verse)s, the metre is rent asunder.'

¹ At the other Sāhasra-ekāhas, the Brahman's sāman is based on pañkti-verses, see XVI. 8. 7.

13. The śrāyantiyā(-sāman)¹ must be applied (as Brahman's chant); thereby, the metre is not rent asunder².

¹ See note 1 on VIII. 2. 9.

² This sāman is based on satobṛhatī-verses, and so is in harmony with the bṛhat.

14. This also is the accordance of the thousand¹.

¹ Although, by the chant on other verses than pañktis the 1000 syllables (cp. XVI. 8. 5) are not obtained.

15. 'One (sacrifice)', they say, 'is reached (directly) by the thousand syllables¹, another is reached afterwards'².

¹ viz., the first three Sāhasras.

² Is this the precise meaning of *anvātiṣṭhati*? Cp. *anvāsthāyaḥ* of the next §.

16. He shifts the kakubh to the fore-part¹, and, at the place of the kakubh, he applies that dvipadā(-verse)²; this (last fact) is the manner by which to afterwards reach the thousand³.

¹ Cp. § 5.

² viz. SV. I. 432=RS. IX. 109. 1, 3, 2=SV. II. 717, 718, 719. The Brāhmaṇa does not indicate which dvipadā verse is intended. But note the pronoun *eeṣū*; the cited dvipadā is the only one occurring in the ninth book of the RS.

³ This probably must be regarded in the light of XVI. 8. 5.—Nearly the same sentence recurs below, XVII. 1. 4.

17. It (this rite) amounts to the anuṣṭubh¹. The anuṣṭubh is the Word², the three-day-rite is the Word. Thereby, he reaches the (result of the) three-day-rite.

¹ All the stotra-verses, taken together, amount to 192; this number divided by the number of syllables of the anuṣṭubh, 32, yields 6 (anuṣṭubhs).

² Cp. V. 7. 1.

³ Cp. XX. 15. 2.

XVI. 12. *

(First Sādyaskra-ekāha.)

1. The Ādityas and the Angirases were consecrating themselves (for a sacrifice of soma). They contended for (reaching) the world of heaven (as to which of them would reach the world of heaven,

* The Kauthumas acknowledge four ekāhas of this kind, described in XVI. 12-15; according to some authorities, the Ekatriha (Pañc. br. XVI. 16) and the Śyena (Śaṣṭ. br. III. 8) belong to them, so that there are six Sādyaskras. They are described, Jaim. br. II. 115-124 (four kinds); Ārṣeyakalpa III. 5-8; Lāṭy. VIII. 3-4; Nidānasūtra VI. 9; Baudh. XVIII. 20-23 (four kinds); Āp. XXII. 2. 6-4. 12 (or 4. 29); Kāty. XXII. 2. 9-3. 52; Āśv. IX. 5. 12-7. 21; Śāṅkh. XIV. 40-42 (these two acknowledge three Sādyaskras).

leaving behind the others). The Angirases announced to the Ādityas a sacrifice (at which, after the introductory days, the sacrifice of soma proper should take place) on the next day. The Ādityas then beheld (by divine intuition) this (sacrifice); they bought him (i.e. the soma for pressing) on the day (of the sacrifice) itself, appointed Ayāśya as their Udgātṛ, lauded with this (rite) and went to the world of heaven, whilst the Angirases were left behind (on earth).

2, 3. He who has a rival, should perform this sacrifice; he, who knows this, comes to prosperity himself and his rival perishes.

4. To him (to Ayāśya) they (the Ādityas) brought, as a sacrificial fee, yonder sun in the form of a white horse. As soon as he had accepted it, he went amidst¹; he saw these āyāśya(-sāman)s and, by means of them, he strengthened himself.

¹ It is known, at least in the Black Yajurveda, that to accept a horse is dangerous; see W. Caland, *Die Opferschöpfung* (Abhandl. der Kgl. Ak. der W. zu Amsterdam, 1908) no. 24, 166.

5. That there are the āyāśya(-sāman)s¹, is for healing, for taking away bad influence.

¹ There are three āyāśya-sāmans: 1, 2: grām. XIV. 1. 18 and 19, composed on SV. I. 509; 3. grām. XIV. 1. 30, composed on SV. I. 511 (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, pages 68, 73), one for each of the first three Sādyaskras.

6. One who desires (to reach) the (world of) heaven, should perform (it).

7. It (this rite) amounts to the bṛhatī¹; by the bṛhatī(-verse), the Gods went to the world of heaven². By means of this (rite), he goes to the world of heaven.

¹ This ekāha is a *trivṛd agniṣṭomaḥ*: it comprises twelve lauds, each of nine verses = 108; this number, divided by the number of syllables of the bṛhatī (36), yields three bṛhatīs.

² Cp. note 3 on VII. 4. 2.

8. One who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should perform (it).

9. The bṛhatī is cattle; he is firmly established in (the possession of) cattle.

XVI. 13.

(Second Sādyaskra-ekāha.)

1. The same (rite), but with the agniṣṭoma(-laud) on twenty-one verses, he should perform for one who is suffering from a lingering disease.

2. The ninefold (stoma) is the vital principle¹, the sun is the vital principle; he, who is suffering from a lingering disease, suffers a loss in regard to his breaths (vital principles); he makes him prosper in regard to his vital principles.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 2. 2.

3. It (this rite) amounts to the virāj¹. Food goes forth from him who is suffering from a lingering disease (he loses his appetite). The virāj is food; he puts food into him.

¹ The first eleven lauds of this ekāha are nine-versed, the twelfth is twenty-one-versed ($9 \times 11 + 21$); that makes together 120, a number divisible by ten, the number of syllables of the virāj.

4. The agniṣṭoma(-laud) consists of twenty-one verses; without firm support is he who is suffering from a lingering disease; the twenty-one-versed (stoma) is a firm support¹; he gets a firm support.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 1. 11.

5. The same (rite) should be performed for one who is desirous of food, or for one who desires a firm support; the virāj is food, the twenty-one-versed (stoma) is a support; he eats food and becomes firmly established.

6. The (mahā)vedi (for all these Sādyaskra-rites) is plough-land¹; that, forsooth, is the most powerful (part) of the earth; through power he makes the sacrifice successful.

¹ Wielding ripened rice or barley, Lāṭy. VIII. 3. 4.

7. The uttaravedi (or high-altar) is the threshing floor (of this field); for here the pith (of the crops) comes together. He makes the sacrifice pithful.

8. The sacrificial post (for fastening the victim, the savana-he-goat) is the post of the threshing-floor (to which at threshing the

oxen are fastened)¹; for by it they press out (of the stalks) the pith (of the crops).

¹ Lāṭy. VIII. 3. 6 declares that 'threshing-post' is to be taken in the sense of 'pole of the plough', probably because he insists on the proper meaning of the word *utkrānti* in our Brāhmaṇa. It is, however, probable that this *khalevālī* is the post, to which are fastened the oxen, which, by treading on the ripened stalks, press out the corn. That oxen are used for the threshing, is explicitly stated by Baudh, XVIII. 21: 368. 5ff.

9. A three year old, ungarbled bull serves for the buying of the soma: in order to associate Indra (with the sacrifice).

10. The soma-heralds, seated on chariots drawn by horses, ride out in all directions.

11. From all directions he obtains the food for him (for the Sacrificer).

12. To the distance of four *koss*, riding on a chariot drawn by four horses in an easterly direction, he (one of the four soma-heralds) announces the sacrifice. In this manner the journeys are measured; they travel as far as is the measure of a journey. To the distance of three *koss*, riding on a chariot drawn by three horses in a northerly direction, (he announces the sacrifice). To the distance of two *koss*, on a chariot drawn by two horses in a westerly direction, (he announces it). To the distance of one *koss*, riding on a chariot drawn by one horse in a southerly direction, (he announces it)¹. This, forsooth, is the form of the directions. Whatever is the form of the directions, thereby he makes the sacrifice thrive.

¹ Lāṭy. VIII. 3. 12-13 treats of this passage in the following manner: 'To the east, they should convey the Hotṛ; to the north, the Udgātṛ; to the west, the Adhvaryu; to the south, the Brahman. Or they may dwell there (in these directions) previously. Here they should announce the (sacrifice of) soma, having got there by means of the chariots drawn by horses; these, as well as the journeys, are explained in the Brāhmaṇa. According to Śāṇḍilya, the officiating priests should (not be conveyed, but) be occupied (in the usual manner on the ground of the sacrifice), but they should convey other Brāhmins in the manner as has been exposed before, and to these the soma-heralds should announce the (sacrifice of) soma with the words: 'So and so is performing a Sadyaskṛī, that I announce to Indra, to all the Gods, to the soma-drinking Brāhmins who are worthy of soma'.—Differently, the Jaim. br. (II. 119): at the first Sadyaskṛī, the soma-herald rides out on a chariot drawn by horses to the distance of a *yojana*, with the leathern bag filled with sour milk (op. Pañc. br. XVI. 13. 13).

The priests have previously been placed, each at a distance of three *koss*, in the different directions and they arrive at early morning to perform the sacrifice. At the second and third Sadyaskrī (the two Anukrīs), the soma-herold rides out on a chariot drawn by mules to the distance of three *koss*, and the priests find themselves at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *koss*. Differently, again, Baudh. (XVIII. 20, sqq.), who for each Sādyaskra enjoins the four chariots (drawn by four, three, two horses and by one), and provided each with a bag of sour milk. The priests arrive at morning on foot. After the preparation of the prāyaṇīya-īṣṭi, those four chariots start on a race-course: the chariot with four horses to the east, a *yojana* far; the one with three horses to the south, three *koss*; the one with two horses to the west, two *koss*; the one with one horse to the north, one *koss*. To everyone they meet, they announce the sacrifice. According to Āpastamba, Hiraṇyakeśin and Kātyāyana the ritual, in substance, is the same as explained by Lāṭyāyana: the priests are fetched by means of the four chariots.

13. On the chariots are leathern bags filled with fresh milk; the butter obtained by it (i.e. by the shuttling on the driven chariot) must be added to the ājya¹ (used at the sacrifice), for the sake of immediateness².

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 12.

² In order that all may be accomplished on one and the same day.

XVI. 14.

(Third Sādyaskra-ekāha: Anukrī.)

1. Now, the Anukrī¹ of the Angirases.

¹ The name is explained in the next following paragraph.

2. By this (rite), the Angirases reached the Ādityas¹. He who is left behind, coming behind (inferior), as it were, should perform this (rite). He reaches the advantage of those who precede him, for, by it, the Angirases had reached the Ādityas².

¹ Who were gone before them to the world of heaven, cp. XVI. 12. 1.

² Hence the name: a (*sadyas*)*krī*, which comes behind (*anu*, another).

3. Of this (rite), the (last) two pavamāna(-laud)s are twenty-four-versed.

4. The gāyatrī comprises twenty-four syllables; by means of the gāyatrī, the Gods reached these worlds successively. By this (rite), he reaches successively these worlds.

5. The gāyatrī is strength and priestly lustre¹; strength and priestly lustre he obtains. The gāyatrī is breath² (the vital principle) and a means of procreating: out of the breath, the gāyatrī, he is procreated.

¹ The same is said XV. 1. 8, XIX. 5. 9.

² Cp. note 1 on VII. 1. 9.

6. Both kinds of stomas (are applied in this rite): the even and the odd ones¹. This is a pairing. From this pairing he is procreated.

¹ It is partly nine-versed and partly twenty-one-versed, but the last two pavamānas (see 3) are even (of 24 verses).

7. It amounts to the virāj¹; the virāj is food, he comes into the possession of food.

¹ It has nine stoma of nine verses, two of twenty-four, one of twenty-one, together 150, a number divisible by ten.

8. The agni tōma(-laud) is twenty-one-versed; the twenty-one-fold (stoma) is a firm support¹. At the end of the sacrifice, he is firmly supported.

¹ Cp. III. 7. 2.

XVI. 15.

(The Viśvañicchilpa-ekāha.)

1. Now, the Viśvañicchilpa¹.

¹ 'The image (or ornament?) of the Viśvajit'; cp. XVI. 4 sqq. According to the Ārṣeyakalpa III. 6. c, its arrangement is, in the main, that of the Viśvajit. This ekāha (reckoned amongst the Sādyaskras, cp. footnote on page 446) is found only in our Brāhmaṇa.

2. It is the ornament of the stomas. He who knows this, beholds in his house a work of art¹.

¹ Identical with XVI. 4. 9.

3. In this (rite) the (last) two pavamāna(-laud)s are eighteen-versed.

4. This sacrifice is a wheeled one¹: for (obtaining the fulfilment of) a wish; the wish he hopes to see fulfilled, is reached by it, for where he wishes to go with a wheeled (car), that (place) he reaches.

¹ These two pavamānas of equal verse-number are, in a sense, its wheels.

5. One who is desirous of (reaching the world of) heaven, should perform (it).

6. The *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s are the world of heaven¹; through this (rite) he reaches the world of heaven.

¹ viz. the *rathantara*, *bṛhat*, *vairāja* etc., as at the *Viśvajit*.—Further cp. VII. 7. 17.

7. The *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s are strength and priestly lustre. In that the *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s are applied together (at one and the same sacrifice), he confers on him strength and lustre together.

8. The *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s are food and cattle. In that the *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s are applied together, he confers on him food and cattle together.

9. About this they say: 'The *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s have different places¹. In that they are, all of them, applied at one and the same sacrifice, the Sacrificer may lose his firm support.'

¹ They appear normally each on one of the first six days of the ten-day-period.

10. The *prṣṭha*-(*laud*), (which runs parallel to the *śāstra*) of the *Hotr*, is twenty-one-versed. The twenty-one-fold (*stoma*) is a firm support¹. In the middle of the sacrifice he obtains a firm support. The *agniṣṭoma*-(*laud*) is twenty-one-versed. The twenty-one-fold (*stoma*) is a firm support. At the end of the sacrifice he obtains a firm support.

¹ Cp. XVI. 13. 4.

11. These are two twenty-one-fold (*stomas*); the Sacrificer is two-footed. He firmly establishes the Sacrificer in the sacrifice, in (the possession of) cattle.

XVI. 16.

(The Ekatrika-ekāha.)

1. Now, the *Ekatrika*¹: *Prajāpati*'s getting-a-top².

¹ For the name see § 4.—According to *Lāṭy*. (VIII. 3. 2-3), the *Śyena* (described in *Ṣaḍv. br.* and likewise in the *Ārṣeyakalpa*, here immediately after the *Viśvajicchilpa*) and the *Ekatrika* are also reckoned as *Sādyaskras*.—It is striking that the *Pañcaviṃśabrāhmaṇa* nowhere describes any *abhicāra*-rite, as is e.g. the *Śyena*.

² See § 2.—On the Ekatrika op. Jaim. br. II. 125-127; see 'das Jaim. br. in Auswahl,' No. 138.

2. By this (rite), Prajāpati got a-top of these worlds¹.

¹ Or: broke through them, got the supremacy over them, op. Āp. śrs. XVIII. 19. 5: *udbhinnam rājānah*, with my note on the German translation.—The genitive is noteworthy.

3. This is a winning stoma, for the *krta* has got a-top (of the other *grahas*)¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 9. 4. Here the term *krta*, representative of four, is used because the two kinds of stoma (1+3) together make four. Sāyaṇa's explanation here is equally wrong.

4. That they ¹it on one single (verse) is because Prajāpati is one; he ²re-uses (becomes equal to) Prajāpati; and that they chant on three (verses) is because these worlds are three in number; he is firmly established in these worlds¹.

¹ At this ekāha, the stotras are alternatively chanted on one and on three verses; hence the name: 'containing one and three.'

5. These amount to four; fourfooted is cattle; he is firmly established in (the possession of) cattle.

6. It (the whole rite) amounts to the gāyatrī¹; the gāyatrī is strength and priestly lustre; strength and priestly lustre he obtains.

¹ Six stotras on one verse and six on three (6+18) make 24, the number of syllables of the gāyatrī.

7. The gāyatrī is breath (and) a means of procreating; out of the breath, the gāyatrī, he is procreated¹.

¹ See XVI. 14. 5.

8. On (the verse beginning:) 'By this golden light purified,'¹ the ārbhava-pavamāna(-laud) is chanted.

¹ SV. I. 483=ṚṢ. IX. 111. 1=SV. II. 940.

9. This (aticchandās-verse) is (*i.e.*, contains) the features of all the metres¹; he (thereby) firmly establishes the ārbhava-laud in all the metres.

¹ Cp. Śat. br. III. 3. 2. 11: *ṣṣṣ vzi strotiṇi chintitṛi yzi aticchandāḥ*.

² The pavamāna-lauds begin normally with gāyatrī-verses, chanted on the gāyatra-sāman; by the name of this sāman, *gāyatra-pūrva*, this condition is fulfilled, although it is chanted on verses of different metre. Sāyaṇa's commentary points to the reading, followed by me: *na gāyatrūd eti sāmno na nidhanāt*. Neither do they deviate from the nidhana, as this sāman is *nidhanavat* (ending: $\overset{1}{ā} \overset{1}{ivā}$ $\overset{1}{2} \overset{1}{3} \overset{1}{4} \overset{1}{5}$) and the pavamana stotras ought to finish thus.

¹ Our Brāhmaṇa describes in XVII. 1-4 four kinds of Vṛātya-stomas; cp. Lāty. VIII. 6; Nidānasūtra VI. 11-12; the Jaim. br. (II. 222-227) acknowledges three Vṛātya-stomas; further, cp. Baudh. XVIII. 24-26; Āp. XXII. 5. 4-14; Kāty. XXII. 4. 1-28; Āśv. IX. 8.25; Śākh. XIV. 68-73. The subject of the Vṛātyas is now being studied in an extensive work by I. W. Hauer, 'der Vṛātya', Stuttgart, 1927, of which only the first volume has so far appeared.

yo 'yaṃ devaḥ paśūnām iṣṭe. The god Rudra is often designated not by his name, but by the words: 'this God (see above, XIV. 9. 12; XXI. 2. 9, note 4; Ait. br. III. 34. 3; Kāth. X. 6, XXII. 12, (beg.), XXV. 10, and probably elsewhere). Th. Jaim. br. (Auswahl no. 146) seems to favour this translation, as it is said there that the Vrātyas did not reach the world of heaven, because they had offended either that God which blows here (the Wind) or the mighty God (*iśānaṃ devaṃ i.e. rudraṃ*). In this respect, then, I agree with J. Charpentier, in his paper 'Bemerkungen über die Vrātyas' (Vienna Oriental Journal, vol. XXV, page 355 sqq.).

² The meaning of the expression '*rātyāṃ pravasanti*' is unknown. Charpentier renders: 'Wohnten ohne Riten in der Ferne'; Hauer: 'die auf Vrātya-Wanderschaft begriffen waren.' Jaim. br. has throughout *vrātyāṃ dhāvayanti*; Baudh.: '*vrātyāṃ caranti*'. Perhaps *vrātyāṃ pravassanti* is elliptic for *vrātyāṃ vasatiṃ pravasanti*, 'leading the life of a joined group,' from *vrāta*, § 5 and above VI. 9. 24.

³ Instead of *na* (commonly interpreted by Hauer) read *te na*.

⁴ Solely on account of the number, the anuṣṭubh is of twice sixteen syllables: *catvāraḥ ṣoḍaśāḥ aṇuṣṭubhau bhavataḥ*, misinterpreted by Hauer, op. cit. page 61.

2. Those who lead the life of a joined group, are destitute, left behind. For they neither practise the study of the Veda nor do they plough or trade. It is by the sixteen-versed stoma that this can be reached.

3. This is a stoma of the Maruts. The smaller metres belong to the Maruts.

4. He shifts the kakubh(-verse and the sāmans chanted on it) to the fore-part; in that, at the place of the kakubh, this dvipadā(-verse) is applied¹, he, thereby, makes them prosper in regard to their own nature.

¹ Cp. XVI. 11. 5 with note 1 and 16 with notes 1 and 2. The passage is wholly misunderstood by Hauer, op. cit., page 64.

5. (The verses, beginning): 'For, o Indra who lovest the chants'¹, are (of) unequal metre. The joined group is unequal, as it were. He makes them equal (by applying the verses of this metre).

¹ RS. VIII. 98. 7—9=SV. II. 60—62 (var. rr.); op. notes 1—3 on VIII. 8. 26. According to the Sāmaveda, the unequal metres are kakubh, uṣṇih and para-uṣṇih.

6. On these (verses) the dyautāna(-sāman)¹ (is chanted as third prṣṭha-laud).

¹ Grām. VIII. 2. 22, composed on SV. I. 324; see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 656. A comparison of the ūhagāna points to this chant, though grām. VIII. 2. 23 is likewise dyautāna and has the same ending. Probably they were optional, as the Jaim. br. (II. 224) has: *tayor br̥hato mārutasya sāmāni bhavato dyautāne vā devasāme*.

7. Dyutāna, who belonged to the Maruts¹, was their (of the Vrātyas) 'House holder'². They (the Vrātyas) performed this (Vrātya-) stoma and all of them came to prosperity. That there is this sāman, is for prospering³.

¹ Cp. § 1, where the Maruts receive the command to give a stoma to the Vrātyas in order to reach heaven.

² This expression is here somewhat unexpected, for it is used ordinarily when the sacrifice is a sattra, as, for instance, the one described XXIV. 18.

³ The last words are again wrongly understood by Hauer, op. cit., page 66.

8. If they were to undertake (*i.e.* to chant) the finale 'expressedly,'¹ only the Gr̥hapati would prosper and he would repel the others (from prosperity). By the fact, (however), 'that they undertake it 'unexpressedly,'² he firmly establishes all of them³ (*i.e.* all the other Vrātyas) in prosperity (and) in welfare.

¹ *niruktam*, in that, in chanting, the name of the deity is distinctly and expressly pronounced. Cp. V. 4. 15.

² The Sūtrakāra (Lāty. VIII. 6. 5-6) elucidates this: 'they pronounce as finale of the dyautāna-sāman the word 'Indra'. This is prohibited (by the Brāhmaṇa); they should perform the finale as it has been handed down (in the gāna)' (*i.e.* ² *au 3 ho 2345*). That in the case of *nirukti* the word *indra* is used as finale, seems to rest solely on the fact that the verse of the dyautāna-sāman is addressed to Indra.

³ If the name of one single God were taken as *nidhana*, this would refer only to one single deity (and one single person: the Gr̥hapati), but the *anirukta nidhana* refers to all the deities (and all the Vrātyas).

9. Swallowing poison are those, who eat foreign food as Brahman's food¹, who call good words bad¹, who use to strike the guiltless with a stick, who, though being not initiated, speak the speech of the initiated². The guilt of these may be removed by the sixteen-versed stoma. That (in this rite) there are four sixteen-versed (stomas)³, thereby, they are freed from their guilt.

¹ Translation and precise meaning doubtful.

² Cp. Baudh. (XVIII. 24): *aiha yad vrātyavādāṃ vadanti dīkṣitavādasya tad rūpam*.

³ The schema, according to Ārṣeyakalpa III. 9, is: 9, 15, 15, 15, 16 | 16, 17, 17, 17, 16 | 16, 21.

10. (The verses, beginning): 'The God who bestoweth wealth,'¹ must be taken for the agniṣṭoma-sāman; he establishes them (the Vrātyas) among the deities.

¹ SV. I. 55=RS. VII. 16. 11--12=SV. II. 863--864 (var. r). On these verses, then, the yajñāyajñīya-sāman (grām. I. 2. 25, see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. I, page 150) is applied.

11. But they (the Theologians) say also: 'It should be applied on the satobṛhatī(-verse)s, (beginning): 'The progress-gaining has known himself.' A united group is unequal, as it were; he makes all of them equally united (*sato bṛhataḥ*).

¹ SV. I. 47=RS. VIII. 103. 1, 2, 3=SV. II. 865, 867, 866 (var. rr.). Properly, the verses are all bṛhatī. Sāyaṇa's remark, *pragrathanair apeksaṇa-svabhāvata eva bṛhaticchandaskāṃ yajuḥ*, does not help us, neither has Hauer explained the difficulty. Cp. note 2 on XII. 4. 3, XII. 4. 22, note 2 on XIV. 10. 3.

12. About this (matter) they (other Theologians) say: 'The metre satobṛhatī is loose, as it were, (and) shaking¹; it (the agniṣṭoma-laud) must, (therefore, rather) be performed on the verses: 'The god who bestoweth wealth.'

¹ Cp. note 1 on XIV. 10. 3.

13. 'Firmly established (on the contrary) is the bṛhatī with its repeated verse-quarters¹. In that he begins a verse-quarter anew, therefore, the (suckling) child longs after its mother².

¹ Cp. XIV. 10: 3 and note 2 on this passage. The bṛhatī consists of the verse-quarters: 8+8+12+8, the first two have an equal number of syllables.

² The meaning of the apodosis of the last sentence is less clear.

14. A turban, a goad, a bow without arrow¹, a board-covered rough vehicle², a garment with black fringes, two goats-skins: one white, one black, a silver ornament (worn around the neck), (all) that is (the equipment) of the Gṛhapati.

¹ The meaning of *jyāhroḍa* was unknown even to the Sūtrakāras and their authorities. According to Baudh. the Vrātyas are provided with a bow and three arrows in leathern quivers.

² The nature of this kind of vehicle is unknown; probably Baudh. gives a description of it.

15. The other (Vrātyas) have (uppergarments) with red borders¹ and corded fringes¹, with strings at each side; each of them has a pair of shoes and doubly-joined goat's hides.

¹ All is, and was to the ancient exegetes, uncertain

16. This is the possession of the Vrātyas; on him, to whom they bestow (this possession), they transfer (their guilt or unworthiness, so that henceforth they are qualified to take part in the sacrifice of the Āryas).

17. Each of them brings to their Grhapati thirty-three (cows)¹. For thirty-three adherents of 'the God'² had come (through this Vrātya-stoma) to prospering. (So this rite serves) for reaching prosperity.

¹ And all these cows must be given to the person who is mentioned in the preceding §.

² Cp. note 1 on § 1.

XVII. 2.

(Second Vrātya-stoma.)

1. Now (follows the description of) the (Vrātya-stoma) with six sixteen-versed (stotras). This (rite) should be performed by those who, base (and) censured, lead a Vrātya-life.

2. One after another they are seized by bad fortune, who, being base (and) censured, lead a Vrātya-life. In that there are six sixteen-versed stotras, thereby, they are delivered from bad fortune.

3. In that the agniṣṭoma(-laud) is twenty-one versed, the twenty-one versed stoma being a firm support, they are firmly supported even in the middle of the sacrifice.

4. It is an ukthya(-rite); the uktha(-laud)s are cattle; it is the cattle that leads the base to superiority. Through cattle he leads them to superiority¹.

¹ The schema (cp. Ārṣeyakalpa III. 10. a) is: 16, 15, 15, 15, 16 | 16, 17, 17, 17, 16 | 16, 21, 21, 21, 16.

XVII. 3.

(Third Vrātya-stoma.)

1. Now, the (Vrātya-stoma) with two sixteen-versed (stotras). This should be performed by those who, being the youngest, lead a Vrātya-life.

2. Destitute, left behind are those who, being the youngest, lead a Vrātya-life. In that the pavamāna-(laud)s are nine-versed, the nine-versed (stoma) being the mouth (or chief one) of the stomas¹, he (thereby) leads them to² the mouth (the chief part) of the sacrifice.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 6.

² *mukhoṣṭā* is equivalent to *mukham*. Differently Sāyaṇa, who takes it as a locative and takes as object to the verb: *brāhmaṇatvam*. For this use of the ablative in *taḥ*, cp. Indogermanische Forschungen, vol. XXXI, page 105.

3. In that there are two sixteen-versed (lauds), they, thereby, are delivered from their bad fortune.

4. The agniṣṭoma-(laud) is twenty-one versed. The twenty-one versed stoma is a firm support. They are firmly supported at the end of the sacrifice¹.

¹ The schema is: 9, 15, 15, 15, 16 | 9, 17, 17, 17, 16 | 9, 21.

XVII. 4.

(Fourth Vrātya-stoma.)

1. Now, the stoma for those (Vrātyas) who by old age are precluded from sexual intercourse¹. This (rite) should be performed by those who, being the oldest, lead a Vrātya-life.

¹ *śama-* in *śamanicamedhṛa* is the same *śam-* as in *śamaratha*, 'a quiet, not moving chariot'; see references in the edition of Baudh. śrs., in the index, *in voce*. The word, then, means: 'having a not moving, hanging down *medhṛa*.'

2. From the top¹ they ascend to the top. The stomas go upwards (increase in number of verses): in order that they may not fall down².

¹ Which they have reached already by their old age; for the expression cp. II. 1. 3.

² The schema (cp. Ārṣeyakalpa III. 11) is: 9, 9, 15, 17, 21 | 24, 44, 48, 27, 33 | 32, 32.

3. This (rite) was (once upon a time) performed by those (Vrātyas), who by old age were precluded from sexual intercourse. Their Gṛhapati was Kuṣītaka, the son of Samaśravas. Luśākapi, the son of Khargala, cursed them, saying: 'They are fallen off¹: they have applied two smaller lauds'.² In consequence thereof, none of the descendants of Kuṣītaka amounts to much, for they have fallen off from the sacrifice³.

¹ Sāyaṇa takes *avākīrṣata* in the sense of *avākīrṣinaḥ* . . . *abhavan*. But as *avākīrṣin* signifies: 'he who has broken his vow of chastity', this is impossible in view of the old age of the performers.

² See the schema in note 2 on § 2, where, after the increasing stotras, the last two of the midday-service decrease.

³ In this passage, then, the author of our Brāhmaṇa polemizes against the Kauṣītakins who applied in this sacrifice the stomas is a wrong way. In the Jaim. br. (II. 226), the following remarkable passage is read: 'Now the (Vrātya-stoma) of the Aiśikapāvas, who had Kuṣītaka as their Gṛhapati, a sacrifice of which the pavamāna-lauds are sixteen-versed' etc. The schema, according to the Jaiminiyas, is wholly different: 16, 15, 15, 15, 16 | 16, 17, 17, 17, 16 | 16, 21. I now cite an equally remarkable passage of the Nidānasūtra (VI. 11): 'In our tradition, two kinds of verses are handed down for the agniṣṭoma(-laud). There are two kinds of Vrātyas: the Śīrṣādis and the Aiśikayāvis. 'For the Śīrṣādis, he should apply (i.e. chant) the agniṣṭoma-sāman on satobṛhatī(-verses)' (see our Brāhmaṇa XVII. 1. 10), thus says Dhānañjaya. 'These they call the older ones. For the Aiśikayāvis (he should chant it) on pragāthabṛhatī (-verses) (cp. XVII. 1. 11). How can he know (which of them are the older and the younger ones)?' They should say this themselves. (But) the older ones, forsooth, are the Śīrṣādis.' In the next kaṇḍikā (VI. 12) we find the following remarkable but difficult passage: *jyēṣṭhayaṁ kṛtsnam cikīrṣann athāpimam dvātrīṁśam āśiṣṭomam* (perhaps the verse *devo vo draviṇodāḥ* is meant) *sūkṣhṇj jyēṣṭhayaṁ 'cakīrṣit; sa ādīyamānaḥ sarvānt stomān ādāyet; tāṁs tu yad evam prayukta, evam anavakārenāroho bhavati* (this *anavakāra* is the noun belonging to the verb *avakīrati* in XVI. 4. 3). Further on: *akuśalānuvyāhṛtān kauṣītakin manya iti dhānañjaya, evam hy evaiṣu satsu roho bhavati*. So Dhānañjaya seems to defend the manner of the Kauṣītakins. The question remains open whether the proper noun in Jaim. br. *aiśikapāvānām* should rather be read *aiśikayāvīnām*.

XVII. 5. ¹

(First Agniṣṭut.)

1. Indra slew the son of Tvaṣṭṛ with three heads. An inauspicious voice addressed him¹. He resorted for help to Agni. This (God) saw this Agni-laud² and, having assigned it to himself³, he sacrificed with it on behalf of him (of Indra). By it, he drove away his inauspicious voice⁴.

¹ Calling out: 'O Brahman-slayer!'

² A sacrifice of soma in which all the grahas, stotras and śāstras are destined for Agni alone.

³ The Jaim. br. has *ātmana adhi . . . atanuta*.

⁴ He, Agni drove away the voice that pursued him.

2. He who drives this repels from himself the inauspicious voice

3. He who deems himself to be impure¹, should perform the Agni-laud: Agni removes his evil and bestows, by means of the nine-versed (stoma), strength and priestly lustre on him².

¹ Because he has committed a murder, etc.

² Agni is connected with the trivṛt-stoma, cp. VI. 1. 6.

4. About this they say: 'In that it is a nine-versed (stoma), he removes the evil from one member of his body: from the head only'¹.

¹ Because the trivṛt is born out of the head of Prajāpati: VI. 1. 6.

5. It should be made a jyotiṣṭoma¹.

¹ The ordinary jyotiṣṭoma containing the four stomas: trivṛt, pañcadaśa, saptaśaśa, and ekaviṃśa, cp. C.H. page 503.

6. By the nine-versed (stoma), he drives away the impure (element) from his head; by the fifteen-versed, from his breast and arms; by the seventeen-versed, from the middle part of his body; by the twenty-one-versed, from his feet and knees¹.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 8–11. Jaim. br. II. 135, in 'Auswahl' No. 140.

¹ In our Brāhmaṇa (XVII. 5–9) are described four Agniṣṭuts; they are given in the Jaim. br. II. 134–138; Taitt. br. II. 7. 12; Ārṣeyakalpa III. 12–13. c; Lṛṭy. VIII. 7. 1; Nidānasūtra VI. 13; Baudh. XVIII. 12–13; Āp. XXII. 6. 5–21 and XXII. 27. 3–12; Katy. XXII. 4. 29–5. 5; Āśv. IX. 7. 22–25; Śaṅkh. XIV. 51–57.

7. 'He enters into Vaiśvānara',¹ they say, 'who performs the Agni-laud.' The vāravantiya(-sāman)² must be applied at the agniṣṭoma(-laud). Agni destroys what is impure of him, and the other one (*viz.* the Sacrificer) comes out clean and pure³.

¹ Cp. V. 3. 9.

² Cp. note 1 on V. 3. 8; from the Ārṣeyakalpa, we infer that grām. I. 1. 30 (see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I. page 121) is intended.

³ This expression rests on the ritual of the purifying bath, see, *e.g.* TS. I. 2. 1. f: *ud ābhyah śucir ā pūta emi.*

XVII. 6.

(First Agniṣṭut, continued.)

1. It¹ (is) a nine-versed agniṣṭoma. The agniṣṭoma-sāman (is chanted) on (verses) addressed to Vāyu².

¹ Some authorities hold that in khaṇḍa 5 two Agniṣṭuts are described and, in khaṇḍa 6, a third. This probably is not the intention of the author of the Brāhmaṇa. Nidānasūtra VI. 13: *ta ime pañcānuvākāś* (*sc.* Pañc. br. XVII. 5-9), *catvāraḥ kalpāḥ*; *sa eṣa* (*viz.* Pañc. br. XVII. 5 and 6) *prathamah sarveṣām eva sārṣṭaḥ syād, api vā prathamasya dvau syātām.*

² SV. II. 920-922 (Ārṣeyakalpa III. 12) chanted on the vāravantiya-sāman (XVII. 5. 7).

2. One who is desirous of priestly lustre should perform it.

3. The nine-versed (stoma) is strength (and) priestly lustre; in that the agniṣṭoma-sāman is (chanted) on (verses) addressed to Vāyu, he (the performing priest) thereby blows on him¹.

¹ So that all alien substances are removed from him, just as the blacksmith blows on the metal to cleanse it.

4. The Agniṣṭut purifies him by heat, just as he (the smith) would purify the gold by the heat (of the fire)¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. (II. 136, see 'Auswahl' no. 140): 'He who, though being a learned Brāhmin, does not shine (is not conspicuous), should perform this (Agniṣṭut). A learned person who is not conspicuous, is as a (golden) niṣka that is seized with defilement. They hold him, for whom they perform the Agniṣṭut, in the fire. Just as a niṣka seized with defilement is held in the fire, whereupon he (the smith) removes all its defilements by hammering on it with an iron hammer, so he removes from him all evil and he thereby becomes possessed of *tejas* and priestly lustre.'

XVII. 7.

(Second Agniṣṭut.)

1. For him who is desirous of cattle he should perform the same kind (of Agniṣṭut), but chant, as agniṣṭoma-sāman, the vāravantiya on the revatī(-verse)s¹.

¹ The vāravantiya (note 2 on XVII. 5. 7) applied on the verses SV. I. 153=ṚS. I. 30. 13-15=SV. II. 434-438 (var. r).

2. He who is devoid of cattle is (like unto) old, dry grass; as cattle take no delight in old, dry grass (but avoids it), so in him who is devoid of cattle, the cattle does not rejoice (but leaves him). When fire burns down the old, dry grass, then, rain falls on it and, then, new plants grow forth and, then, cattle rejoice in it (and in him, who was as dry grass).

3. Cattle rejoice in him (and does not leave him), who knows this¹.

¹ More completely the Jaim. br. (II. 137, 'Auswahl' no. 140, end): 'In whom, being worthy of cattle, cattle does not rejoice (but leaves him), such a one should perform this sacrifice. He is as old, dry grass; its agniṣṭoma-laud is performed on the revatī(-verse)s; the revatī(-verse)s are water; he, for whom they perform the Agniṣṭut, is thrown into fire; as old, dry grass, after it is burnt by fire and then water is poured on it, so that beautiful herbs come forth and cattle rejoice in it, so in him rejoices all cattle.'

4. What of him is adverse to cattle, that is burnt down by Agni. What is burnt down by Agni, that he quenches with water: with the revatī(-verse)s.

XVII. 8.

(Third Agniṣṭut.)

1. A jyotiṣṭoma should be performed as Agniṣṭut¹ by him who goes amiss in a sacrifice².

¹ An agniṣṭoma of the usual kind (as described in C.H.), but with all grahas stotras and śāstras destined for Agni.

² Because he was not able to finish it.

2. Or by him who goes amiss in any part of a sacrifice of soma.

3. Agni devours the offering, destined for the Gods, of him who goes amiss in a sacrifice and he does not convey it to the deities. He at once succeeds in relation to Agni¹.

¹ He wins at once, by the Agniṣṭut, the favour of Agni, so that this God conveys henceforth his offerings also to the other Gods.

4. When (a conveyance) breaks down, they fit up another, (for) with it he goes not there (whither he is journeying), (but) when they fit it up, he goes there. He should sacrifice with the same stoma with the same part of it, in which he had gone amiss; he (then) is firmly established in the same stoma, in the same part of the sacrifice in which he had gone amiss¹.

¹ As the Agniṣṭut here described contains the same stoma as the normal agniṣṭoma, he, whose sacrifice of soma (agniṣṭoma) has gone amiss through too much or too less, performs now an Agniṣṭut, which contains the same stoma as the sacrifice that had gone amiss.

XVII. 9.

(F o u r t h A g n i ṣ ṭ u t .)

1. One who is desirous of food should perform an Agniṣṭut, of which all the lauds are seventeen-versed.

2. The seventeen-fold stoma is food¹; Agni is the bestower of food; Agni bestows food on him.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 7. 7.

3. An eater of food becomes he who knows this.

4. It (this rite) is throughout seventeen-fold. Prajāpati is the seventeen-fold (stoma)¹. He reaches (becomes equal to) Prajāpati.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 10. 5.

XVII. 10.

(T h e u n p r e c e d e n t e d r i t e o f P r a j ā p a t i .) ¹

1. A nine-versed agniṣṭoma; its morning-service is unexpressed.¹

¹ Cp. note 1 on VII. 1. 8.

2. Prajāpati created the beings; as these were created, they went forth from him. He saw this unexpressed morning-service; by it

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 177; Lśty. VIII. 7. 2-3; Nidānasūtra VII. 1; Āp. XXII. 7. 1-4; Kśty. XXII. 5. 6-10.

he passed into the midst of them¹; they turned to him and surrounded him on all sides².

¹ Because at first through the *aniruktabhīva* they did not perceive him (?).

² Read *pary enam aśīṣan* instead of *āśīṣan*, see § 3.

3. One who is desirous of (obtaining the chieftainship in) his clan should practise (this rite). In that the morning-service is unexpressed, he passes in the midst of them (of the inhabitants of his community, of his clansfolk); they turn to him and surround him on all sides.

4. This is the unprecedented (rite) of Prajāpati. Unprecedented by any one is he who knows this¹.

¹ This *skāha*, called simply *apūrva*, is described in the Jaim. br., but its aim is different; it promotes the precedence before others in obtaining numerous progeny. It is called *apūrva* ('having no precedent'), because it is throughout trivial, and the trivial has no precedent, as it is the first of all the stomas.

XVII. 11.

(The Brhaspati-sava.)¹

1. A nine-versed agniṣṭoma.

2. As its morning-service, when the Nārāsaṃsa-cups have been deposited, he assigns eleven (cows) as sacrificial fee; at the midday-service (when the Nārāsaṃsa-cups have been deposited) (he assigns eleven) (cows) with a horse as twelfth. Both these groups (of eleven and twelve) he separates (from all the dakṣiṇā-cows that stand together to the south of the sacrificial ground, and he gives them to the officiating priests); at the afternoon-service (he assigns) eleven (cows, when the Nārāsaṃsa-cups have been deposited), and he gives them at the barren cow (i.e. when this cow, destined for Mitra and Varuṇa, has been immolated)¹.

¹ The so-called Nārāsaṃsa-cups are deposited five times during the whole rite, see C. H. §§ 147. e, 153 (morning-service); 189. b, 197 (midday-service); 230. b (afternoon-service). In our text, the first of each (§ 147. e and 189. b) and the last (230. b) are meant. The last eleven cows are given after the rite described in C. H.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 128-131; Lāṭy. VIII. 7. 4-11; Nidānasūtra VII. 1; Ārṣeyakalpa III. 13. c; Kāth. XXXVII. 7; T. Br. II. 7. 1; Śat. br. (Kāṇviya) V. 7. 5; Baudh. XVIII. 1-2; Āp. XXII. 7. 5-16; Kāty. XX.I. 5. 11-29; Śākhkh XV. 4.

§ 256. Usually, the dakṣiṇās are given at the midday-service (C. H. § 191). The Jaim. br. ('Auswahl' no. 139) commends other methods of dividing the dakṣiṇās.

3. These make thirty-three dakṣiṇā(-cow)s; there are thirty-three deities¹; he reaches the deities. The horse is the thirty-fourth of the dakṣiṇās; Prajāpati is the thirty-fourth of the deities¹; he reaches Prajāpati.

¹ Cp. X. 1. 16.

4. This is the consecration¹ of Br̥haspati. Br̥haspati desired to obtain the chaplainship (the office of Purohita) of the Gods. He performed this (sacrifice) and obtained the chaplainship of the Gods.

¹ A sava is an ekāṣa with which a consecration, an anointing, *abhiṣeka*, is connected.

5. He who knows this obtains a chaplainship.

6. It is the consecration as chief judge¹. He whom they consecrate for the office of a chief judge should perform this (sacrifice).

¹ The Sthapati was probably a Vaiśya. Some texts (T. Br. and Kāth.) describe a sava, which is designated by Baudh. (XVIII. 3) and Āp. (XXII. 25. 2-5) as *vaiśyasava* or *sthapatisava*. Lāṭy. VIII. 7. 10: 'Whom they put at their head, amongst these he should henceforth lead a friendly disposed life (?; differently the commentary, but cp. Lāṭy. VIII. 12. 1. *keṭravṛttiṃ vartayet*) and they should call him Sthapati.' Nidānasūtra: *purodhākāmayaājña uttarāḥ sthapatisavo vā, yañ samānāḥ brahṇiḥye samvṛṇīran*.

7. He who knows this gets an office as chief judge.

8. He is sprinkled¹ (*i.e.* inaugurated) (whilst sitting) on a black antelope-hide. This (hide) is visibly the priestly lustre²; he is inaugurated on priestly lustre.

¹ On the moment when this sprinkling takes place, see XIX. 13. 8 and cp. note 10 on no. 139 in Jaim. br. in Auswahl.

² According to TS. VI. 1. 3. 1, the black antelope-hide is identical, by its white spots, with the Ṛgveda; by its black spots, with the Sāmaveda; according to T. Br. II. 7. 3. 3, it is the form of the Brahman: of ṛc and sāmān.

9. He is sprinkled with clarified, liquid butter; the clarified butter is brilliance; he (thus) puts brilliance into himself¹.

¹ Cp. XII. 10. 18.

XVII. 12.

(The Sarvasvāra.)¹

1. A nine-versed agniṣṭoma; this is throughout circumflected¹. He who wishes: 'May I go to yonder world not through any disease'², should perform this (rite).

¹ *sarvasvārah* sc. *stomaḥ* or *yajñah*: a stoma (a sacrifice of soma) that has the *svāra*, the musical notation 565, throughout on the nidhana of each *sāman*; cp. R. Simon, *Puṣpasūtra in voce: svāra* (page 525) and *padānusvāra* (page 521); cp. also above, VII. 3. 25.

² Sāyaṇa supplies to *anāyamatā* the noun *dehena*: 'With a not sick body.' The Jaim. br. runs: 'Śunaskarṇa, the son of Vṛṣṇyaha, was a performer of good, not of wrong deeds.' The desired: 'Having done in this world good (only) and not bad, may I go to the world of heaven' (*śunaskarṇo ha vai vṛṣṇyahaḥ puṇyākṛd apṛpakṛd āsa. sa rājāne: puṇyam evāsmiṇ loke kṛtvāpāpam kṛtvā* (r. *kṛtvā* ?) *svargam lokam gaccham iti*). According to Baudh., it was the king Śunaskarṇa, the son of Śib', see below, § 6.

2. The nine-versed (trivṛt) stoma is breath¹; the tone (circumflex) is breath²; he brings his breaths (his vital principles) outside him³; he dies immediately.

¹ Cp. II. 15. 3.

² Cp. VII. 1. 10, XI. 5. 26, XXIV. 11. 9.

³ The circumflected part of the *sāman* is outside the verse itself.—On the ṇ in *bahir nīrādadhātī* (if the reading is correct !) cp. Oertel, *Disjunct use of cases*, page 311. The Jaim. br. runs: 'They arrange all the *sāmans* so that they are circumflected; the tone (circumflex) is breath; the Udgātṛ thereby 'tones away' the vital principles of the Sacrificer' (*svārāṇi sarvāṇi sāmāny avakalpayanti, prāṇo vai svarah, prāṇair eva tat prāṇān udgatā yajamānasya ni(h)svaratī*).

3. The nine-versed (stoma) is the swiftest of (all) the stomas¹. That it is a nine-versed (stoma) (is, because he thinks): 'In the swiftest way he shall meet (with his end)'². The tone is endless³ and yonder world is endless; he makes him go to the endless, to yonder world.

¹ Because it is the shortest of all, cp. Śat. br. VIII. 4. 1. 9.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 167-169; Lāty. VIII. 8. 1-42; Nidānasūtra VII. 2; Ārṇeyakalpa III. 14; Baudh. XVIII. 48; Āp. XXII. 7. 20-25; Kāty. XXII. 5. 31-6. 20; Śākh. XV. 10.

² Probably euphonistic for 'he shall die', cp. Lāṭy. VIII. 8. 5: *tad eva saṃgacchate, tad eva mriyate iti*.

³ *avasānarahitaḥ* (Sāyaṇa).

4. The (verses) contain the (words) 'towards' (*abhi*) and 'forth' (*pra*)¹; he (thereby) makes him go from this world to the world of heaven.

¹ See the verses in Ārṣeyakalpa III. 14.

5. Whilst the ārbhava-pavamāna(-laud) is being chanted, he (the Sacrificer) lies down, his head being covered by his uppergarment, to the south of the pillar of udumbara-wood¹. Then, he meets (his end)².

¹ He should lie down on his black antelope-hide with his head to the south, according to Lāṭy. VIII. 8. 5; according to the Jaim. br., he lies down behind the gārhapatiya with his head to the south, whilst the yajñāyajñiya-laud is being performed, or, according to others, as this would cause a drawing asunder of the sacrifice, after the completion of the whole rite.

² Lāṭy. VIII. 8. 39-41 provides for the case that the Sacrificer does not die: 'If he lives, he should perform the final iṣṭi of the sacrifice of soma (see C. H. § 259) and, thereupon, seek his death by starving. Dhānañjayya, however, prescribes that he should then eat and abandon his project of dying.'

6. This is the stoma of Śunaskarṇa. This sacrifice was performed by Śunaskarṇa, the son of Baṣkiha¹; hence it is called Śunaskarṇa's stoma.

¹ Cp. note 2 on § 1.

XVII. 13.

(The Cātur māsyas a ekāhaḥ.)¹

1. A nine-versed agniṣṭoma replaces¹ the vaiśvadeva(-cātur-māsyas)².

¹ Read *loke* instead of *lokaḥ*.

² This ekāha must be performed on the day of full-moon in the month Phālguna, Lāṭy. VIII. 8. 43.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 227-234; this description is much more detailed and in many respects different from Pañc. br.; Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 1-5; Lāṭy. VIII. 8. 43-48; Nidānasūtra VII. 3; Baudh. XVII. 55-53; Āp. XXII. 8. 1-9. 6; Kāty. XXII. 7. 1-8. 5; Āśv. IX. 2. 1-25; Śākh. XIV. 7-10.

2. The opening (-verse) is one addressed to Agni; the savana-he-goat is destined for the All-gods, the barren cow (at the end) for Bṛhaspati.

3. They do not erect a sacrificial post, nor do they throw up a high-altar¹.

¹ Cp. Āp. VIII. 1. 8.

4. They fasten the victim to an¹ encircling peg.

¹ Perhaps: to one of the pegs laid around the śhavanīya.

5. The sacrificial fee consists of fifty (milch-cows).

6. Clad in a new garment, he comes out of the lustral bath. During (the then following) four months he abstains from meat and from sexual intercourse.

7. At the end of (these) four months, a (soma-rite) of two days replaces the varṇa-pragḥāsa(-offerings).

8-10a. The opening (-verse) is one addressed to Varuṇa; the savana-he-goat is destined for the Maruts; (for the second day), a (verse) containing (the word) *ka*¹ (is required) as opening-verse and a he-goat destined for Varuṇa; the barren cow is destined for Mitra and Varuṇa.

¹ See Arṣeyakalpa IV. 2 and cp. Āp. VIII. 7. 1.

10b. They erect a sacrificial post, throw up a high-altar¹ and fasten the two victims to the post.

¹ Cp. Āp. VIII. 5. 21.

11. The sacrificial fee consists of one hundred (cows).—Clad in a new garment, he comes out of the lustral bath. During four months he abstains from meat and sexual intercourse.

12. At the end of these four months, a (soma-rite) of three days replaces the sākamedha(-offerings).

13. A (verse) containing the word 'front' is the opening (verse)¹; the savana-he-goat is destined for Agni; (for the second day), a (verse) addressed to the Maruts² is the opening (verse), the victim is destined for Indra and Agni; (for the third day), the opening (verse) is one addressed to Viśvakarman³, the victims are the set of eleven⁴, the barren cow (at the end of the three-day-rite) is destined for Sūrya. They erect a sacrificial post, throw up the high-altar, fasten the

victims to the post. The sacrificial fee consists of one hundred and fifty (cows).

¹ SV. II. 920 (*vāyor anike asthīran*), cp. Āp. VIII. 9. 2.

² Cp. Āp. VIII. 11. 22.

³ Cp. Āp. VIII. 12. 3 (note 3, end).

⁴ Cp. Āp. XIV. 5-7.

14. Clad in a new garment, he comes out of the lustral bath. During four months, he abstains from meat and sexual intercourse.

15. At the end of these four months, an agniṣṭoma-*jyotiṣṭoma* replaces the *śunāsīrya* (-offering)s.

16. The opening (verse) contains the (word) *upa*¹; the savana-he-goat is destined for Vāyu², the barren cow for the Aśvins. They erect a sacrificial post, throw up the high-altar, fasten the victim³ to the post. The sacrificial fee consists of one hundred and twelve (cows).

¹ SV. II. 1.

² Cp. Āp. VIII. 20. 4.

³ Read *paśum* instead of *paśū*.

17. The *saṃvatsara*¹ is the fire, the *parivatsara*¹ is the sun, the *idāvatsara*¹ is the moon, the *anuvatsara*¹ is the wind. Through the *vaiśvadeva*, he reaches the fire (and) the *saṃvatarā*; through the *varunapraghāsa* (-offering)s, the sun (and) the *parivatsara*; through the *sākamedha* (-offering)s, the moon (and) the *idāvatsara*; through the *śunāsīrya*, the wind (and) the *anuvatsara*.

¹ These are probably four of the five names of the five-years cycle; cp. on these names Vedic Index *in voce*: *saṃvatsara*.

18. By the (*Cāturmāsyas* as) sacrifices of rice or barley, the Gods gained this world; by the (*Cāturmāsyas*), combined with the (immolation of a) victim, (they gained) the intermediate region; by the (*Cāturmāsyas* as) sacrifices of soma, (they gained) yonder world. He who knows this reaches, thereby, these worlds and is firmly established in them.

XVII. 14.

(The *Cāturmāsyas* as *ekāhas*, concluded.)

1, 2. By sacrificing with the *agnihotra*, he reaches in one day ten 'Houselords' (*i.e.* he becomes equal to, gains the merits of ten H.); by sacrificing with the *agnihotra* during ten years, he becomes equal to

one who (regularly) performs the sacrifices of full- and new-moon; by sacrificing during ten years with the sacrifices of full- and new-moon, he becomes equal to one who performs the sacrifices of soma. By offering ten agniṣṭoma-sacrifices, he becomes equal to one who performs a sacrifice of a thousand cows as sacrificial fee. By offering ten of these, he becomes equal to one who performs a sacrifice with ten thousand dakṣiṇās. By offering ten of these, he becomes equal to one who sacrifices with a sacrifice with a hundred thousand dakṣiṇās. By offering ten of these, he becomes equal to one who sacrifices with a sacrifice of a million dakṣiṇās. By offering ten of these, he becomes equal to one who sacrifices with a sacrifice of 10 millions dakṣiṇās. By offering ten of these, he becomes equal to one who sacrifices with a sacrifice of 100 millions dakṣiṇās. By offering ten of these, he becomes equal to one who sacrifices with a sacrifice of 1,000 millions dakṣiṇās. By offering ten of these, he becomes equal to one who sacrifices with a sacrifice of 10,000 millions dakṣiṇās. By offering ten of these, he becomes equal to one who sacrifices with a sacrifice of 1,00000 millions dakṣiṇās¹. By offering ten of these, he becomes the Cow; when he becomes the Cow, then he becomes the Fire; when he becomes the Fire, then he becomes equal to the Houselord of the year².

¹ On these numbers, see Vedic Index, vol. I, page 342 in voce *daśan*.

² The meaning of the last words is doubtful. Do they equally design high numbers? For the last, cp. perhaps, Ait. br. V. 25. 22.

3. When he becomes the Houselord of the year, he reaches the measure of the vaiśvadeva and, after this, the other (sacrifices) are all of them¹ higher and higher².

¹ Read *sarve* instead of *sarvaḥ*.

² The translation is doubtful, the purport uncertain. Sāyaṇa cites Śat. br. II. 6. 3. 1: *akṣayyaṃ ha vai sukrtaṃ cāturmāsyayājino bhavati*.

4. He who knows this reaches these worlds, gains these worlds.

EIGHTEENTH CHAPTER.

(The ekāhas or one-day-rites, continued.)

XVIII. 1.

(The Upahavya.)¹

1. A seventeen-versed agniṣṭoma.

2. The Gods and the Asuras were the two kinds of sons of Prajāpati. The Asuras were more numerous and stronger, the Gods were less (in number and strength). The Gods resorted to Prajāpati, and he saw this (ekāha called) Upahavya¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 150: 'At the beginning, there were two kinds of descendants of Prajāpati: the Gods and the Asuras. Then the Gods were, so to say, more intent upon doing the will (of Prajāpati), the Asuras were less intent upon it (*abhirādhayattarā iva . . . anabhirādhayattarā iva*). Prajāpati desired: 'May the Gods come to prosperity and the Asuras perish (*devā eva syuḥ parāsurā bhaveyur iti*). He saw this sacrifice, took it unto himself and performed it. At this sacrifice he invited (*upāhvayata*) the Gods, but, by means of a long bamboo-stick, he excluded the Asuras (*dirghavamśenāntaragrhnāt*)... He who has an adversary, he who wishes to practise abhicāra, he who contends, should perform this sacrifice. Those officiating priests who are friendly disposed towards him (*pratikāminā iva*) he should invite, the others he should exclude by means of a long bamboo-stick. Along with their not being invited (*teṣāṃ anupshavam anu*), his adversary perishes and he himself reaches prosperity.'

3. He considered: 'If I take (this sacrifice unto me and practise it) 'expressedly', the Asuras will destroy my sacrifice.' So he practised it 'unexpressedly'¹.

¹ On the sense of *aniruktam* here, cp. note 1 on XVII. 1. 8. The Sūtrakāra (Lāṭy. VIII. 9. 1-4) prescribes: 'They should pronounce the names of the deities cryptically, if the deities occupy their own place, but explicitly if the deities occupy another place. The word 'God' (and the name of a God) he should everywhere avoid pronouncing, (for instance:) they should replace (the words) *hotā devaḥ* (in the first ājyalaud, see Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 6), by (the words) *hotā yajñe* (read probably *yajñāḥ*), and (the words) *māhī mītrasya* (in the second ājyalaud, SV. II. 948) by (the words): *māhī yajñasya*. Instead of (the word) *soma* they should use (the word) *indu*.' Here all is not clear to me, especially the meaning of *svasthānā devatāḥ* and *asvasthānā devitāḥ*. With this prescript agrees that of

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 148-150; Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 6; Lāṭy. VIII. 9. 1-6; Nidāna-sūtra VII. 4; Baudh. XVIII. 28-29; Ap. XXII. 9. 8-10; Kāty. XXII. 8. 7-9; Āsv. IX. 7. 28; Śākh. XIV. 50.

Baudhāyana, according to whom the names of the deities, in the formulae for drawing and for offering the soma, must be replaced by other names: instead of *indra*, the Adhvaryu must speak *śakra*; instead of *soma*, *indu*; instead of *mitrā-varuṇau*, *ṛ āyuvau*; etc. etc.

4. At the last laud (with the verses beginning:) 'The God who bestoweth wealth'¹, he (Prajāpati, whilst performing this rite.) turned himself to the Gods².

¹ See note 1 on XVII. 1. 10.

² This seems to imply that now the names of the Gods were pronounced 'expressedly', explicitly. Cp. Baudh.: 'This (unexpressed manner of saying the names of the deities) prevails (only) unto the yajñāyajñīya-laud; at this laud Prajāpat spoke this (verse) openly, because now the Asuras were led astray sufficiently.' Baudh. actually prescribes the verse: *devo vo dravinodāh*.

5. The ~~supra~~ Gods came to prosperity, but the Asuras perished.

6. He ~~who~~ knows this, comes himself to prosperity, but his adversary perishes.

7. But they (the Theologians) say also: ' (The verses beginning:) 'By sacrifice on sacrifice, in honour of Agni'¹ must be applied (at the agniṣṭoma-laud)².

¹ Cp. VIII. 6. 1 and 5.

² And so does Maśaka, in his Ārṣeyakalpa.

8. Agni is (equal to) all the deities¹; thereby, he excludes no one of the deities.

¹ Cp. IX. 4. 5.

9. Indra gave the Yatis over to the hyenas; an inauspicious voice reproached him¹. He resorted to Prajāpati who to him gave over this Upahavya. Him (Indra) the All-gods invited². Because they invited (*upāhvayanta*), therefore this rite is called Upahavya.

¹ So far this § is identical with XIV. 11. 28.

² Because, when he had practised it, he again was worthy of their society.

10. He should perform it for one who is calumniated.

11. The deities avoid him who is falsely calumniated. He¹ (the officiating priest who performs this rite for him) causes the deities to eat his food (i.e. to accept his offerings).

¹ If we may read *ādayati* instead of *ādayanti*.

12. Of him, who (thereby) is purified and made palatable, men eat the food.

13. It should be performed by one who is desirous of (obtaining the chieftainship over) a clan.

14. There is a (verse) addressed to the Maruts¹. The Maruts are the people (or subjects) of the Gods. He (thus) attaches to him the people. The people will be likely to remain with him.

¹ SV. II. 944, cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 6.

15. It should be performed by one who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle.

16. There is a (verse) addressed to Pūṣan¹. Pūṣan is the cattle; he obtains cattle.

¹ Must we read *paṣṇī*, or is *paṣī* alright: 'connected with thriving'? According to Sāyaṇa, the verse SV. II. 961 is meant, where Pūṣan is not mentioned, but it contains the words: 'cow' and 'horse'.

17. There is a (verse) addressed to the All-gods¹; the All-gods it was who called him (Indra) to them².

¹ SV. II. 945.

² Cp. § 9.

18. It has the ṛhat as (first) *pr̥ṣṭha*-laud.

19. For Prajāpati had given it (this rite) to Indra¹.

¹ The causal connection between these two § § is far from clear.

20. A dark-brown horse is the sacrificial fee.

21. For this (*viz.* the horse) is 'unexpressed'¹.

¹ Because Prajāpati, as Ka, is *anirukta*, and the horse sprang from Prajā² cp. XXI. 4. 2.

22. It must be given (as an extra-fee) to the Brahman.

23. Amongst the officiating priests, the Brahman is 'unexpressed'¹; through his own characteristic feature he, thereby, makes him prosper.

¹ Probably because the Brahman has no Veda proper as he must take his formulæ from the other Vedas.

24. In him, who knows this, there is not even so much guilt as in a newly born child.

XVIII. 2.

(The R̥tāpeya.)

1. A seventeen-versed agniṣṭoma.

2. At this (rite) there are twelve dīkṣās and upasads¹.

¹ This prescript, being rather vague, is explained by Lāṭy. : nine dīkṣā- and three upasad-days. The Jaiminiyas seem to prescribe equally nine dīkṣā- and three upasad-days. Baudh. allows either nine or twenty-seven dīkṣā-days and three upasads.

3. One who is desirous of (reaching) heaven should perform it.

4. The year is (equal to) twelve months; the world of heaven is the year; he reaches, by this (rite), the world of heaven¹.

¹ This is to be connected with the preceding §, where the twelve days are mentioned.

5. He subsists (during the days of upasad) on clarified butter¹.

¹ Cp. § 7.—The usual *vrata*-food is milk.

6. Clarified butter is the fasting-food of the Gods. Through the fasting-food of the Gods, he approaches the deities.

7. Each time with a subsequent (or 'higher') section (of the fingers), he undertakes, (during the days of upasad, the observance of drinking the fasting-food)¹: each of these worlds in their successive order is larger (than the preceding one)²; (he does so) in order to reach the world of heaven.

¹ The sūtra gives three explanations of this prescript in the Brāhmaṇa. The first is as follows: 'According to Dhānāñjayya, he should, during the days of upasad, separately drink (the liquified butter) with three sections of the finger in inverted order.' (*viz.*, he dips, on the first day, the whole of his first finger, *i.e.*, the three sections of it, into the clarified butter and drinks or sips this quantity; the second day, he drinks as much as adheres to the two finger-sections; the third, as much as adheres to the point of the finger: its last section). The second explanation is the following: 'According to Śaucivṛkṣi, there should be (three wooden quadrangular) vessels, having in all directions each the measure of the different joints of the finger (read *angulyāḥ* instead of *angulyā*); out of these (he should partake of the clarified butter) in

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 158-161 (Auswahl No. 143); Ārśeyakalpa IV. 7. a; Lāṭy. VIII. 9. 7-18; Nidānasūtra VII. 4; Baudh. XVIII. 31-34; Āp. XXII. 9. 11-18; Kāty. XXII. 8. 10-25; Āśv. IX. 7. 35-38; Śākh. XIV. 16.

natural order.' The second manner, then, is that three *camasas* are made, one having the height and breadth of one finger-joint, a second having the measures of two, a third having the measures of three finger-joints. The first day, he partakes of so much butter as is contained in the firstly mentioned *camasa*; the second day, out of the secondly mentioned one; the third, out of the thirdly mentioned one. The third explanation is as follows: 'According to Śāṇḍilya, (he drinks) from them in reversed order.' In this last manner the quantity of butter is each day less than that of the preceding day. The view of Śāṇḍilya is apparently based on the fact that ordinarily the quantity of vrata-food is diminished during the days of upasad. Baudh. admits the view of Dhānañjaya; Kāty. seems to accept the view of Śāṇḍilya. The Jaim. br. and Śāṅkh. admit for each day an equal quantity.

² Cp. note 2 on XVI. 10. 3.

8. This (rite) has (for its first *prṣṭha*-laud) the *bṛhat*(-sāman). By means of the *bṛhat*, the Gods went to the world of heaven¹. He, thereby, reaches the world of heaven.

¹ That the *bṛhat* is at least, equalled to yonder world, is seen from VII. 6. 17.

9. Having spoken a (divine) truth¹, they betake themselves into the *sadas* (where the rest of the libation of soma is going to be consumed by them)².

¹ About the meaning of the Brāhmaṇa, the later generations were at variance. In Lāṭy. we read: "When they are about to enter the *sadas* in order to partake of the soma, they should utter the divine truths: 'Here is the Earth, yonder is the Sun'. According to Śāṇḍilya, they should modify the formulae that contain (the words): 'drunk by that and that God', to whom a part of the soma-draught has been sacrificed'." Such a formula contains, e.g., the words: *indrapiṭasya madhumata upahūṭasyopahūto bhakṣayāmi*. But we are not able to infer from the sūtra in which way the modification of the mantra is to be made.—Other instances of *ṛta* are given by Āśv. and Śāṅkh., cp. the Jaim. br.

² Cp. C.H. § 142.—This rite either is invented to account for the name of this *ekāha*: *ṛtapeya*, or the name rests on this part of the ritual.

10. A wooden, quadrangular cup (a *camasa*) filled with soma is the sacrificial fee; through the deity even he comes to the deities.

11. It is made of udumbara(-wood); the udumbara is strength and food; he obtains strengthening food.

12. It must be given as sacrificial fee to the Brahman(-priest) who belongs to the same gotra (as the Sacrificer), in order that the soma-drunk may not be wrongly milked out (used up)¹.

¹ The Sūtra remarks on this *somacamasa*: "It should be filled with the extracted soma-juice (not with ordinary soma that is not destined for the sacrifice), for to this points the use of the word *camasa*. They should fill this vessel at the midday-service, together with the cups, before the beginning of the offering (see C.H. § 187), and pour a small quantity of it (into the fire). For a brāhmana says: 'it should be given after it has been offered' (this is the Jaiminiya-Brāhmaṇa, not the Tāndya, cp. Jaim. br. in Auswahl No. 143, page 175, below) When the moment has come for bringing near the sacrificial fees, they should bring it around to the east of the āhavanī-a(-fire), but not outside the (mahā-) vedi, to the south of the rājāna and sadas, into the sadas through its eastern door. When the sacrifice has been brought to an end, they should give something to the (other) priests."

13. It is throughout seventeenfold¹.

¹ All the later texts consist of seventeen verses.

14. There are twelve months and five seasons: these are the year. The world of heaven is the year; he reaches, by this (seventeenfold rite), the world of heaven.

XVIII. 3.

(The Dūṇāśa.)¹

1. A seventeen-versed agniṣṭoma.

2. He gives, at the dikṣaṇiya-isti, (a piece of) gold weighing 12 mānas; at the prāyaṇiya-iṣṭi, (a piece of) gold of 24 mānas; at the guest-iṣṭi, two (pieces) of 24 mānas; at the first upasad at morning, four pieces of 24 mānas, and, at afternoon, 8; at the middle upasad at morning, 16, and, at afternoon, 32; at the last upasad at morning, 64 and, at afternoon, 128. At the offering of the omentum of the he-goat destined for Agni and Soma, he gives two pieces of 128 mānas; at the offering of the omentum of the

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 98, 99 (Auswahl No. 132), Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 7. b; Lāṭy. VIII. 10. 1-4; Nidānasūtra VII. 4; Baudh. XVIII. 37, 38; Āp. XXII. 9. 19-20. 1; Kāty. XXII. 8. 26-9. 6; Āsv. IX. 8. 1-4; Śāṅkh. XIV. 32., This *ekāśa*, to which no name is given in the Pañc. br., is called also *durāśa*, *bahuhiranya*, and *atimūrti*.

savana-he-goat at morning (of the soma-day itself), four pieces of 128 mānas; at the morning service, when the Nārāsaṃsa-cups have been deposited, eight pieces of 128 mānas; at the same occasion in the midday-service, 16 pieces of 128 mānas and (as now has come the usual moment for distributing the dakṣiṇās proper) a hundred oxen, and, to the Hotr(-priest), a golden plate (as ornament to be worn round the neck), and, to the Udgātr, a (golden) wreath. When the Nārāsaṃsa-cups have been deposited at the afternoon-service, he gives 32 pieces of 128 mānas; at the udayanīya-iṣṭi, 64 pieces of 128 mānas, and, at the offering of the omentum of the barren cow, 128 pieces of 128 mānas¹.

¹ The occasions are successively those described in C.H. §15, 28, 44, 52, 57, 62, 68, 73, 76, 106.f, 141.e, 147.c, 189.b, 191.c, 230.b, 255, 256.—We get the impression that at this time certain pieces of gold, weighing respectively 12, 24, and 128 units (*kṛṣṇalas*?), perhaps in the form of *niṣkas*, were current.

3. He who knows this reaches the world of the Ox¹.

¹ Perhaps Āditya, the sun, is meant.

4. He who, knowing thus, performs this (rite), gains the luminous, lucky world.

XVIII. 4.

(The Vaiśyastoma.)¹

1. A seventeen-versed agniṣṭoma.

2. At this (rite) he mixes the soma(-draughts) at the morning-service with fresh milk; at the midday-service, with boiled (milk); at the afternoon-service, with sour coagulated milk.

3. One who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should perform (this rite).

4. In that all the pressings (*i.e.*, the soma-draughts drawn at all the pressings) are mixed with milk, he makes him thrive in regard to cattle, in accordance with each pressing; but his young ones (his children and calves) shrink as it were¹, for he mixes with milk (also the draughts of soma at) the two pressings, which (otherwise) consist of pure soma².

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 7. c; Lāṭy. VIII. 10. 5-6; Āp. XXII. 10. 4-5; Kāty. XXII. 8. 7-14.

¹ Cp. VII. 9. 21.

² Cp. TS. VI. 1. 6. 4: *tasmād dve savane śukravatī: prāṭṭhasavanam ca mādhyandinam ca*. Is the reason why, in doing thus, the young ones shrink, simply that, at the third pressing, the sour milk is adhibited?

5. He should perform (this rite) for a Vaiśya.

6. Cattle is the welfare of the Vaiśya; he makes him thrive with regard to cattle.

7 Its (first) *prṣṭha* (-laud) is the *kaṇvarathantara* (-sāman)¹.

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 29, composed on SV. I. 511, here chanted on the usual verses of the *prṣṭha* (SV. II. 30-31).

8. The *sadoviśya* (-sāman)¹ is the Brahman's chant (serves for the third *prṣṭha* (-laud)).

¹ Grām. XVI. 1. 30, composed on SV. I. 511, chanted on SV. II. 842-843.

9. The *kaṇvarathantara* is cattle, the *sadoviśya* is cattle: successive (kinds of) cattle he puts into him (he brings into his possession).

10. It is throughout seventeen-versed.

11. Twelve months, five seasons, these are (equal to) the year. In the course of the year cattle procreate; having reached the cattle, he obtains it¹.

¹ Read *āptvāvarundhe*.

XVIII. 5.

(The *Tivrasut* or *Tivrasoma*.)¹

1. A seventeen-versed *ukthya* (-day).

2. Indra had slain *Vṛtra*. His strength went asunder in every direction¹. The Gods sought for him a (means of) expiation², but nothing did satisfy him; it was only the strong soma (*tivrasoma*) that satisfied (and restored) him.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 151-157 (See Auswahl No. 142 and Oertel in Transactions of the Connecticut Ac. of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XV, page 180 sqq.); *Ārṣeya-kalpa* IV. 7. d; *Lāṭy.* VIII. 10. 7-14; *Nidānasūtra* VII. 4; *Baudh.* XVIII. 29-30; *Āp.* XXII. 10. 6-18; *Kāṭy.* XXII. 9. 15-10. 6; *Āśv.* IX. 7. 31; *Śākh.* XIV. 21.

¹ *sa viṣvaṁ vīryeṇa vyārcat*, litt.: 'he went asunder in regard to his strength in every direction'.

² That is: a means to repair the evil that had befallen Indra.

3. He should perform (this rite) for one, through whom the soma has flown¹.

¹ For one in whom the use of soma has caused diarrhoea. The exegetes of olden times are at variance as to the precise meaning. According to Śāṇḍilya he is meant who, after performing a sacrifice, becomes worse; according to Dhānañjaya, he is meant who, after drinking the soma, either vomits or suffers from diarrhoea.

4. Pierced, so to say, is he through whom flows the soma. The sacrifice of the 'sharp' soma serves to cover up (the hole), to remove the hole (the defect).

5. He should perform (it) for a king (a Baron) who is being held out of his realm.

6. It is the peasantry (the people) that flows through him (that departs from him) through whom flows the soma. The sacrifice of the 'sharp' soma serves to cover up, to remove the defect.

7. It should be performed by one who desires (to obtain the chieftainship over his) clan.

8. It is the clan that flows through him (that departs from him) who, being qualified to (obtain the chieftainship over) a clan, does not obtain it. The sacrifice of the 'sharp' soma serves to cover up, to remove the defect.

9 It should be performed by one who is desirous of (obtaining) progeny; it is the progeny that departs from him who, being qualified to (obtain) progeny, gets no progeny. The sacrifice of the 'sharp' soma serves to cover up, to remove the defect.

10. It should be performed by one who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle. It is the cattle that departs from him who, being qualified to (obtain) cattle, does not obtain it. The sacrifice of the 'sharp' soma serves to cover up, to remove the defect.

11. He should perform (it) for one who is suffering from a lingering disease. They are the vital principles that depart from him, who

is suffering from disease. The sacrifice of the 'sharp' soma serves to cover up, to remove the defect.

12. They milk a hundred (cows) to get the milk for mixing with the soma¹. They, thereby², sharpen him (the soma, or Indra).

¹ According to Lāṭy. (who here probably follows the Jaim. br. II. 157. 7), this milk is divided into three parts and used for mixing the soma in the manner of the Vāisṣyastoma: XVIII. 4. 2.

² The word *tat*, at the beginning of § § 13, 15, and 16, is to be combined with the preceding §.

13. These same (cows) serve as sacrificial fee.

14a. They constantly fill the soma-cups¹, thinking: 'The 'sharp' soma will satisfy him (Indra)'.

¹ Up to the fourth day, I find, the participants should not partake (as usual), after each stotra-sastra, of the soma that has been left over in each *camasa* (when a part of it has been poured out into the fire); but they should only smell at it, with the formula prescribed for partaking of the soma (Lāṭy. VIII. 10. 10 should be read: *bhakteṣṭvītā camasān avajighreyuh*). Into each (not emptied) *camasa*, after each subsequent stotra-śastra, must be poured the rest of each corresponding soma-draught (*graha*); *abhi* denotes: 'hinzu'.

14b. Both the Adhvaryu (and) all the Camasādhvaryus make the response to the Acchāvāka¹; they, thereby, sharpen him (the soma).

¹ See note 3 on Jaim. br. II. 152 (Auswahl, page 173). Usually it is the Prati-prashatr alone who makes the response (C. H. § 170).

15. Not partaking of the soma-draughts, the officiating Priests smell (only) at the (soma in the) vessels. Thereby, they sharpen him. They partake of (the soma in) those (vessels) at the stotra of the Acchāvāka¹; thereby, they sharpen him (the soma).

¹ Viz., after the (stotra and) śastra of the Acchāvāka, at the moment indicated in C. H. § 171.

16. If they were to partake (of the soma-draughts) during the different services, prosperity would be likely to abandon the Sacrificer. Once, at the end of each service, they partake of the soma¹, in order that the (three) services may not be rent asunder².

¹ The procedure, as indicated above in § 14 and 15, prevails for the three savanas; cp. Lāṭy. VIII. 10. 11. This probably is not the view of the Jaim. br. where this procedure seems to be restricted to the morning-service.

² This would be the case if at the morning-service only the soma-draughts were smelt at, but now they are all made equal.

17. The sāman (of the first prṣṭha-laud) is the rathanantara.

18. The rathanantara is the earth¹; it is on the earth that he is not firmly established who lacks a firm support; he makes him firmly established on the earth.

¹ Cp. note 2 on VI. 8. 18.

19. The Brahman's chant¹ is the śrāyantiya(-sāman)²; he strengthens (*śrīṇāti*) this in him³.

¹ The third prṣṭha-laud.

² Grām. VII. 2. 5, composed on SV. I. 267 (*śrāyanta iva sūryam*).

³ Cp. VIII. 2. 11. What is meant by 'this' (*etad eva*) is not clear, perhaps the vigour which he had lost through vomiting the soma.

20. The yajñāyajñīya(-sāman)¹ is applied on the anuṣṭubh (-part).

¹ Grām. I. 2. 25, composed on SV. I. 35, but here chanted on the anuṣṭubh-part of the ārbhava-pavamāna-laud.

21. The anuṣṭubh is the voice¹; the yajñāyajñīya is the pith of the voice²; he brings the pith into his voice.

¹ Cp. V. 7. 1.

² Cp. VIII. 6. 1.

22. For the agniṣṭoma-sāman the viśoviṣṭya¹ is to be taken; all this he firmly establishes in him².

¹ See note 1 on XIV. 11. 36, but here chanted on the verses on which the yajñāyajñīya is composed (cp. § 20).

² Cp. note 3 on § 19.

23. The udvaṁśīya(-sāman)¹ is applied at the end of the uktha (-laud)s, (*i.e.*, as the last uktha-laud). This (sāman) is the characteristic feature of all the prṣṭha(-sāmans)²; in all the forms he is firmly established.

¹ Cp. note 2 on VIII. 9. 6.

² Cp. VII. 9. 6.

24. It is an ukthya(-rite): the uktha(-laud)s are (equal to) cattle; in cattle he is firmly established.

¹ Cp. note 1 on IV. 5. 18.

XVIII. 6.

(The Vājapeya.)¹

1. A seventeen-versed ukthya(-rite) combined with a sixteenth laud, to which is added a seventeenth laud.

2. So big as Prajāpati is vertically, so big is he horizontally¹.

¹ This is why not only all the lauds consist of seventeen verses but their number is likewise seventeen.

3. So big as these worlds are vertically, so big are they horizontally.

4. He, forsooth, who performs the Vājapeya, reaches (i.e., becomes equal to) Prajāpati.

5. In that there are seventeen lauds, thereby, he reaches the vertical (Prajāpati); in that the rite is throughout seventeen-versed, thereby, the horizontal.

6. The services of this (rite) are of different power.

7. The morning-service is 'unexpressed'¹; the midday-service contains (the word) 'strength' (*vāja*)²; the afternoon-service contains (the word) 'wondrous' (*citra*)³.

¹ This regards the out-of-doors-laud and the ājya-lauds. On 'anirukta' cp. note 1 on VII. 1.8.

² The rathantara (first prṣṭha-laud) is chanted on SV. II. 30-31: *asvāyanto maghavann indra vājinaḥ*.

³ The agniṣṭoma-sāman (afternoon-service) is chanted on SV. II. 973-974: *tvam naś citra ūtyā*.

8. In that the morning-service is 'unexpressed', he reaches Prajāpati, this God being 'unexpressed'¹. That the midday-service contains (the word) 'strength', food being strength, (this serves) for obtaining food. That the afternoon-service contains (the word) 'wondrous', (this serves) for reaching the world of heaven².

¹ Prajāpati is *anirukta* as he is addressed mystically as *kā*.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 193-196; Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 7. e; Lāṭy. VIII. 11. 1-12. 15; Nidānasūtra VII. 4; Baudh. XI; Āp. XVIII. 1-7; Āśv. IX. 9; Śāṅkh. XV. 1-3; Śat. br. V. 1-2; Kāṭy. XIV.

² The world of heaven hereby is qualified as something wondrous.—With § 7, 8 may be compared Maitr. Samh. I. 11. 9 : 171. 3-8 and Kāth. XIV. 10 : 209. 1-5.

9. 'The Vājapeya,' they say, 'being sprung from Prajāpati, is in disharmony with its place of origin, as it has sāmans that are 'expressedly' chanted (*viz.*, in the midday- and afternoon-service). In that its morning-service is 'unexpressed' (as is Prajāpati), it is in harmony with its origin¹.

¹ I read with a Leyden MS. *prājāpatyas san niruktasāmeti*. The Kāthaka (XIV. 10 : 209. 1) runs: *viyonir vāi vājapēyó 'niruktas sán prājāpatyó 'nirukta-sāmā téna viyonir yád aniruktāh prātassavās téna sáyoniḥ*. 'The Vājapeya being 'unexpressed' and sprung from Prajāpati, has 'unexpressed' sāmans. Thereby, it is in disharmony with its origin; (but) in that its morning service (the plural is striking, perhaps the different lauds of it are meant) is 'unexpressed', thereby, it is in harmony with its origin'. The corresponding passage of Maitr. Samh. I. 11. 9 : 171. 3 *viyonir vāi vājapēyah prājāpatyáh sá niruktasāmā yád aniruktāh prātassavās téna sáyoniḥ* agrees almost verbally with Pañc. br. (in Maitr. S. I would read equally *sán* instead of *sá*). From the wording of the passage in Pañc. br. (note *ity āhuḥ*!), we may infer that its author was acquainted with the Maitr. S.

10. There is the rathantara-sāman (as first prṇtha-laud) for gaining more quickly the victory¹.

¹ There is not the least doubt that not *ujjhityai* but *ujjityai* is the correct reading (Böhtlingk, in the St. Petersburg Dict. in kürzerer Fassung, registers *ujjhiti*: 'das Verlassen dieser Welt'); *ujjityai* is the reading of the Leyden MS. and, moreover, the two parallel passages, Maitr. Samh. I. 11. 9 : 171. 5, Kāth. XIV. 10 : 208. 23, present the same. We must equally infer from this passage that the Pañc. br. has taken this phrase from the MS. (or from the Kāth.), because in this text the Vājapeya has the aim to gain supremacy (*svārājyam*) over the earth.

11. The rathantara is the earth; (sitting) on this (earth), he is consecrated (inaugurated)¹.

¹ To the Vājapeya is joined the *abhiṣeka*: (royal) consecration; see *e.g.* Śat. br. V. 2. 2. 13-15.—The wording of § 11 is exactly that of the Kāth. (XIV. 10 : 208. 23), not that of the Maitr. Samhitā.

12. 'Therefore, one who has performed the Vājapeya, does not descend (from his seat) to meet (any one) (they say)¹.

¹ Cp. T. Br. I. 3. 9. 2 : *tasmād vājapeyayājī na kaṁ cana pratyavarohati*.

13. For, it is on this (earth) that he is consecrated.

14. The *abbhivarta(-sāman)*¹ is the Brahman's chant²; it is the bull³ of the Brahman (of Vedic lore); he makes him (the Sacrificer) reach the status of the bull⁴.

¹ Cp. note 1 on IV. 3. 4.

² For the third *prṣṭha*-laud.

³ Cp. IV. 3. 8.

⁴ *Viz.* chieftainship.

15. The *yajñāyajñīya(-sāman)* is (applied) on the *anuṣṭubh* (-part of the *ārbhava-pavamāna*-laud)¹. The *anuṣṭubh* is the voice; the *yajñāyajñīya* is the pith of the voice: into his voice he brings pith.

¹ Cp. XVIII. 5. 20 and 21.

16. The *varavarta(-sāman)*¹ is the *agniṣṭoma*-chant, in order to encompass *valōr* (strength)².

¹ *Grām.* I. 1. 20, composed on SV. I. 17, chanted here, according to *Arṣeyakalpa* IV. 7. e, on SV. II. 973-974.

² Cp. note 3 on IX. 5. 9.

17. The *udvaṁśīya(-sāman)* is (applied) at the end of the *uktha*-(laud)s, (in the last of the *ukthas*); this (*sāman*) is the characteristic feature of all the *prṣṭha(-sāmans)*; in all the forms he is firmly established¹.

¹ Cp. XVIII. 5. 23.—The *Maitr. S.* and the *Kāth.* record, for the last *ukthastotra*, the *āṣṭadamaṣṭra* (on SV. I. 343).

18. The *gaurivita(-sāman)*¹ is the chant for the *ṣoḍaśin* (*i.e.*, for the sixteenth laud).

¹ Cp. note 1 on XI. 5. 13.

19. The *gaurivita* is excessive (litt. 'left over'); the *ṣoḍaśin* is excessive: he puts the excessive into the excessive¹.

¹ Cp. XII. 13. 20.

20. About this they say: 'A sameness of performance¹ is brought about by the fact that immediately after the *udvaṁśīya* they chant the *gaurivita*: a circumflected chant after a circumflected chant².

¹ On this sameness, cp. note 2 on VII. 2. 5.

² Cp. note 1 on XIII. 5. 28.—The *udvaṁśīya* ends: $m\bar{a}^1$ 2 iro 35 $h\bar{a}^2-i$ and thus is $h\bar{a}^2-i-kāra$; the *gaurivita* ends $p\bar{a}^4$ 5 to 6 $h\bar{a}^5-i$ and thus is *padānusoḍāra*.

21. There is no sameness, (for) the service is at an end¹.

¹ The afternoon service closes with the gaurivita, the last uktha-laud, and the ṣoḍaśin, so to say, introduces a new part of the rite, cp. § 23.

22. The uktha¹ is being recited, the *vaṣaṭ*-call (comes) between; therefore, there is no sameness².

¹ The uktha-śāstra is held.

² And this is another refutation of the objection that there is sameness: when the uktha-laud has been chanted and the uktha-śāstra has been recited, the libation of the soma is poured out with the *yājyā*-verse closing with *vauṣaṭ*. By this *vaṣaṭ*-call, i.e., this *āhuti*, then, this stotra-śāstra is separated from the next following one.

23. That part of the sacrifice which consists of the ṣoḍaśin is a cutting, as it were (it is a separate piece)¹; therefore, there is no sameness.

¹ Cp. XI. 11. 2.

24. 'In the desert of sacrifice it (the Vājapeya) is completed', they say, 'it goes beyond the uktha(-laud)s, it goes beyond the ṣoḍaśin, (but) does not attain the night' (i.e., the night-rite, the atirātra)¹.

¹ This refers to the extra-stotra (cp. § 25) that, at the Vājapeya, must follow after the sixteenth-laud; cp. e.g. Āp. XVIII. 6. 15 sqq.; Baudh. XI. 13: 83. 1 sqq.; TBr. I. 3. 8. 5; Āśv. IX. 9. 10; Śākh. XV. 3. 4.

25. The last (laud) is the *br̥hat*-(*sāman*) (chanted) on (verses) addressed to Viṣṇu śipiviṣṭa¹.

¹ Literally: 'on (verses) of Viṣṇu which contain (the word) śipiviṣṭa.' These are: SV. II. 975-977=ṚS. VII. 100. 6 (var. r.), 5 (var. r.) and VII. 99. 7. The Jaim. saṃhitā has the sequence: ṚS. VII. 100. 5, 6 (without var. r.) and 99. 7.

26. Śipiviṣṭa is Prajāpati's manifestation resting on the cattle¹. The *br̥hat* is breath; he becomes firmly established in breath (and) in (the possession of) cattle.

¹ Probably this passage is taken from Maitr. S. I. 11. 9: 171. 8: *śipiviṣṭa-vatīṣu stuvata*; *eqā vai prajāpateḥ paśuṣṭhās tanūr yañ chipiviṣṭam*, and cp. Kāṭh. XIV. 10: 209. 8, sqq. Both these texts have the older and grammatically more correct form *paśuṣṭhās* with the nominative *s*.—Sāyaṇa cites TBr. I. 3. 8. 5: *yajño vai iṣṇuḥ paśavaḥ śipih, yajña eva paśuṣu pratīṣṭhāti*.

27. They hold the laud on the *br̥hat*-(*sāman*)¹; the *br̥hat* is equal to reaching yonder world²; that (world) he (thereby) reaches.

¹ See note 3 on VII. 6. 11.

² The usual phraseology in our Brāhmaṇa is: *asau bṛhat* (e.g., VII. 6. 17) or *svargo loko bṛhat* (XVI. 5. 14). The expression used here is probably taken from Maitr. S. I. 11. 9: 171. 11 or from Kāth. XIV. 10.

XVIII 7.

(The Vājapeya, continued and concluded.)

1. Prajāpati desired: 'May I get vigour (*vāja*) (and) the world of heaven.' He saw this Vājapeya. It is, forsooth, a drink of vigour. He (*viz.* the Sacrificer) reaches, by this (rite), vigour and the world of heaven.

2. The (verses) at the morning service, contain (the words) 'bright' (*śukla*) and 'light' (*jyotis*)¹. By these (verses), he obtains strength (and) plenty, lustre.

¹ The word *śukla* occurs in SV. II. 4 (which, according to Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 7. e, cp. Anhang, no. 16, belongs to the bahispavamāna). A verse in which the word *jyotis* occurs in the prātaḥsavana, I am unable to point out. Has the author of the Ārṣeyakalpa taken no notice of this brāhmaṇa?

3. The (verses) containing (the word) *vāja* occur in the midday-service¹: in order to reach the world of heaven.

¹ See note 3 on XVIII. 6. 7.

4. The verses in the afternoon-service contain (the words) 'food'¹, 'troop'² (and) 'cattle'³; by these (verses) he obtains fulness (of all these).

¹ Sāyaṇa refers us to SV. II. 47: *purojiti vo andhasaḥ*, where *andhas* should be synonymous with *annam* (*annaṃ vā andhaḥ*, Jaim. br. II. 196).

² This refers, according to Sāyaṇa, to the words in the verses of the sākamaśva (1st ukthastotra of the Vājapeya): *ebhir vardhāsa indubhiḥ* (SV. II. 55), of the saubhara (2nd uktha): *bharanto vasyavaḥ* (SV. II. 58) and of the vāravantiya (3rd uktha): *gāyanti tvā gāyatriṇaḥ* (SV. II. 604), where the plural should represent the idea of *gana*.

³ SV. II. 166 (beginning of midday-pavamāna): *goṣatir aśvasā asi*.—Some of these explanations seem rather fanciful.

5. It (the Vājapeya) is throughout seventeen-fold (seventeen-versed). Prajāpati is seventeen-fold¹. He reaches (becomes equal to) Prajāpati.

¹ See note 1 on II. 10. 5.

6. The officiating priests wear golden wreaths; thereby, the characteristic of a festival is brought about.

7. (And he does so) thinking: 'This (gold) will be for me in yonder world a shining-out' (*prakāśa*).

8. Gold is light: he puts light into him.

9. They run a race-course and make the Sacrificer win; thereby, they make him gain the world of heaven.

10. He (the Sacrificer) mounts to the sky¹; to the world of heaven he thereby ascends.

¹ He mounts by means of a ladder to the top of the sacrificial post, the *yūpa*.

11. He ascends in the region of the dust¹; they (thereby) separate him from the world of men.

¹ This is rather uncertain, cp. my note in the German Translation of Āpastamba XVIII. 5. 13, who borrows these words from our Brāhmaṇa. They occur likewise in the Vādhūlasūtra; *sarajasa eti*, where the Vyākhyā explains: *sa yajamāno rajaso lokād asmād eti*, but this is impossible. I now reckon that the 'dusted place' (*sarajasa*) is occasioned by the bags of salt that are thrown on the Sacrificer when he has reached the upperpart of the *yūpa*; see, e.g., Śat. br. V. 2. 1. 16 and cp. Agnisvāmin on Lāṭy. X. 19. 15 (where the word *sarajasa (iti)* occurs once more); *kusapuṭair* (read *ūṣapuṭair*) *upayanti*. This seems to rest on Anupadasūtra V. 7 (s.f.): *sarajase rohaṭṭy ūṣapuṭair upayanti* (read *arpayanti*, cp. Maitr. S.), *taiḥ sarajasatvam*. The salt-powder covers him so that he is enveloped in a cloud of dust and temporarily invisible. To Sāyaṇa, this sentence is *spaṣṭam*! He might, nevertheless, have offered an explication of it!

12. The Brahman, (seated) on the wheel of a chariot, chants¹ over (those that take part in the race) the 'chant of the vigorous ones'². The world of heaven is vigour (*vāja*). He, thereby, makes him conquer the world of heaven.

¹ A wheel with 17 spokes is fixed horizontally in the ground near the *cātvāla*; on this wheel the Brahman takes his place and, at the moment when the racers start on their race, he sings the *sāman*, whilst the wheel is turned round three times sunwise.

² The grāmegeyagāna records two *sāmans* of this name: XV. 2. 24, composed on SV. I. 432 and grām. XI. 2. 30, composed on SV. I. 435. From Jaim. br. II. 194, we infer that the last is intended which contains the words: *ā vājaṃ vājino agman*.

13. On (verses) addressed to Viṣṇu śipiviṣṭa, the bṛhat is (chanted) (as) last (laud)¹. Having, thereby, ascended to the world of heaven, he bestrides also the height of the ruddy one (the sun)².

¹ Cp. XVIII. 6. 25-27.

² Here the *bradhnaśya viṣṭapa* seems to be equivalent to Viṣṇu's highest step (*kṣayantam aśya rajasah parāke*, SV. II. 976).

XVIII. 8.

(The Rājasūya.)¹

1. As first (sacrifice) he practises the agniṣṭoma. The agniṣṭoma, forsooth, is the opening of (all) the (other) sacrifices¹. Taking hold of the opening of the sacrifices, he strides on to the consecration (or inauguration).

¹ Cp. VI. 3. 1, XVI. 1. 2.—The Rājasūya comprises seven (partly) unconnected days and so is a conglomerate of diverse Ekāhas. The first day, here mentioned, is the so-called pavitra, or prāyaṇīya or abhyārohaṇīya.—The § agrees almost *verbatim* with TBr. I. 8. 7. 1 and Maitr. S. IV. 4. 10 (beg.).

2. Now follows the day of consecration.

3. Its pavamāna(-laud)s are thirty-two-versed¹; the anuṣṭubh has thirty-two syllables; the anuṣṭubh is the voice²; as far as reaches the voice (i.e. by the whole voice), he gets consecrated.

¹ Differently the MS., TBr. and Jaim. br.

² Cp. V. 7. 1.

4. About this they say: 'That the stomas are uneven is, as it were, a breaking down of the metres, (this is) not in the right sequence'¹.

¹ The inequality of the three pavamāna-lauds, being all thirty-two-versed, as against the others (of 15, 17 or 21 verses), is qualified as a breaking down; for, the pavamānas are of even, the others of uneven stomas. This sentence is probably taken from MS. or TBr. where we read: *saṁśaro vā eṣa stomānām ayathāpūrvam yad viṣamāḥ stomāḥ*. Here the word *stomānām* seems more justifiable than *chandasām* of the Pañc. br.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 197-205; Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 7. f-10. b; Lāṭy. IX. 1-3; Nidānasūtra VII. 5-6; T. Br. I. 6-8; Baudh. XII; Āp. XVIII. 8-22; Śat. br. V. 2. 3-5. 5; Kāty. XV; Maitr. Samh. IV. 3-4; Āśv. IX. 3-4; Śākh. XV. 12-27.

5. In that the (three) pavamāna(-laud)s are even, thereby, there is no breaking down; thereby, the right sequence is maintained¹.

¹ More fully the TBr. (I. 8. 7. 2): 'The sacrifice is as great as the pavamāna(-laud)s (these are the essential parts); the rest serves for internally uniting (these chief parts): in that the pavamāna(-laud)s are even, there is no breaking down.'

6. He himself (the Sacrificer) thrives through the agniṣṭoma, he himself gets spiritual merits. (And further) that there are uktha (-laud)s: the ukthas are the cattle and are the people: that there are ukthas is for continuity (is offspring)¹.

¹ More justifiable, again, the M.S and TBr.; these texts agree with Pañc. br. but at the end they have: 'the ukthas are progeny, the ukthas are cattle; that it is an ukthya(-rite), is for continuity.'

7. (The tristich beginning:) 'O Vāyu, the bright (soma) hath been offered unto thee'¹, is the opening (tristich of the out-of-doors-laud)², containing the word *vāyu* ('wind'). The wind is the voice; he yokes the voice for him at the beginning of the sacrifice, and by it (*i.e.* by the voice) he is sprinkled (*i.e.* inaugurated). (In the midst) of the whole voice³ he is consecrated; all voices proclaim him as a king.

¹ ṚS. IV. 47. 1-3 = SV. II. 978-980. The Jaiminīyas use the same *pratipad*.

² TBr. prescribes as *pratipad* ṚS. VIII. 102. 13 = SV. II. 920 (likewise addressed to Vāyu). In the ritual of the Kauthumas, this is the *pratipad* of the Viśvajit (XVI. 5. 1) with which Ekāha the abhiṣecaniya has a narrow contact.

³ *sarvasyā vācaḥ* must be a genitive, not an ablative, *cp.* the corresponding passage of TBr. (I. 8. 8. 1): *sarvāsām eva prajānāṁ sūyate*. Probably here the word *madhyataḥ* is to be supplied; *cp.* note 2 on § 12.

8. There are verses to be brought together (to be collected from different parts of the Veda, which in the tradition do not form a whole)¹. By means of these, he yokes (*i.e.* brings into action, prepares for action) the *prṣṭha*(-sāmans)². In that they (these verses) are addressed to different deities, thereby, he yokes them. The *prṣṭha*(-sāmans) are strength; (fixed) on strength he is sprinkled (*i.e.* inaugurated).

¹ In the praxis of Ārṣeyakalpa (IV. 8 as compared with II. 6) the verses are:

SV. II. 920 = ṚS. VIII. 102. 13 (Agni).

SV. II. 810 = ṚS. VII. 96. 4 (Sarasvat).

SV. II. 811=RS. VI. 61. 10 (Sarasvatī).

SV. II. 812=RS. III. 62. 10 (Savitṛ).

SV. II. 813=RS. I. 18. 1 (Brahmaṇaspati).

SV. II. 814=RS. IX. 66. 19 (Agni).

From a R̥gvedistic standpoint, these verses are in truth *sambhāryas*; not from the standpoint of the Sāmaveda, where we find them joined together. This is an argument in favour of the thesis (see introduction to this translation, Chapter II) that the *uttarārcika* was not extant at the time of the composition of our Brāhmaṇa, but that the verses for use were taken directly from the collection of R̥ks. On the *sambhāryas*, cp. XI. 1. 5 and XVI. 5. 2-9.

² Because of the number six of the *sambhāryas*; there are six *pr̥ṭhasāmans*: *rathan̐tara*, *br̥hat*, *va*, *ūpa*, *vairāja*, *śākvara*, *raivata*.

9. 'They deviate from the mouth of the sacrifice' (*i.e.* from the regular beginning¹ which apply (verses) brought together (from different parts of the Veda)).

¹ Nearly identical with XVI. 5. 11 and with TBr. I. 8. 8. 1 (where the older *akran* instead of *akṛvate*).

10. In that (they, thereupon, use) the verses (beginning): 'Be strained as the first of speech'¹, they do not deviate from the (regular) opening of the sacrifice².

¹ RS. IX. 62. 25=SV. II. 125.

² Cp. IV. 2. 17. This § closely agrees with TBr. I. 8. 8. 2.

11. (Then follows the tristich beginning:) 'By fiercely brilliant lustre'¹, which is the characteristic of the metres². He yokes, at the beginning of his sacrifice, the metres; by these he gets consecrated.

¹ RS. IX. 64. 28-30=SV. II. 4-6.

² Cp. VI. 9. 25.

12. (The tristich beginning:) 'This one the ten fingers,'¹ are Āditya(-verses). The young ones are the children of Aditi; in the midst of these he gets inaugurated².

¹ See XIII. 9. 5 with the notes.

² With our text cp. TBr. I. 8. 8. 1: *prajānām evaitena sūyate*, where *madhyataḥ* probably is to be supplied; cp. § 7, note 3.

13. (Then, there are the three verses) containing (the word) 'bull', beginning: 'Be thou, a bull, strained, after being pressed'¹; they are the characteristic of the triṣṭubh². The triṣṭubh is strength; on strength he gets consecrated.

¹ RS. IX. 61. 28-30=SV. II. 128-130.

² Though these verses are gāyatrīs, they are, in a certain sense, triṣṭubhs, because they contain the word 'bull'.

14. (Then, the pentastich beginning:) 'Upward go thy prowesses'¹; they contain (the word) 'upward'. That which contains the word 'up' is characteristic of the anuṣṭubh². The Noble is anuṣṭubh-like; for this reason there are (verses) containing the word 'up'.

¹ RS. IX. 50. 1-5=SV. II. 555-559 (var. rr.).

² Many anuṣṭubhs begin with *ut*.

³ Cp. TBr. I. 8. 8. 2-3: *udvatīr bhavanty, udvad vā anuṣṭubho rūpam, ānuṣṭubho rājanyas, tasmāt udvatīr bhavanti*. Note the older form *udvatīh* as against *udvatyaḥ* of Pañc. br..

15. (The then following tristich beginning:) 'Of thee, O wise one, that art being clarified'¹, (is) for arranging (for regulating) the vital principles (the *prāṇas*)².

¹ RS. IX. 66. 10-12=SV. II. 7-9.

² Because the word in these verses *pavamāna*, signifies also 'wind,' and wind is equal to breath.

16. (Then, the tristich beginning:) "And adorned by the night"¹. The first (verse) (of the out-of-doors-laud) is an anuṣṭubh², the last is an anuṣṭubh. The anuṣṭubh is voice³: with the voice they start⁴, in the voice they finish.

¹ RS. IX. 99. 2-4=SV. II. 981-983 (var. r.).

² Cp. § 7.

³ Cp. V. 7. 1.

⁴ This must be the meaning of *vācaiva prayanti*; cp. note 1 on VII. 3. 29; cp. TBr. I. c. *vācaiva prayanti vācodyanti*; *pra* is the counterpart of *ud* as in *prāyaṇa* and *udayana*.

17. The single verses¹ are something broken, as it were; that on both sides, (*i.e.* before and after them) these two anuṣṭubh (-tristichs)² are (applied), (thereby) he (the inaugurated Noble) has many who go in front (of him) and many who follow (him).

¹ The *saṃbhārya* verses (§8) which do not form a continuous whole.

² The beginning (§7) and the closing (§16) tristich.

18. An anuṣṭubh addressed to Sūrya¹ is the last: for reaching the world of heaven.

¹ See § 1^a.—Nearly the same in TBr. I. 8. 8. 3 and Maitr. S. I. c.

XVIII. 9.

(The Rājāsūya, continued.)

1. Of Varuṇa, after he had been consecrated¹, the lustre (*bharga*) departed. It fell asunder in three parts: one third became (the Seer) Bhṛgu²; one third the śrāyantiya(-sāman); one third entered the water.

¹ *Viz.* on the preceding day: the abhiṣecanīya.

² An *also* Bhṛgu² is called Vāruṇi, 'the son of Varuṇa'; see Śat. br. XI. 6. 1. 1, Jaim. br. I. 43. Our passage may be compared Maitr. Samh. IV. 3. 9: 49. 1: 'Of Varuṇa, when he was being sprinkled (i.e. consecrated as king), the force and strength (*indriyaṃ vīryam*) departed. It fell asunder in three parts: one-third became Bhṛgu; one-third the śrāyantiya; one-third entered the Sarasvatī.' According to the Jaim. br. (II. 202), the sixteen kinds of water with which Varuṇa had been consecrated, drove away his lustre (*bharga*), and this was divided into four parts: Bhṛgu, the Sarasvatī, the Daśapeya and the śrāyantiya.

2. That the Hotṛ belongs to the clan of Bhṛgu, thereby, he (the Sacrificer) reaches and obtains that force and strength¹. That the śrāyantiya² is the Brahman's chant³, thereby, he reaches and obtains that force and strength. That he puts on a wreath of lotuses, thereby, he reaches and obtains that force and strength.

¹ *indriyaṃ vīryam* is the expression used in the Maitr. S. (see note 2 on § 1). Has the author of the Pañcaviṃśa adapted his text to MS.? Otherwise, we would expect *bhargam* instead of these two words.

² Grām. VII. 2. 5, chanted on SV. II. 669–670.

³ The third *prṣṭha*-laud.

3. There is the tenth (deity)¹.

¹ This is wholly uncertain. Sāyaṇa's explanation seems to be unacceptable; he understands: *puṣkarasraj* of the end of the preceding §. The daśapeya is separated from the abhiṣecanīya by ten days, on each of which one of the so-called *samsṛp*-libations are performed (see e.g. Śat. br. V. 4. 5. 2 sqq.), each destined for a different deity. Perhaps these words (of § 3) may be combined, as a paratactical sentence, with the following: '(When) the tenth (deity) of the *samsṛp*-libations has come', i.e. after the tenth day of these ten libations,

the rite takes place which is described in § 4. Perhaps, though, we have to admit an old corruption of the text and to read simply *daśamo bhavati*, in the sense of Śat. br. V. 4. 5. 3: *daśame 'han prasuto bhavati* ('on the tenth day the sacrifice of soma takes place'; the translation of Eggeling is wrong!); cp. Maitr. Saṃh. IV. 4. 7: 58,11: *tasmād eṣa daśamaḥ*.

4. There are ten (extra) cups and ten (extra) cup-adhvaryus; ten Brāhmins draw near to each cup (to partake of the soma). They enter into (the sadas, where the drinking of the soma must take place,) after each of them has enumerated up to the tenth person (his fore-fathers, as having been entitled to drink the soma); for by the number ten this sacrifice is prosperous¹. This sacrifice it was, forsooth, that they so had been seeking¹. He who performs it, into him he (the Udgātr) brings that force and strength, having reached these².

¹ It is highly probable that these two sentences are taken from the Maitr. Saṃh. IV. 4. 7: 58. 13 (in the Pañcaviṃśa text read *etaṃ* instead of *enaṃ*); for, in the context of this Brāhmaṇa (the Maitr. S.) the words: 'this sacrifice they had been seeking' are intelligible; they refer to the passage: how the Gods sought after this daśapeya sacrifice in the *samarp*-libations.

² For the whole, cp. Āp. XVIII. 21. 1-5 with the notes in the German translation. The persons who drink of these extra cups are, according to Lāṭy. (IX. 2. 3-4), the three Chanters with the Subrahmanya and six other Brāhmins, who are qualified by their ancestors (read *ṣaṭ cānye* instead of *ṣaṭ vānye*), and, likewise, the other three groups (cp. C. H. §3), e.g. the Hotṛ, Maitrāvaruṇa, Acchāvāka, Grāvastut, with six others. The Sacrificer himself drinks only out of the cup normally destined for him.

5. It (the Daśapeya-rite) is throughout seventeen-fold (i.e. each laud consists of seventeen verses). Twelve months, five seasons: these are the year. Having got the force and strength out of the year, he obtains (these).

6. Indra slew Vṛtra; of him (of Vṛtra) the Earth obtained the variegated forms; Heaven (obtained the stars). Through the shining (the light) of the stars (and the moon) the lotus springs up. In that he fastens on himself a wreath of lotuses, he fastens on himself that manifestation of Vṛtra: the Baronship¹.

¹ In the interpretation of *avakāśena* I do not follow Sāyaṇa who takes it as: 'the space between heaven and earth'; *avakāśe* occurs in Mān. grhs. II. 1. 5 in the sense of *upavyūṣasi* 'at day-break.'—To me there is not the least doubt that this passage of Pañcav. br. (the wreath had already been treated!) rests again on the

Maitr. Samh. (IV. 4. 7 : 58. 16 : *indro vai vṛtram ahañs; tasyeme rūpāny upaitām ; citrāñīyaṃ nakṣatrāny asau ; nakṣatrānām vā avakāśe puñḍarikam jāyate, kṣatrasya vā elad rūpaṃ, kṣatrasyaiva rūpaṃ pratimuñcate*. Note the locative *avakāśe* 'under the light of the stars,' i.e., 'at night.' Moreover, in the text of the Pañc. br., a word is missing; the text should run : *tasyeyaṃ citrāny upaid rūpāny, asau nakṣatrāni ; nakṣatrānām* etc. Further, cp. TS. II. 5. 2. 5, where the earth is said to be *citravihitā*; the sky *nakṣatravihitā*.

7. It is (a wreath) with twelve flowers¹; twelve months are a year; in the year are contained the past and the future. He makes him prosper in regard to the past and the future.

¹ Cp. Maitr. S. c. 18 : *dvīdaśapunḍarikā bhavati*.

8. A (golden) wreath (should by the Sacrificer be given) to the Udgātṛ: the Udgātṛ is sun-like. It did not dawn upon him¹. But now (through this golden wreath), he makes it dawn upon him (so that he will see the subsequent dawns or days).

¹ The imperfect is strange; cp. TBr. I. 8. 2. 3 : *srag udgātre, vy evāsmāi vāsayaṭi*, and Maitr. Samh. IV. 4. 8 (beg.): *rukmo hotur, āgneyo vai hotā, na vā etasmai vyucchati, vy evāsmāi vāsayaṭi*.

9. A golden circular ornament to the Hotṛ; the Hotṛ is fire-like. Besides, he brings unto him yonder sun¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on the preceding paragraph.

10. Two mirrors to the two Adhvaryus (the Adhvaryu and Pratiprasthātṛ); the two Adhvaryus are as much as twins¹. Besides, he brings eye-sight into him (into each of them).

¹ And, therefore, they get the same *dakṣiṇā*.

² Maitr. S. : *prāvepā adhvaryvor, yamā iva hy adhvaryū* (so to be read!); *prāvepa* must be the same as *prākūśa*.

11. A horse to the Prastotṛ; the horse belongs to Prajāpati¹, and the Prastotṛ is Prajāpati-like. Besides, the horse begins snorting², as it were, and the Prastotṛ begins chanting³.

¹ As it has sprung from Prajāpati.

² ? *preva prothati*.

³ Cp. Maitr. Samh. IV. 4. 8 : 59. 4 : *atho preva hy eṣa prothati preva prastotā*. Apparently, the *prastāva* is here likened to the loud snorting of the horse. The word *slauti* in Pañc. br. seems to be superfluous as against the text of MS.

12. A milch-cow to the Pratihartṛ; he brings milk into him¹.

¹ Only the first sentence of this § occurs in MS.; the second half differs.

13. A barren cow (*vaśā*) to the Maitrāvaruṇa (as he thinks:) 'May he bring me to power (*vaśam*)' ¹.

¹ Or, perhaps: 'May he subdue me'(?). The same in MS.; TBr. has *rāṣṭram eva vaśy akaḥ*: 'he has subdued the realm'.

14. A bull to the Brāhmaṇācchamsin; the bull is strength; he puts strength in him.

15. A garment to the Potr, for being purified ¹.

¹ Probably the garment is *darbhamaya*, and darbha-blades are used at the *dikṣā* for the *pavana* 'the purification'.

16. A linen garment ¹ to the Neṣṭr, for this function of Hotr is dependent, as it were ².

¹ So Lāṭy.

² As he is the last among the Hotrs (C. H. § 3 end).

17. A one-horse-cart, loaded with barley, to the Acchāvāka, for this function of Hotr is comparable to a one-horse-cart ¹. Besides, the barley (serves) for delivering from the fetters of Varuṇa. At that time, forsooth, no sacrificial fees reached the Sadasyas. But now these same are gratified and pleased by him ².

¹ In that the function of the Acchāvāka is, at least during the morning service, isolated from the others; cp. C. H. § 148 with note 1.

² Translation and meaning are uncertain. Sāyaṇa is useless, as he seems to take *sadasyūṃ* (which probably should be written *sadasyān*) as standing for *sad* (or *tad*) *asyām*: *tat te*. The passage probably is again taken from MS. (line 9): *na vū asyaitarhi sadasyebhyo dakṣiṇā dīyante, ta evāsyaitenābhīṣṭāḥ prītā bhavanti*.

18. A draught-ox to the Agnīdh: for yoking (bringing into action).

19. A he-goat to the Subrahmanya.

20. A heifer to the Unnetr. A not-gelded, three-years old bull to the Grāvastut: for pairing.

21. Twelve pregnant heifers to the Brahman. Twelve months (are equal to) the year; he gets a firm support in the year. As to their being pregnant, the milch-cow is the voice; the embryo is the holy word: he brings the holy word into his voice; he becomes a person that should be consulted. As to the fact that they are about to become milch-cows, they will give twelve sorts of milk,

these he brings into him. Therefore, they say: 'Full of sweet milk is a meritorious king'¹.

¹ This phrase, likewise, must have been taken from the MS.; mark the younger plural form *paṣīhauhyo garbhīnyāḥ* as against 'hīr °nīḥ, and *dhenubhavyā* against *dhenumbhavyā*.

XVIII. 10

(The Rājāsūya, continued.)

1. He who deviates from (the rite of the day of) consecration, to his lot the consecration does not fall; he who deviates from the *sāmans* (of that rite), him bad luck will befall, after he has been consecrated¹.

¹ Agrees literally with Maitr. Samh. IV. 4. 10 : 61. 18 and TBr. I. 8. 8. 3.

2. There are the *saṃbōhārya*(-verse)s; by means of these he yokes the *prṣṭhas* (sāmans)¹.

¹ This § agrees with XVIII. 8. 8 (beg.).

3, 4. The *prṣṭhas* are the *sāmans*. In that there are the *saṃbōhārya*(-verse)s, he does not deviate from the *sāmans*¹.

¹ This probably refers still to the *abhiṣecaniya*. Through the *saṃbōhāryas*, then, he deviates not from the *sāmans*; but our Brāhmaṇa says nothing about the question as to how he does not deviate from the *sava*. The Maitr. S. seems to be more complete: 'In that he does not deviate from the God-sāmans, thereby, he does not deviate from the consecration; the *prṣṭhas* are the *sāmans*, in that they apply the *prṣṭhas*, they do not deviate from the *sāmans*.'

5. Through the *sāmans* of the God-kings, he thrives in yonder world; through those of the men-kings, (he thrives) in this world; he thrives in both these worlds: in the world of Gods and of men¹.

¹ To the first kind belong, according to Nidānasūtra VII. 5, the *saindhukṣita*, the *dairghaśravasa*, the *pārtha*, the *kāksīvata*; to the second kind, the *daivodāsa*, *vādhryaśva*, *vaitahavya*, *trāsadasyava*. All these *sāmans* are applied at the *abhiṣecaniya*.—The § 5 occurs, almost to the letter, also in MS. IV. 4. 10 : 62. 1 and TBr. I. 8. 8. 4 (both with °*rājānām* instead of °*rājānām*).

6. He is inaugurated (anointed as king) at a *sāmatrīṣṭubh*¹; the *sāmatrīṣṭubh* is strength; he is inaugurated on strength.

¹ This is unintelligible. What is a *sāmatrīṣṭubh*? The inauguration takes place immediately after the drawing of the *mahendra-graha* (C.H. § 198), and would here coincide probably with the *brhat-stotra*, but this laud is not on *trīṣṭubh*-verses.

7. There are (at the abhiṣecaniya) eleven royal-sāmans¹; the triṣṭubh is of eleven syllables (in each verse-quarter); the triṣṭubh is vigour and strength; in vigour and strength he is inaugurated.

¹ I am unable to point out which sāmans of this day are intended.

8. If they applied the nine-versed (stoma) on the (rite of) inauguration, they would give over the priesthood¹ to the nobility². In that they take away (*i.e.* do not apply) the nine-versed (stoma), he takes the priesthood away from the nobility. Therefore, the Brāhmins are able to punish in return³ their supporters (*i.e.* the Barons), for they do not apply the nine-versed (stoma) on the day of inauguration.

¹ The trivṛt is the priesthood; cp. II. 16. 4, note 1.

² The abhiṣecaniya being a sacrifice for a King or Baron.

³ As they are not subjected to the Kṣatriyas. The word *pratidaṇḍa* occurs only here. The Dictionary of St. Petersburg renders: 'widerspänstig.'—Read *na hi te* instead of *na hi taṃ*.

9. The last stoma of the (day) of inauguration is the twenty-one-versed one; the daśapeya is (throughout) seventeen-versed; the first stoma of the keśavapaniya (the fourth day of the Rājasūya) is the twenty-one-versed one. The twenty-one-fold stoma is nobility¹; the seventeen-fold is peasantry²; he encompasses for him (the king) the peasantry on both sides, the peasantry will not retire from him (but serve him)³.

¹ Cp. note 2 on II. 16. 4.

² Cp. VI. 1. 10.

³ With this passage cp. Maitr. S. IV. 4. 10 : 62. 6, TBr. I. 8. 8. 4-5.

10. In that he is consecrated by the Rājasūya, he ascends to the world of heaven. If he did not descend (again) to this world (to the earth), he would either depart to a (region) which lies beyond (all) human beings, or he would go mad. In that there is that sacrifice for shaving the hair (keśavapaniya), with hither wended (reversed) stomas, (this serves) for not leaving this (earthly) world. Just as he would descend (from a tree), catching hold of branch after branch, so he descends by this (rite) to this (earthly) world; (so it serves) for getting a firm support¹.

¹ In the text read *atijanam* (Sāyaṇa is wrong in combining *ati* with *gacchet*; we would then have: *ati vā janam gacchet*; further, read '*vācīnastomaḥ*. The schema of the keśavapanīya, then, is as follows:

21, 21, 21, 21, 21 | 17, 17, 17, 17, 17 | 15, 15, 15, 15, 15 | the rātriparyāyas and the twilight-laud are 9-versed; cp. also Sat. br. V. 5. 3. 3.—With § 10 cp. Maitr. S. IV. 4. 10; 62. 10, TBr. I. 8. 8. 5.

XVIII. 11

(The Rājasūya, concluded.)

1. Indra slew Vṛtra; his strength went amiss in both directions¹. He saw that śrāyantiya(-sāman), by it he wholly strengthened himself. He who is being consecrated by the Rājasūya suffers a loss in regard to his strength (and) valour, for he slays a foe (*vṛtra*). In that the Brahman's want is the śrāyantiya(-sāman), he strengthens himself again².

¹ Cp. XVIII. 9. 2.

² This refers again to the daśapeya; cp. XVIII. 9. 1-2.

2. The yajñāyajñīya(-sāman) is (applied) on the anuṣṭubh(-part of the ārbhava-pavamāna-laud)¹. He who is being consecrated by the Rājasūya suffers a loss in regard to the voice, for he slays a foe. The anuṣṭubh is the voice; the yajñāyajñīya is the pith of the voice: he brings pith into his voice².

¹ Instead of the śyāvāśva on SV. II. 47-49 (cp. Ārṣeyakalpa, Einleitung page XXIV).

² Cp. XVIII. 6. 15.

3. The vāravantiya(-sāman) is the agniṣṭoma-sāman. He who is being inaugurated by the Rājasūya suffers a loss in regard to his valour (and) strength, for he slays a foe. That the vāravantiya is the agniṣṭoma-sāman (is) for encompassing valour (and) strength¹.

¹ Cp. XVIII. 6. 16.

4. They (the Gods) strengthened (Indra after the slaying of Vṛtra) by the śrāyantiya (-sāman); they warded off (*avārayanta*) (the bad consequences) by the vāravantiya: this is an encompassing of strength (and) valour.

5. Devoid of firm support is he who is being consecrated by the Rājasūya. When he performs this two-day (-rite); then, there is firm support¹.

¹ Now are treated the last two days but one of the Rājasūya: the *vyuṣṭi-dvirātra*; cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IV. 9. c-10. d.—This rite is a *pratiṣṭhā*, because of its two days, man being two-footed.

6. As many days and nights as there are in a year, so many are there stotriya (-verses)¹: he becomes firmly supported in the year (in time).

¹ The two days together contain 720 stotriya-verses: the first day, 190; the second, 530. Jaim. br. II. 206: *tasya sapta ca śatāni vimśatis ca stotriyā bhavanti*. The TBr. has *tāvatih* instead of *tāvatyaḥ*.

7. The first day is an agniṣṭoma-sacrifice; the second an over-night-rite: separately he becomes firmly established in days and nights.

8. The (rite of the) first day (may fall) on the day of new moon; the (rite of the) second on the day when the (new moon) becomes visible¹: he becomes firmly established separately in the two halves of the month. The first day (may fall) on the day of full moon; the second on the *vyasṭakā*²: he becomes firmly established separately in two months. About this they say (also): 'It (the two-day-rite) should be performed on two auspicious days in the same half of the month (of increasing moon): for the sake of success.'

¹ *udriṣṭa* must be a false reading for *uddṛṣṭa*, cp. TBr. I. 8. 10. 2 and Āp. XVIII. 22. 15.

² According to Lāṭy., the first three days of the dark half of the month are meant. This is far from certain, as an *aṣṭakā* (cp. note 1 on V. 9. 1) is the eighth day after each full moon.

9. 'The two-day (-rite) is not fit for obtaining cattle,' they say, 'there are (only) two metres: the gayatri-and the triṣṭubh(-day); the jagatī they exclude'¹, and by the fact that they apply (the jagatī) in the after-noon service, it is not applied² (on the whole day).

¹ And it is precisely the jagatī that is conducive to cattle; cp. e.g. TS. VI. 1. 6. 2 (the jagatī returned with cattle and *dikṣā*). For the rest, cp. TS. VII. 2. 8. 1-2.

² Only on its last part: the ārbhava-laud.

10. When this (jagatī) occupies a day of an ahina(-rite) or a service of a one-day-rite, then is the jagatī applied. (Now), the traisoka(-sāman)¹ is the Brahman's chant of the second day (in this two-day-rite); the vaikhānasa (-sāman)² is the Acchāvāka's

chant. In that these are applied on the service of the clear (soma)³, thereby, the jagatī is applied; thereby, it (this two-day-rite) is conducive to cattle.

¹ Cp. XII. 10. 20, chanted on SV. II. 280-282 (jagatī).

² Cp. XIV. 4. 6, chanted on SV. II. 505-506 (reduced in the praxis to jagatīs).

³ This means: at the pr̥ṣṭha-lauds, on the midday-service.—The TBr. l.c. agrees, on the whole, but it omits the facts by which the day is made a jāgata-day. Does this go so far as to prove that here it is the TBr. that borrows from Pañc. br.?

11. This two-day-rite (is called) 'the dawn'. He makes it dawn (again and again) for him.

NINETEENTH CHAPTER.

(The Ekāhās or one-day-rites, concluded.)

This Chapter comprises the so-called *dvandva*-ekāhas, the pair-ekāhas; they are so arranged that each two of them make a kind of unity, as the Rāj and the Virāj; the Udbhid and Valabhid; the two Apacitis, etc. But, as the Nidānasūtra (VII. 7) remarks, they are not all of them *dvandvas* or pairs; they comprise also those that two by two serve a similar end: *yau yāv eṣāṁ samānam artham upakṛtau tau tau dvandvaṁ bhavataḥ*.

XIX. 1.

(The Rāj-ekāha.)¹

1. Now, that (one-day-rite called 'the) king' (rāj).

2. He who hoping for a kingdom does not obtain it, should practise this (rite). A king (i.e., this ekāha) makes him a king. He, forsooth, may be called a king, who is made a king by a king; it is a king who makes him a king.

¹ In the different texts there is no unity in designing the first pair; Rāj and Virāj they are called in Pañc. br. (XIX. 1, 2) and, as is natural, in Ārṣeyakalpa V. 1. a, b, Lāty. IX. 4. 1-2, Nidānasūtra VII. 7, Kāty. XXII. 10. 7-12 (and Āśv. IX. 8. 21-24). The Jaim. br. (II. 85, 86) and Śāṅkh. XIV. 25, 26 know a Virāj and Svarāj. Āp. XXII. 10. 20-21, mentions Rāj, Virāj, and Svarāj, contaminating the two sources.

3. The other sacrifices amount to the metre¹, but this one amounts to the stoma². The stoma is valour; on valour they inaugurate him.

¹ As the Sāhasra-rite, etc.; see, e.g. XVI. 11. 17 (Sāyaṇa).

² *stoma* means, according to Sayana, the group of metres. Perhaps it is used here for agniṣṭoma (cp. IV. 5. 21), as the Rāj comprises, though in different sequence, the same stomas as the agniṣṭoma. But the proper sense of this § is not clear to me.

4. Taken as a whole, it comprises eight times twenty-one stotra (-verses)¹. Eight persons of importance sustain together the kingship: the king's brother, the king's son, the house-chaplain, the queen-consort, the equerry (*sūla*), the praefectus urbi (*grāmaṇī*), the chamberlain (*kṣattr*) and the charioteer². These are the persons of importance who together sustain the kingship; amongst these they consecrate him.

¹ The three pavamāna-lauds, each on 17 verses (=51); the four ājya-lauds, each on 9 (=36); the four pṛṣṭha-lauds, each on 15 (=60); the agniṣṭoma on 21 = 51 + 36 + 60 + 21 = 168 = 8 × 21 (for the stomas see Ārṣyakalpa V. 1. a).

² The precise function of these officials is not everywhere certain. They agree partly with the *ratnins*.

5. The twenty-one-versed stoma is the nobility¹ and is a firm support². A 'shining-out' among the nobility falls to his share, a firm support gets he who knows this.

¹ Cp. note 2 on II. 6. 4.

² Cp. note 1 on III. 7. 2.

XIX. 2.

(The Virāj.)

1. Now, the Virāj¹. One who is desirous of (obtaining) food, should perform it.

¹ *virāj* means 'splendour' but, besides, it designates a metre of which the verse-quarters consist of ten syllables (cp. III. 13. 3).

2. The other sacrifices amount to the virāj in a cryptic manner¹, but this (rite) is equal to the virāj in a visible way².

¹ The agniṣṭoma, for instance, with its 190 stotra-verses contains cryptically the number 10; see note 1 on VI. 3. 6.

² As each stotra consists of ten verses; cp. § 4.

3. In a visible way he who knows this obtains food¹; he becomes an eater of food.

¹ Because the virāj is food (cp. IV. 8. 4).

4. It consists throughout of tens and tens. Ten-syllabic is the virāj; food is virāj-like, and (so it serves) for obtaining food.

5. Besides, these (stotra-verses) are five and five; five-fold is the sacrifice¹; five-fold is cattle: he becomes firmly established in sacrifice (and) in (the possession of) cattle².

¹ See note 2 on VI. 7. 12.

² Cp. II. 4. 2.

6. One who is desirous of (obtaining) a firm support should perform this same sacrifice: on ten (toes) man is here firmly supported; he is firmly supported on earth.

XIX. 3.

(The Aupaśada.)¹

1. Now, the Aupaśada.¹

¹ The word is derived from the root śad, 'to fall'; upaśad, 'to increase'; cp. § 3.

2. It is the soma (i.e. the sacrifice) of the Gandharvas and the Apsarases. One who is desirous of obtaining progeny should perform (it). The Gandharvas and Apsarases rule over man's possession of progeny and man's want of progeny¹. These (Gandharvas and Apsarases) have here a share in the soma-draught². These he by their own share gratifies; these, being gratified (and) pleased, grant him progeny.

¹ This statement is found here only.

² How they get a share in the soma is detailed by Āp.; see the German translation.

¹ It is striking that of the pair śada and aupaśada (or upaśada) our Brāhmaṇa describes only the last.—Cp. Jaim. br. II. 81, 82 (Auswahl No. 129); Ārṣeyakalpa V. 1. c; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 3-4; Nidānasūtra VII. 7; Baudh. XVIII. 44, 45; Āp. XXII. 11. 4-11; Kāty. XXII. 10. 13-15 (aupaśada only); Āśv. IX. 3; Śāṅkh. XIV. 22. 23-26.

3. Each time a stotra(-verse) is added¹ (litt. is engendered, is born)¹; he (thereby) causes progeny to be born to him.

¹ To each stotra of the normal agniṣṭoma one verse is added; so the schema is:

10, 16, 16, 16, 16, | 16, 18, 18, 18, 18 | 18, 22 (all in all 202), see § 9.

4. The kakubh(-verse) he shifts to the fore-part¹; the kakubh is man²; he is placed (conceived) as a foetus in the middle³,

¹ Cp. note 1 on XVI. 11. 5.

² Cp. note 1 on VIII. 10. 6.

³ The kakubh-verse is shifted from the ārbhava- to the mādhyandina-pavamāna: the middle of the rite, just as the child is conceived in the middle part of the mother.

5. and by applying that two-footed verse¹ at the place of the kakubh, he causes the foetus, that has been conceived, to be born².

¹ SV. II. 717 (-719).

² Simply because of the two-footedness.

6. There is the cyāvana(-sāman)¹. The cyāvana(-sāman) is a (means of) procreation² (or: of delivery of the foetus).

¹ Grām. XIII. 1. 28, chanted on the kakubh: SV. II. 42-43.

² Cp. note 1 on XIII. 5. 12.

7. He who knows this is procreated (and) multiplied.

8. There are the two (sāmans called) Vasiṣṭha's janitra¹. Vasiṣṭha, after his son had been slain², saw these two sāmans. He was procreated in children and cattle. That there are these two sāmans, (is) for procreation³.

¹ Grām. VI. 2. 17 and 18, composed on SV. I. 241; the first is applied on the verses of the naudhasa (SV. II. 35-36) as the Brahman's chant, the second on SV. II. 47-49 in the ārbhava-pavamāna-laud; see Ārṣeyakalpa V. 1. c.

² On *hataputra*, cp. note 1 on IV. 7. 3.

³ On this legend, cp. Journ. of the Amer. Oriental Society, Vol. XVIII, page 47.

9. All the verses being summed up¹, two exceed the virāḥ²: two is the minus of woman³ for generating; thereby a procreation is brought about; (so this rite serves) for progeneration.

¹ Although translated by me as an absolute genitive, the genitive, as partitive genitive, depends on *dve*.

² Virāj as the number ten or a plurality of ten; there are, indeed (see § 3, note 1), 202 verses.

³ The Jaim. br. has: *dve hi te striyā ūne* ('these two redundant verses are the ūne of the female'). Sāyaṇa proposes an impossible explanation. I propose the following; usually woman is said to have one minus (*ūna*): the vulva, and man one plus (*atirikta*): the penis. Here the dual is used for the sake of argument, but the author probably had in mind the expression *romanvantau bhedaḥ* of R̥S. IX. 112. 4, which are properly on e.—There is now a pair: the virāj, i.e. man, and the generative organ of woman. See also Journal of the German Oriental Society, Vol. LXXII, page 3.

XIX. 4.

(The Punaḥstoma.)¹

1. Now, the Punaḥstoma.

2. He who, after having accepted many gifts¹, feels as if he had swallowed poison and could perform this (rite).

¹ That ought not to be accepted.

3, 4. The eleventh (verse), taking away what in his youth he accepts (too) much, or what poison he swallows, or what forbidden food he eats, transfers it to the morning service; and the twelfth (verse), taking away what in later age he accepts (too) much, or what poison he swallows, or what forbidden food he eats, transfers it to the evening service¹.

¹ The stomas are: the nine-versed, for each stotra in the morning- and the afternoon-service; the twelve-versed, for each stotra in the midday-service. The first and the last service have one verse less than the virāj; the midday-service has two more than the virāj. This is because in his middle the Sacrificer has eaten, drunk or swallowed too much; this too much is now removed, as it were (idealiter!), for excesses in youth, by one of the two excessive verses to the morning service (so that this service is now considered as likewise ten-versed); for excesses at old age, by transferring the other of the two verses to the last service. All in all, now, the number of stomas amounts to the virāj (9 + 12 + 9, and, idealiter, 10 + 10 + 10 = 30), so that, now, all is in the most perfect harmony, and the bad

¹ All our sources, with the exception of Āśv IX. 3. 1-2 and, as is to be expected, of Ārṣeyakalpa V. 2. a, Lāṭy. IX. 4. 5-7, and Nidānasūtra VII. 7, give two Punaḥstomas. Jaim. br. II. 83, 84 (Auswahl No. 130): Baudh. XVIII. 46-47; Āp. XXII. 11. 1-8; Kāty. XXII. 10. 16-17; Śāṅkh. XIV. 27-28. The pair of them is probably the older and most natural case.

consequences of the 'too much' are annulled!—Perhaps, a reading *nirharati* would be preferable to *niharati*.

5. Man is *virāj*-like¹. He (who has swallowed poison, etc.) is impure in the middle (of his body); from the middle he loosens his bad luck.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 7. 8; for the rest, cp. the preceding paragraph.

6. There are the two *śuddhāśuddhiya* (-*sāmans*)¹.

¹ Grām. IX. 2. 7, and 8 (composed on SV. I. 350) are both *śuddhāśuddhiya*; the first, or *padanāidhanam*, (SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 715) is chanted on SV. II. 35-36 (cp. XIV. 11. 27); the second, or *aiḍam*, is chanted on SV. II. 752-754; *svāsv r̥k̥u*, i.e. on the verse (and the following) on which it is composed.

7. Indra gave the Yatis over to the hyenas; an inauspicious voice reproached him and he deemed himself impure. He saw these *śuddhāśuddhiya* (-*sāmans*) and was purified by them¹.

¹ Cp. XIV. 11. 28.

8. However many (forbidden) gifts he accepts, what forbidden food he eats, in regard to what he deems himself impure, that is purified by these two (*sāmans*).

9. There are the *gauṣūkta*¹ and the *āśvasūkta* (-*sāmans*)¹.

¹ Grām. III. 2. 18, and 19, composed on SV. I. 122, applied on SV. II. 39-41 and SV. II. 44-46; cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* V. 2. a.

10. *Gauṣūkti* and *Āśvasūkti*, having accepted many (forbidden) gifts, deemed themselves as having swallowed poison¹. They saw these two *sāmans* and, by means of them, expelled the poison¹. However many gifts he accepts, what poison he swallows, what forbidden food he eats, that, by means of these two (*sāmans*), he expels.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. III. 250 (see the text in Auswahl, No. 206): '*Gauṣūkti* and *Āśvasūkti*, the sons of *Iṣa*, having accepted many gifts, deemed themselves as having swallowed poison. They desired: 'May we expel this swallowed poison'. They saw those two *sāmans* and applied them in lauding. Then, one of them (of these two Seers) (by the *nidhana*): *agnir āhutaḥ* expelled, through his sacrifice, (the poison and removed it) to this world: in this world nothing surpasses *Agni*. The other expelled (and removed it), by (the *nidhana*): *śukra āhutaḥ*, to yonder world: in yonder world nothing surpasses *Āditya* (the sun). Thereupon, they expelled the swallowed poison. He who deems himself as having swallowed poison, having received a gift from a person from whom he ought not to accept a gift, having eaten food from one whose food he should not eat, should apply these *sāmans* in lauding'.

11. There are fifteen lauds¹; the fifteenfold stoma is vigour (and) strength²; having freed him from evil, he makes him prosper in regard to vigour and strength.

¹ This ekāha, as ukthya, has fifteen lauds.

² Cp. note 1 on XI. 6. 11.

XIX. 5.

(The first Catuṣṭoma.)¹

1. Now, the Catuṣṭoma.

¹ *catu(h)stoma* is an abbreviation of *catur-uttar-catu(h)stoma*; an ekāha with four stomas that increase by four. Its schema is: 4, 8, 8, 8, 8 | 12, 16, 16, 16, 16 | 20, 24.

2. One who is anxious of (obtaining) cattle should perform (it).

3. In that the out-of-doors-laud is (chanted) on four (verses)¹, he obtains the cattle, as cattle is four-footed.

¹ On the instrumental, see Introduction Chapter III, § 8. The Jaim. br. has the normal *lasya catasṛṣu bahiṣpavamānam bhavati*.

4. In that the ājya(-laud)s are (chanted) on eight (verses each), he reaches, cattle (cows) being eight-hoofed, the cattle hoof by hoof.

5. In that the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is twelve-versed, the year being (equal to) twelve months and cattle (cows) being born after the lapse of the year (*i.e.* year after year), he obtains these.

6. In that the pṛṣṭha(-laud)s are sixteen-versed (each), he reaches, cattle consisting of sixteen parts¹, the cattle sixteenth by sixteenth.

¹ According to Sāyana, the sixteen parts are: head, neck, trunk, tail, four feet, eight hoofs; perhaps, though, *kalā* designates a part of the hoof.

7. In that the ārbhava(-pavamāna-laud) is twenty-versed, he reaches the five-fold being of cattle¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 176; Arṣeyakalpa V. 2. b; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 8; Nidānasūtra VII. 7; Baudh. XVIII. 34; Āp. XXII. 11. 16–18; Katy. XXII. 10. 18–20; Āśv. IX. 5. 14–6. 8; Śāṅkh. XIV. 61. In all our sources (with the exception of Pañc. br., Lāṭy., Nid., Katy. and Āp.) only one single catuṣṭoma is handed down.

¹ Twenty being divisible by five; on *pāṅkta*, cp. note 1 on II. 4. 2.—He has now reached all the kinds of cattle.

8. In that the agniṣṭoma(-laud) is twenty-five-versed, the gāyatrī being of twenty-four syllables and the gāyatrī being strength (and), priestly lustre, he obtains strength (and) priestly lustre.

9. The gāyatrī is breath (and a means of) procreation: out of the breath: the gāyatrī, he is procreated¹.

¹ With §§ 8, 9, cp. XVI. 14. 5.

10. One sāman, many metres¹: therefore one man thrives in many ways.

¹ This still refers to the agniṣṭoma-laud, which, though being one sāman (the vāravantiya), is chanted on various verses, on verses of various metres; cp. Ārṣeyakalpa V. 2. b.

11a. The agniṣṭoma(-laud) is the person (of the Sacrificer) himself, the cattle are the metres¹; he, thereby, firmly establishes the cattle into himself (into his own possession).

¹ The metres of the verses of which the agniṣṭoma-laud (the vāravantiya-sāman) consists. Now, those metres are those of the verses that usually are applied on the uktha-lauds (sākamaśva, hārivarṇa, tairāśya), and the ukthas are cattle; cp. IV. 5, 18.

11b. It (this rite) is neither an ukthya nor an agniṣṭoma, for cattle (cows) is neither living (exclusively) in the village nor living (exclusively) in the wild¹.

¹ This ekāha is not an agniṣṭoma proper, for it contains in its agniṣṭoma-laud the verses of the uktha-lauds (cp. note 1 on §11. a), nor is it an ukthya, for it has no uktha-lauds. The thought is more clearly expressed in the Jaim. br.: 'This (rite) is neither an agniṣṭoma nor an ukthya: it is both, so to say, neither is cattle living (exclusively) in the village nor (exclusively) living in the wild: it is both, so to say. This cattle of both kinds he obtains' (cows live, at day-time, out of the village on the meadows; at night-time, in the village, in the cow-pens or stables).

XIX. 6.

(The second Catuṣṭoma.)

1. Now, that (rite) of which four lauds are chanted on four, four on eight, four on twelve, and four on sixteen verses¹. That (rite) does not sound beyond the cow².

¹ The schema of this catuṣṭoma, then, is: 4, 4, 4, 4, 8 | 8, 8, 8, 12, 12 | 12, 12, 16, 16, 16 | 16.

² *ativadati* occurs also X. 12. 5.—‘It does not sound beyond the cow,’ ‘it reaches by its chants the cow’; cp. § 2. Sāyaṇa refers this, unconvincingly, (not to the cow, but) to the goṣṭoma of XVI. 2 (especially § 6), but this is a simple ukthya.

2. Cattle consists of sixteen parts; he reaches the cattle sixteenth by sixteenth¹.

¹ Cp. XIX. 5. 6.

3. It is an ukthya(-day) with a sixteenth (laud). The uktha (-laud)s are the cattle, the goḍaśin is a thunderbolt¹; by means of the thunderbolt he encompasses the cattle for him: cattle will not go forth from him. (This rite) is neither an ukthya nor an over-night-rite, for the cow is neither (exclusively) living in the village, nor living (exclusively) in the wild.

¹ Cp. XII. 13. 14.

XIX. 7.

(The Udbhid and Valabhid.)¹

1. The cave belonging to the Asuras was enclosed by darkness (and)¹ (its entrance) was covered with stones. In this (cave) was contained their possession of cows. This (cave) the Gods could not split. They said to Bṛhaspati: ‘Free thou this (cattle) for us’. By means of the Udbhid (‘who splits up’), he destroyed the cave (and), by means of the Valabhid (‘who breaks up the cave’), he broke it up; by means of the utsedha(-sāman), he freed that (cattle) (and), by means of the niṣedha(-sāman), he encompassed it.

¹ Read with Leyden MS. *śmāpidhāna āsit*.

2. He, who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle, should perform (it).

3. In that he (the Adhvaryu or the Udgātr) performs the Udbhid, he destroys the cave for him; in that he performs the Valabhid, he breaks up the cave for him.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 89-90 (Auswahl no. 131); Ārṣeyakalpa. V. 3. a, b; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 9-12; Nidānasūtra VII. 8; Baudh. XVIII. 31; Āp. XXII. 11. 19-12. 1; Kāty. XXII. 10. 21-22; Āśv. IX. 8. 17-18; Śākḥ. XIV. 14.

4. The utsedha¹ and the niṣedha¹ are the two Brahman's chants; having driven up the cattle by means of the utsedha, he lays hold of it through the niṣedha.

¹ Grām. XIV. 2. 23 and 24, composed on SV. I. 514 (cp. XV. 9. 10, 11). The utsedha (chanted on SV. II. 771-772) serves for the third prṣṭha-laud at the Udbhid; the niṣedha (chanted on the same verses) serves for the same laud at the Valabhid.

5. (The tristich, beginning): 'The sacrifice made Indra increase'¹ (serves in both rites for) the Brahman's (or third) ājya(-laud): it is provided with the characteristic feature².

¹ RS. VIII. 14. 5, 7, 8 = SV. II. 989-991.

² As it contains the words: 'as Indra destroyed the cave (vala).'

6. They (the two rites) are (each of them) (alternatively) seven-versed and seventeen-versed. In that they laud on seven verses, there being seven kinds of domestic animals¹, they obtain cattle. The śakvari(-verse) has seven verse-quarters, the śakvari is cattle²: he obtains cattle. And in that (they laud) on seventeen verses, the seventeen-fold stoma being Prajāpati³, he reaches (becomes equal to) Prajāpati.

¹ Cp. II. 7. 8.

² Cp. XIII. 1. 3, XIII. 4. 13.

³ Cp. note 1 on II. 10. 5 (the words may also mean: 'Prajāpati is seventeen-fold').

7. It (*i.e.* each of these rites) amounts to the gāyatrī¹; the gāyatrī is strength (and) priestly lustre; he obtains strength (and) priestly lustre. The gāyatrī is breath, is a (means of) procreation: out of the breath: the gāyatrī, he is procreated².

¹ The number of verses in both (read, perhaps, *gāyatrīṃ sampadyete* instead of *sampadyate*) is 144; $\frac{144}{24} = 6$ gāyatrīs.

² Cp. XIX. 5. 8-9.—These two rites, according to Lāṭyāyana, are inseparable: he who has performed the Udbhid should, after the lapse of a half-month, or a month, or a year, perform the Valabhid. In the Jaim. br., the Valabhid comes first, then, the Udbhid (first, the cave was destroyed, then, the cows were set free), and this may have been the original view, the sequence of the elements in the compound *udbhīdvalabhīdau* being due to the rule that the shorter word precedes the longer one: *alpāctaram* (Pāṇini II. 2. 34).

XIX. 8.

(The first Apaciti.)¹

1. Now, the Apaciti. He who is desirous of (obtaining) honour (*apaciti*) should perform (it); through honour (*i.e.* through this rite, named *apaciti*) he (the performing priest) acquires honour for him.

2. Two¹ of its pavamāna(-iaud)s are twenty-four-versed; the gāyatrī is of twenty-four syllables, the gāyatrī is strength (and) priestly lustre; through strength (and) priestly lustre, he acquires honour for him.

¹ According to the *Ārṣeyakalpa*, the out-of-doors-*laud* and the midday-pavamāna-*laud*.

3 The rathanantara and the brhat are both (applied)¹; through both, the rathanantara and the brhat, he acquires honour for him.

¹ The rathanantara on the brhati-part of the midday-pavamāna-*laud*, the brhat as first prṣṭha-*laud*.

4. The bharga(-sāman) and the yaśas(-sāman)¹ are applied; through the bharga(-sāman), he brings lustre (*bhargas*), through the yaśas(-sāman), fame (*yaśas*) unto him

¹ The bharga is aranyageyagāna II. b. 11, composed on SV. I. 258, chanted on the jagatī-part of the ārbhava-pavamāna: SV. II. 47-49; the yaśas is ar. gā. II. b. 12, composed on SV. I. 270, chanted, as third prṣṭha-*laud*, on SV. II. 761-762.

5. Both kinds of stomas (are applied), the even and the odd ones¹. Through both kinds of stomas he acquires honour for him.

¹ The schema is: 24, 9, 15, 9, 15 | 24, 17, 21, 17, 21 | 27, 21.

6. About this, they (the Theologians) remark: 'The stomas violate the proper order; they would be liable to destroy the Sacrificer, for they are applied in an irregular order'¹.

¹ The regular order would be: first comes the nine-fold stoma, whilst here the twenty-four-fold is at the beginning (note 1 on § 5).

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 100-103 (Auswahl No. 133); *Ārṣeyakalpa* V. 3. c. 4a; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 13-17; Nidānasūtra VII. 9; Baudh. XVIII. 38-39; Āp. XXII. 12. 2-9; Kāty. XXII. 10. 28-32; Āśv. IX. 8. 21; Śāṅkh. XIV. 33, 34. Only the Kauthumas and those sources that depend on them have two Apacitis.

7. The agniṣṭoma(-laud) is twenty-one-versed, the twenty-one-versed stoma is a firm support¹: at the end of the sacrifice he is firmly supported².

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 7. 2.

² And so the unfavourable consequences of violating the proper order (§ 6) are annulled.

XIX. 9.

(The second Apaciti.)

1. Now, the Apaciti which contains all the stomas. He who is desirous of (obtaining) honour should perform (it). Through all the stomas he acquires honour for him.

2. It amounts to the virāj¹. He is honoured who is an eater of food, the virāj is food²; he brings food unto him.

¹ The schema is: 9, 15, 17, 17, 21 | 27, 24, 44, 48, 24 | 33, 21; all in all, 300 stotriya-verses, a number divisible by ten (the virāj of ten syllables).

² Cp. IV. 8. 4.

3. The rathantara and the br̥hat are both (applied); the bharga (-sāman) and the yaśas(-sāman) are both (applied)¹, and both kinds of stomas (are applied): those of the Chandomas and those of the pr̥sthya-days².

¹ Cp. note 1 on XIX. 8. 4.

² The 9-, 15-, 17-, 21-, 27- and 33-versed stomas are those of the pr̥sthya six-day-period; the 24-, 44- and 48-versed ones are those of the Chandoma-days.

4. The pr̥sthya(laud)s of this (rite) are those of the Chandoma (-day)s¹. The Chandomas are cattle²; the pr̥sthya (-laud)s are food³; successively, he brings unto him food (and) cattle. In that it (this rite) comprises the Chandomas, he reaches (*i.e.* becomes equal to) one who performs the twelve-day(-rite).

¹ See the schema in note 1 on § 2.

² Cp. note 1 on III. 8. 2.

³ Cp. XVI. 15. 8.

5. About this they remark: 'The stomas (of this rite), those of the Chandoma(-day)s and those of the pr̥sthya (six-day-period) have different places¹. In that they are applied at one and the same sacrifice, the Sacrificer may lose his firm support'¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 15. 9; *īvarā* must be a misprint for *īvaro*.

6. The agniṣṭoma(-laud) is the twenty-one-versed one; the twenty-one-fold stoma is a firm support¹; they (the different stomas) come² to a firm support.

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 7. 2.

² Instead of *abhyāyanti*, we expect rather a causative: 'they bring him unto'.

XIX. 10.

(The first stoma of Agni: the winged one.)¹

1. This (the ekīha that now follows) is a winged stoma¹.

¹ The schéma (see § 5) is: 5, 15, 17, 21, 17 | 33, 33, 27, 21, 17 | 15, 9; the increasing and the decreasing numbers of stotra-verses, with the two biggest in the middle, are analogous to the wings of a bird.

2. It is the winged one (the bird)¹ that is here deposited (i.e. applied at this rite).

¹ This refers, according to Sāyaṇa, to the sauparna-sāman, the chant of Suparna, 'the eagle', which (see the Ārṣeyakalpa) is applied on the midday-pavamāna-laud.

3. The wingless one does not reach (is not equal to) the winged one, but in that this winged one is deposited on a winged one¹, therefore, the winged ones (the birds) fly with their wings.

¹ The thought is expressed somewhat unsatisfactorily. Did Sāyaṇa have before him a reading *yad esa pakṣy apakṣiṇi nidhīyate*?

4. Winged (and) luminous, he who knows this, frequents the pure world (or regions).

5. On both sides are nine-versed (stomas); the nine-versed (stoma) is strength (and) priestly lustre¹; he obtains strength (and) priestly lustre.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 6.

6. Then, two fifteen-versed ones; the fifteen-versed (stoma) is valour¹; he obtains valour.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 8.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa V. 4. b; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 18-19; Nidānasūtra VII. 9; Āp. XXII. 12. 10; Kāṭy. XXII. 10. 33-11. 2.

7. Then, two seventeen-versed ones ; the seventeen-versed (stoma) is cattle¹ ; he obtains cattle.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 10.

8. Then, two twenty-one-versed ones ; the twenty-one-versed (stoma) is firm support¹ ; in the middle of the sacrifice he is firmly supported.

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 7. 2.

9. Then, two thrice-nine-versed ones ; the thrice-nine-versed (stoma) is (equal to) these worlds¹, in these worlds he is firmly established.

¹ Cp. VI. 2. 3.

10. Then, two thirty-three-versed ones ; the thirty-three-versed (stoma) is the summit¹.

¹ Cp. III. 3. 2.

11. The highest among his people becomes he who knows this.

12. This (rite), forsooth, is the range of the ruddy one (the sun). In that these two thirty-three-versed (stomas) are brought into connection with each other in the middle, thereby, he ascends the range of the ruddy one¹.

¹ Cp. XXIII. 19. 3.

13. Fire is largest in the middle¹, therefore, these stomas are so applied that the largest ones occupy the middle.

¹ On this sentence probably rests the designation of this ekāha : *agneḥ stomaḥ*.

14. He starts with the nine-versed (stoma) and concludes with the nine-versed (stoma). The nine-versed (stoma) is breath¹ ; by breath he begins, in breath he concludes.

¹ The breath is three-fold, cp. III. 6. 3.—Sāyaṇa's interpretation of *praiti* and *udeti* is different here but wrong ; it is given rightly at XX. I. 6.

XIX. 11.

(The second stoma of Agni, the 'Light'.)

1. Now (the ekāha designated as) ' the Light '.

2. Its out-of-doors laud is nine-versed ; its ājya(-laud)s are

fifteen-versed ; its midday-pavamāna(-laud) is twenty-four-versed ; its prṣṭha(-laud)s are seventeen-versed.

3. The nine-versed (stoma) is the breath, the fifteen-versed is the body¹.

¹ The body contains the nine vital airs and the navel (cp. VI. 8. 3), the two hands, the two feet, and the trunk ; that makes fifteen.

4. The gāyatrī is the mouth¹, the seventeen-versed (stoma) is food² ; he, thereby, puts food in his (own) mouth.

¹ Cp. VII. 3. 7.—This refers to the midday-pavamāna which begins with the gāyatrī and is followed by the prṣṭhas or seventeen verses.

² Cp. II. 7. 7.

5. He who knows this eats food, becomes an eater of food.

6. Through the midday-pavamāna(-laud) the Gods went to the world of heaven. That the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is twenty-four-versed, is for rising to the world of heaven. The gāyatrī² is of twenty-four syllables, it is strength (and) priestly lustre, he obtains strength (and) priestly lustre. The gāyatrī is breath, is (a means of) procreation ; out of the breath : the gāyatrī, he is procreated.

¹ Cp. VII. 4. 1.

² With which this laud opens.

7. Both kinds of stomas (are applied), the even and the odd ones¹ ; this is a copulation ; by this copulation he is procreated.

¹ The schema, according to Ārṣeyakalpa, is : 9, 15, 9, 15, 15 | 24, 17, 15, 17, 17 | 17, 21. This schema now is not in harmony with § 2, but, as compared with § 10, two stomas are changed. The Nidānasūtra VII. 9 remarks ; *trivṛt-pañcadaśāv ājya-prṣṭheṣu sampadvaśena kurmaḥ* (Sāyaṇa, on § 10, cites this passage with faulty readings!) : ‘we apply on the ājya- and prṣṭha(-laud)s a nine-versed and a fifteen-versed stoma, for the purpose of (getting) the amount,’ i.e. in order to get the amount as prescribed in § 10.

8. This metre¹ is winged ; winged (and) luminous, he who knows this, frequents the pure worlds².

¹ Is this the meaning of *chandas* ? Cp. XIX. 1. 3 note 1.

² Cp. XIX. 10. 4.

9. Fire is largest in the middle; therefore, these stomas are applied so that the largest ones occupy the middle¹.

¹ Cp. XIX. 10. 13. This statement does not appear to fit in too well here.

10. When all the verses are summed up, one exceeds the virāj¹; he makes him (the Sacrificer) a sole ruler of food.

¹ Cp. notes 1 and 2 on XIX. 3. 9.—All in all (cp. note 1 on § 7), this ekāha comprises 191 verses, one more than a (plurality of the) virāj.

11. This agniṣṭoma¹ is a light. He gains the luminous and pure worlds who, knowing this, sacrifices with it.

¹ The word is used apparently as: laud of Agni.

XIX. 12.

(The Rṣabha or 'bull'-ekāha.)¹

1. Now (the one-day-rite called) 'the bull'.

2. This stoma (sacrifice) is the bull (most excellent) of the stomas. He who knows this comes to excellency.

3. He should perform it for a Noble; the bull is the lord of cattle (cows), the Noble of men. He, forsooth, who is (a bull) becomes the lord.

4. A bull (most excellent) among his equals becomes he who knows this.

5. It (this rite) has the sadoviśīya(-sāman)¹ in the midday-pavamāna(-laud); through both the services he encompasses the peasantry (*viś*) for him (for the Sacrificer)²; the peasantry will not leave him.

¹ Grām. XIV. 1. 31, composed on SV. I. 5. 11, chanted on the *brhati*-part of the midday-pavamāna on this same verse. The *ūhagāna* does not contain the sadoviśīya on this (SV. II. 26.) verse, because perhaps it could be taken unaltered from the grāmegeyagāna (?).

² Because the name of the sāman contains the word *viś*, and this sāman, being applied in the middle, is now encompassed by the two other savanas.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 87; Ārṣeyakalpa V. 5. a; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 20-21; Nidānasūtra VII. 10; Baudh. XVIII. 40; Āp. XXII. 12. 11-12; Kāty. XXII. 1. 3-5; Āśv. IX. 7. 30; Śāṅkh. XIV. 23.

6. There is the samanta(-sāman)¹; he makes the peasantry adjacent (*samanta*) to him: the peasantry will not leave him.

¹ Grām. II. 1. 30, composed on SV. I. 61 (SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 192), chanted immediately after the sadoviśīya on SV. II. 26 (SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. V, page 607).

7. The rathantara and the bṛhat are both (applied)¹. The rathantara is the earth, the bṛhat is the sky. The bṛhat (*i.e.* the sky) he obtains from this world by chanting, (the earth) from yonder world²; in both worlds he obtains a firm standing.

¹ The rathantara is first prṣṭha-laude, the bṛhat on the anuṣṭubh-part of the ārbhava-laude (§8).

² The printed text *bṛhat evāsmāt lokāt gāyaty evāmusmat* cannot be right; instead of *asmāt* read *an asmāt* but perhaps something has fallen out. The words, divided are. *bṛhat an asmāt lokāt gāyati, ā iva* etc.

8. The bṛhat is applied on the anuṣṭubh(-part of the ārbhava-pavamāna-laude); the anuṣṭubh is the end of the metres¹, the bṛhat is the end² of the sāmāns, the Noble is the end² of men; in the end he, thereby, establishes the end. Therefore, he of the Nobles who is left behind does not reach again the topmost point³.

¹ Because perhaps it was created from the feet of Prajāpati (VI. 1. 11).

² The end means 'the highest'.

³ The purport is not clear.—Whilst, according to the Ārṣeyakalpa, the schema for the Kauthumas is: 9, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 17, 17, 17, 17, 17 | 17, 21 (precisely that of the normal agniṣṭoma, with the exception of the midday-pavamāna which, instead of fifteen-verses, is here seventeen-verses), that of the Jaiminīyas is: 15, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 21, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 15, 15, is more typical of this ṣaḍbha because it shows a highest point in the middle, the hump on the shoulder of the bull. Similarly, Baudh, and Śāṅkh.

XIX. 13.

(The Gosava.)¹

1. The Vājapeya is (equal to) the Rājasūya and the Rājasūya is the consecration of Varuṇa, but the Gosava is a sacrifice for supremacy¹.

¹ Cp. with this § the Kāṭh, and the TBr.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 113 (Auswahl no. 135); Ārṣeyakalpa V. 5. b; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 22-24; Nidānasūtra VII. 10; Kāṭh. XXXVII. 6; TBr. II. 7. 6; Baudh. XVIII. 7; Āp. XXII. 12. 17-13. 4; Kāṭy. XXII. 11. 6-11; Āśv. IX. 8. 12-14; Śāṅkh. XIV. 15.

2. The supremacy obtains he who knows this.

3. For the supremacy is Prajāpati (and) the supremacy is the most exalted Lord.

4. He who knows this reaches the state of a most exalted, Lord.

5. The rathantara and the br̥hat are both (applied); for this (pair) is (equal to) the supremacy¹. To supremacy comes he who knows this.

¹ Agrees literally with TBr.

6. A myriad (of cows should be given) as sacrificial fee; for that is (equal to) supremacy¹. To supremacy comes he who knows thus.

¹ Agrees with TBr.

7. They consecrate him by (pouring) fresh milk (over him); for that is (equal to) supremacy¹. To supremacy comes he who knows this.

¹ Agrees with Kāth.

8. His consecration takes place at the chanting of the br̥hat¹, for that is (equal to) supremacy. To supremacy comes he who knows this.

¹ This is the usual moment destined for a consecration : immediately after the first pr̥ṣṭha-laud and before the mahendra-graha (C.H. § 201).

9. They consecrate him whilst he is sitting to the south of the āhavanīya-fire on a not raised (not thrown up, place); they (thereby) consecrate him on the earth itself, nothing having been interposed¹.

¹ The wording of Kāth. and TBr. differs slightly.

10. It (this rite) is throughout thirty-six-versed. Thereby, it is the Gosava¹.

¹ Because the br̥hatī is of thirty-six syllables and the br̥hatī is cattle (XVI. 12. 9).—The Kāth. runs : *ṣaṭtriṃśaḥ stoma bhavati, paśustomo vā eṣa, tena gosavaḥ*.

XIX. 14.

(The Marutstoma.)¹

1. Now, the stoma (the sacrifice) of the Maruts. Through this (rite), the Maruts thrive illimitably. He who knows this thrives illimitably.

2. In that the stomas (occur) troopwise¹, thereby, it is a stoma of the Maruts; for the Maruts are troopwise.

¹ The schema is: 9, 9, 9, 15, 15 | 11, 17, 17, 17, 21 | 21, 21, see § 4-7. Here are four groups, the Maruts consist of seven group².

3. This same (rite) he should perform for three persons (as sacrificers)¹.

¹ Lāṭy.: 'friends or others, who wish to come to an agreement, should perform the Marutstoma.'

4. In that there are three nine-versed lauds, they separately are firmly established in priestly lustre.

5. In that there are three fifteen-versed (lauds), they separately are firmly established in valour.

6. In that there are three seventeen-versed (lauds), they separately are firmly established in (the possession of) cattle.

7. In that there are three twenty-one-versed (lauds), they separately are firmly established.

8. He who knows this is firmly established.

XIX. 15.

(The indragṇyoh kulāya.)²

1. Now (the ekāha designated as) 'the case (nest) of Indra and Agni.' It may be performed by one who is desirous of (obtaining) offspring or cattle. 'Nest' is offspring; 'nest' is cattle; 'nest' is dwelling. He becomes a 'nest.'

¹ This ekāha is found only in the Kauthuma-text and in those sources that depend on it (Ārṣeyakalpa V. 5. c, Lāṭy. IX. 4. 25-27). It is only the Manustoma of Baudh. XVIII. 42 that has precisely the same schema as this Marutstoma.

² Cp. Jaim. br. II. 132, 133; Ārṣeyakalpa V. 5. d; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 28-32; Baudh. XVIII. 35; Āp. XXII. 13. 10-11; Kāṭy. XXII. 11. 13-22; Āśv. IX. 7. 29; Śāṅkh. XIV. 29.

2. This same rite he may perform for two persons (as Sacrificers).

3. In that there are six nine-versed lauds, these two are separately firmly established in priestly lustre. In that there are two fifteen-versed (lauds), they are separately established in valour. In that there are two seventeen-versed (lauds), they are separately established in cattle. In that there are two twenty-one-versed (lauds), they are separately firmly established¹. He who knows this is firmly established².

¹ The schema, then, is: 9, 9, 9, 9, 9 | 9, 15, 15, 17, 17 | 21, 21.

² According to the Jaiminīyas, this ekāha was performed by Indra and Agni together, in order that they might reach the excellency amongst all the other deities that were equal to them. The rite here consists of nine- and fifteen-versed lauds, which are used alternately. Through the trivṛt, Agni reached excellency; through the pañcadaśa, Indra reached it. So it may be performed by a Brāhmin and a Noble together.

XIX. 16.

(The Indrastoma).¹

1. Now, the fifteen-versed 'stoma' of Indra; an ukthya-rite.

2. Through this (rite), Indra surpassed the other deities. He who knows this surpasses the other people.

3. It should be performed for a Noble.

4. It is throughout fifteen-versed; the fifteen-versed (stoma) is vigour (and) strength; he makes him thrive through vigour (and) strength.

5. It is performed on (verses) addressed to Indra; he makes him thrive through valour (and) strength.

6. It is an ukthya-rite; the uktha(laud)s are cattle, they are the peasantry; he (thus) attaches to him the peasantry, the cattle. The peasantry will not leave him.

7. There are fifteen fifteen-versed lauds; the fifteen-versed (stoma) is vigour (and) valour; successively, he brings into him vigour (and) valour.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 139, 140; Ārṣeyakalpa V. 6; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 29; Nidānasūtra VII. 10; Baudh. XVIII. 14; Āp. XXII. 10. 3: 13. 8-9; 27. 13-21; Kāty. XXII. 11. 15-17; Āśv. IX. 7. 26-27; Śāṅkh. XIV. 58. This ekāha is equally designated as Indrastut.

XIX. 17.

(The stoma of Indra and Agni.)¹

1. Now, the 'stoma' of Indra and Agni. Through this rite, Indra and Agni surpassed the other deities. He who knows this surpasses the other people.

2. It is (alternatively) nine- and fifteen-versed.

3. The nine-versed (stoma) is priesthood¹, the fifteen-versed is nobility¹. He who knows this, becomes a shining-out amongst the priesthood and the nobility.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 3 and 3.

4. A king and his chaplain should perform this rite.

5. It amounts to the gāyatrī and to the jagatī¹.

¹ The schema being : 9, 15, 9, 15, 9 | 15, 9, 15, 9, 15 | 9, 15, there are all in all 54+90=144 verses: $\frac{144}{24}=6$ gāyatrīs, $\frac{144}{48}=3$ jagatīs.

6. Through the gāyatrī, the Brāhmin obtains the priestly lustre ; through the jagatī, the king enters the peasantry.

7. One who is desirous of (obtaining) a chaplainship may perform (it).

8. Brhaspati desired : ' May I obtain the chaplainship among the Gods.' He performed this (rite); he obtained the chaplainship among the Gods. He who knows this obtains a chaplainship.

XIX 18.

(The first Vighana.)²

1. Now, the Vighana.

2. Indra desired : ' May I drive away my evil adversary.'

¹ Only given by the Kauthumas and those who follow their authority : Ārṣeyakalpa V. 7. a ; Lāṭy. IX. 4. 30-32; Nidānasūtra VII. 10; Āp. XXII. 13. 10-11; Kāty. XXII. 11. 18-22.

² Cp. Jaim. br. II. 141. 145 (Auswahl No. 141); Ārṣeyakalpa V. 7. b; Lāṭy. IX. 4.33-35; Nidānasūtra VII. 11; TBr. II. 7. 18; Baudh. XVIII. 30; Āp. XXII. 13. 12; Kāty. XXII. 11. 23-26; Śākh. IX. 7. 32-33; Śākh. XIV. 39. 8-10. The Kauthumas only and Kāty. acknowledge two Vighanas, but cp. note on khaṇḍa 19.

He saw this Vighana and drove away his evil adversary. He who knows this, drives away (*viñate*) his evil adversary.

3. In that there is the nine-versed (stoma), he retains his vital principles (his *prāṇas*). In that there is the twelve-versed (stoma), he (obtains) the year. In that there is the fifteen-versed (stoma), (he obtains) strength. In that there is the seventeen-versed (stoma), (he obtains) food. In that there is the twenty-one-versed (stoma), (he obtains) a firm footing. In that there is the nineteen-versed (stoma), (he obtains) progeniture. In that there is the twenty-four-versed (stoma), (he obtains) priestly lustre. In that there is the twenty-seven-versed (stoma), he hurls a thunderbolt on his adversary¹.

¹ According to the *Ārṣeyakalpa*, the schema is: 9, 9, 12, 12, 15 | 17, 21 13, 24, 24 | 27, 27. The *navadaśa stoma* occurs nowhere else; it is not even mentioned in Chapter II.

4. One who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should perform it. It amounts to the *br̥hatī*¹. The *br̥hatī* is cattle²: he obtains, cattle.

¹ All in all, there are 216 verses; this number, being divided by 36 (the *br̥hatī* is of 36 syllables), is equal to 6 (*br̥hatīs*).

² Cp. XVI. 12. 9.

5. These (verses) amount to six *br̥hatīs*; the year is (equal to) six seasons; in the course of the year (after the lapse of a year) cattle is born¹. Having reached it, he obtains it.

¹ Cp. XIX. 5. 5.

XIX. 19.

(The second Vighana.)¹

1. Indra was persecuted by ungodly illusions. He resorted to Prajāpati. He gave him that Vighana; by means of it he (Indra) drove away all his enemies. Because he drove them away (*viñan*), hence the name Vighana.

2. He who, knowing this, performs the Vighana, he who performs it for one who knows it drives away all his enemies.

¹ The text of Pañc. br. contains nothing which would, objectively, give us the right to regard this as a special *ekśha*. However, all the other Kauthuma-texts and Kāty. admit a second Vighana.

3. One who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should perform (it). The *bṛhatī* is cattle¹; he is firmly established in (the possession of) cattle.

¹ Cp. XIX. 18. 4.

TWENTIETH CHAPTER

The Chapters XX, XXI and XXII describe the *Ahinas* (comprising likewise the *Atirātras*, Lāty. IX. 5. 6) or soma-rites of more than one day and less than thirteen days. The *Atirātras*, 'over-night-rites,' are treated XX. 1–10.

XX. 1.

(The *Jyotiṣṭoma-atirātra*.)¹

1. The out-of-doors-laud is nine-versed; the *ājya*-(laud)s are fifteen-versed; the midday-pavamāna-(laud) is fifteen-versed; the *prṣṭha*-(laud)s are seventeen-versed; the *ārbhava*-(pavamāna-laud) is seventeen-versed; the *agniṣṭoma*-(laud) is twenty-one-versed¹; likewise, are the *uktha*-(laud)s; the night(rite) is fifteen-versed; the twilight(-laud) is nine-versed.

¹ This is the normal *agniṣṭoma-jyotiṣṭoma* to which are added the three *ukthastotras* (cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa*, Anhang 2), the night-rounds (ib. Anhang 3) and the *Sandhistotra* (ib.).

2. A *jyotiṣṭoma-over-night* rite should be performed by him who wishes prosperity. This rite is a 'stepping-on' amongst the *stomas*¹ (the sacrifices of soma); (it serves) for stepping-on; for in the stepping-on (part) of the sacrifice he is prosperous.

¹ Cp. II. 6. 3.

3. This (rite) is an *agniṣṭoma*¹; it is an *ukthya*²; it is an over-night-rite. Through the *agniṣṭoma*, the Gods conquered this (earthly) world; through the *ukthas*, the intermediate region; through the night(-rite), yonder world, and through day and night they went near (took possession of these worlds).

¹ By its first twelve lauds.

² By its first fifteen lauds.

4. Some (dawns) shine forth thitherward, others hitherward¹. That one shines forth hitherward which shines forth through the āsvina(-śāstra)². He makes the dawns shine forth for him hitherward directed.

¹ The thought simply seems to be that for some people the dawn 'shines away,' viz., for those who die, but that it again and again returns for those who do not lose life.

² Which is recited at day-break.

5. When all (the stotra-verses) are summed up, two exceed the virāj¹. This is a virāj with (two) milking breasts. He milks (i.e. he gets) out of it (the fulfilling of) what wish he has.

¹ To the number of verses of the normal agniṣṭoma are to be added: of the three uktha-lauds (ad 17): 63 verses, of the twelve night-rounds (rātriparyāyas) (ad 15): 180, and of the sandhistotra; 9. In all: 190 + 63 + 180 + 9 = 442; two more than 440, a number divisible by ten (the virāj).

6. He starts with the nine-versed (stoma), he concludes with the nine-versed (stoma). The nine-versed (stoma) is breath; by breath he begins, in breath he concludes¹.

¹ Cp. XIX. 10. 14.

XX. 2.

(The over-night rite with all the stomas.)¹

1. The out-of-doors-laud is nine-versed; the ājya(-laud)s are fifteen-versed; the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is seventeen-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed; the ārbhava (-pavamāna-laud) is twenty-seven-versed; the agniṣṭoma(-laud) is thirty-three-versed; the uktha(-laud)s are descending (in number of verses)¹; the first is twenty-seven-versed, the (last) two, as also the ṣoḍaśin (-laud), are twenty-one-versed; the night (-rite) is fifteen-versed; the twilight (-laud) is nine-versed².

¹ Whilst, normally, the ukthas are all twenty-one-versed, cp. VIII. 10. 1.

² The 9-, 15-, 17-, 21-, 27- and 33-versed stomas are considered as 'all the stomas.'

2. He who wishes to prosper should perform the over-night-rite that contains all the stomas, for reaching all, for gaining all. By this (rite), he reaches all; he gains all.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 1. b, Nidānasūtra VIII. 2; TS. VII. 1. 3.

3. In that the out-of-doors-laud is nine-versed, thereby, he reaches the nine-versed stoma (and) the gāyatrī-metre¹. In that the ājya(-laud)s are fifteen-versed, thereby, he reaches the fifteen-versed stoma (and) the triṣṭubh-metre¹. In that the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is seventeen-versed, thereby, he reaches the seventeen-versed stoma (and) the jagatī-metre¹. In that the praṭha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed, thereby, he reaches the twenty-one-versed stoma (and) the anuṣṭubh metre¹. In that the ārbhava(-pavamāna-laud) is twenty-seven-versed, thereby, he reaches the twenty-seven-versed stoma (and) the paṭkti-metre. In that the agni-stoma(-laud) is thirty-three-versed, thereby, he reaches the thirty-three-versed stoma and the viraj-metre. In that the uṣṇih and kakubh are applied² thereby, he reaches the uṣṇih and the kakubh. In that the twilight-laud is chanted on bṛhati(-verse)s³, thereby, he reaches the bṛhati. In that the āśvina(-śāstra) is recited, thereby, he reaches through this (rite) all, he gains all.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 6, 8, 10. 11.

² At the uktha-stotras.

³ Viz. on SV. II. 99-104 (see IX. 1. 28, note 1).

4. By the thirty-three-versed (stoma), the sacrifice is curved thitherwards¹. The Adhvaryu counterbalances² this is the sequel, through the set of eleven victims³; there are eleven ropes (for binding the victims), eleven victims, eleven sacrificial posts. Thereby, he firmly establishes the thirty-three-versed (stoma) in the thirty-three-fold (number).

¹ This seems to mean that up to the agni-stoma-laud (§1) the stomas increase regularly but, then, a deviation, a curving takes place (schema: 9, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 17, 21, 21, 21, 21 | 27, 33, 27, 21, 21, etc.). This is now counter-balanced through the set of eleven victims, a sacrifice that ideally likewise consists of thirty-three.

² On *pratyudyacchati* cp. XIV. 1. 10.

³ According to Kāth. XXIX. 10: 180. 9 (on which passage Āp. XIV. 7. 19-21 is based), the sacrifice of a peculiar set of eleven victims ought to be combined with an ahina-rite.

5. By this counterbalanced night(-rite), whatever he wishes, (the fulfilment of) that wish he gets. He who knows this gets (the fulfilment of) whatever wish he has.

XX. 3

(The Aptoryāma.)¹

1. The out-of-doors-laud is nine-versed; the ājya(-laud)s are fifteen-versed; the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is seventeen-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud which runs parallel to the śāstra) of the Hotṛ is twenty-one-versed; the other prṣṭha(-lauds) are the Chandomas (*viz.* of the 7th-9th day of the ten-day-rite; resp. 24-, 44- and 48-versed); the ārbhava(-pavamāna-laud) is twenty-seven-versed; the agni-ṣṭoma(-laud) is thirty-three-versed; the uktha (-laud)s are descending: the first is twenty-seven-versed; then, follows a twenty-one-versed; then, a seventeen-versed; the ṣoḍaśin(-laud) is twenty-one-versed; the night(-rite) is fifteen-versed; the twilight (-laud) is nine-versed; the first extra-laud is nine versed; then, follows a fifteen-versed; then, a seventeen-versed, and, then, a twenty-one-versed.

2. Prajāpati created the (domestic) animals (the cattle, the cows). These, being created, left him. Through the agniṣṭoma, he did not reach them, nor through the uktha(-laud)s, nor through the ṣoḍaśin, nor through the night (-rité), nor through the twilight(-laud), nor through the āśvina (-śāstra). In regard to them, he said to Agni: 'Try thou 'o reach these for me'. Agni was not able to reach them through (the first extra-laud:) the nine-versed stoma, the jarābodhiya(-sāman)¹. He said about them to Indra: 'Try thou to reach these for me'. Indra was not able to reach them through (the second extra-laud:) the fifteen-versed stoma, the satrāsāhiya (-sāman)². He said about them to the Allgods: 'Try ye to reach these for me'. The Allgods were not able to reach them through (the third extra-laud:) the seventeen versed stoma, the mārgiyava (-sāman)³. He said about them to Viṣṇu: 'Try thou to reach these for me'. Viṣṇu reached them, through (the fourth extra laud) the twenty-one-versed stoma, through the vāravantiya (-saman)⁴, he restrained them (from passing away farther, *avārayata*); with the verse: 'Here did Viṣṇu stride'⁵, he strode⁶.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 1. c; Lāty. IX. 5. 12-24; Nidānasūtra VIII. 2; Kāty. XXIII. 1. 19; Āp. XXII. 13. 19 (and cp. XIV. 4. 12-16). Jaim. br. II. 110-112; TBr. II. 7. 14; Baudh. XVIII. 15; Āśv. IX. 11; Śākh. XV. 5-8. Some of these sources reckon the Aptoryāma amongst the ekāhas.

¹ Grām. I. 1. 26, composed on SV. I. 15=SV. II. 1013-1015; it is *idāntam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 117.

² Grām. V. 1. 27, composed on SV. I. 170=SV. II. 992-994; it is *hā-ī-kārāntam*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 387.

³ Grām. III. 2. 1, composed on SV. I. 115=SV. II. 1016-1018; it is *nidhanavat*, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 289.

⁴ Grām. I. 1. 30, composed on SV. I. 17, chanted on SV. II. 1019-1021 (*idam viṣṇur vicakrame*); it is *svāram* (?), see SV. ed. Calcutta vol. I, page 121.

⁵ It is striking that the verses on which, according to the *Ārṣeyakalpa*, the last *sāman* is chanted (cp. note 4) are afterwards mentioned expressly by the author of the *Brāhmaṇa* as accompanying an act of Viṣṇu, for which there seemed to be small reason.

⁶ The whole passage agrees closely with *Taitt. br.* II. 7. 14. 1-2, where, however, the *sāmana* are not mentioned, with the exception of the *vāravantiya* at the end.—Further, I draw the reader's attention to a highly interesting passage in the *Jaiminiya-brāhmaṇa* where we find a view attributed to Tāṇḍya (comp. Introduction, Chapter III. b) which in many respects agrees with our passage; see my paper, 'Over en uit het Jaiminiya-brāhmaṇa' in *Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Kon. Akad. van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam*, 4^e-reeks, dl. X, page 26. One of the most noteworthy divergences is that whereas in *Pañc. br.* the *Viśve devas* with the *mārgiyavasāman* are mentioned, the *Jaim. br.* has instead of them *isānam devam* with the same *sāman*, and this is the *sāman* that equally in our text (XIV. 9, 12) is brought into connection with Rudra.

3. He from whom the cattle continually slips away should perform this (rite) ¹.

¹ The text agrees with *Tbr.* l.c.

4. When the Gods, by means of this (rite), had conquered (all) that they had to conquer, they obtained (the fulfilment of) whatever wish they fostered. Whatever wish he has, (the fulfilment of) that he reaches by this (rite) ¹.

¹ The text agrees again with *Tbr.*

5. Hence the designation *Aptoryāma* ¹.

¹ The *Tbr.* has the same. The etymological connection concerns only the first half of the word *aptu* which here is derived from *āpnoti*. The *Jaim. br.* gives a similar etymon: 'Prajāpati created the animals (the cattle). These, being created, left him. He sought to restrain them (*avivārayiṣata*) through the agniṣṭoma, but they passed beyond it; thereupon, through the *śoḍaśin*, but they passed beyond it also; he stopped them on all sides (*pariḍāyamāt*) through the rounds, hence their name *pariyāya*. He encompassed them through the *āśvina* (-stotra and -śastra, *āśvinena kratunū*). Of them, as they were encompassed, the

small animals escaped, just as the small fishes escape through the meshes -- net (*yathā kṣudrā matsyā akṣy akṣy atīṣīyerann evam eva ye kṣudrāḥ paśava āsus te tīśeḍuḥ*; the MS. has *tīśerus*, cp. Baudh. XVIII. 15: 360. 1). In regard to them, he wished: 'May I reach them and attach them to myself.' (*ā p t v ainān ātman y a c cheyam*). He saw these four lauds which follow after the night (-rite); he lauded with them, reached them by means of those and attached them to himself; hence the name 'Aptoryāma.' But also because he continued lengthening out the soma drop-wise (*aptuśaḥ*), therefore, it is called 'Aptoryāma.' Similarly, Baudhāyana derives the word from *aptu* and *yāma*; *aptor vā ayam atyareci, tasya ko yāma iti*. On *aptu* cp. also IX. 9. 6.—About the peculiar rite of *garbhakāra* (i.e. chanting the ājya- and prṣṭhastotras in such a manner that each of them is enclosed in another sāman) which is known from the Sūtras only, nothing is said in the Brāhmaṇas, but probably some Bahvṛca-brāhmaṇa has mentioned it, cp. Nidānasūtra: *evam hi śaśvad bahvṛcā adhiyate: garbhavanti prṣṭhāni bhavanti aptoryāmasya, tāni garbhakūraiḥ śaśset, paśavo vai prṣṭhāni, yad garbhavanti bhavanti prajānanenaiva paśūnt samardhayantīti*. Maśaka, in his Ārṣeyakalpa VI. i.e., acknowledges the *garbhakāra*, see Anhang no. 38, 39.

XX. 4.

(The Navasaptadaśa-atīrātra.)¹

1. The out-of-doors-laud is nine-versed: the Hotr's ājya (-laud) (i.e. the first ājya) is fifteen-versed; (then, follow) nine seventeen-versed lauds; the agniṣṭoma (-laud) and the uktha-lauds are twenty-one-versed; the night (-rite) is fifteen-versed; the twilight-laud is nine-versed¹.

¹ The schema, then, is:

9, 15, 17, 17, 17 | 17, 17, 17, 17, 17 | 17, 21, 21, 21, 21 | 15, 9.

2. The over-night-rite with nine seventeen-versed (lauds) should be performed by one who is desirous of (obtaining) progeny. There are nine vital airs¹; the seventeen-versed (stoma) is Prajāpati²: out of his vital principles, out of Prajāpati, thereby, progeny is born (unto him).

¹ Cp. IV. 5. 21, VII. 7. 6.

² Or: 'Prajāpati is seventeen-fold'; cp. II. 10. 6.

3. He shifts the kakubh to the fore-part¹; the kakubh is man²; it is he (man) that, as a foetus, is conceived in the middle³.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 1. d; Nidānasūtra VIII. 2.

¹ Cp. XVI. 11. 5.

² Cp. XVII. 11. 7.

³ Cp. XIX. 3. 4.

4. On this (kakubh-verse) the *sākamaśva*¹ (is chanted).

¹ Grām. V. 2. 19, composed on SV. I. 193, chanted on SV. II. 42-43. As is proved by the ūhagāna, the *dhurūṃ sākamaśva* is intended: SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 420.

5. Prajāpati created the creatures; these did not procreate themselves. He saw this *sāman*; changing himself into a horse, he sniffed at them¹, (there, they procreated themselves. This *sāman* is a (means of) procreation².

¹ A case of the *śānti* is cp. VII. 10. 15 and Hopkins, in Journal of the Amer. Or. Society, vol. X, page 120 sqq.

² Read *sa na prājāya śa vad rajananam*.

6. He who knows this procreates himself and is multiplied.

7. At the place of the kakubh he applies the *dvipadā*-verse¹; he causes the foetus that was conceived in the middle, to be born.

¹ See note 2 on XVI. 11. 16.

8. It is an over-night rite; young ones (children and calves), forsooth, are born after day and night (each day); after day and night he is procreated in view of progeny and cattle.

XX. 5.

(The Viṣuvat-over-night-rite.)¹

1. The out-of-doors laud is nine-versed; the *ājya*(-laud)s are fifteen-versed; the midday *pavamāna*(-laud) is fifteen-versed; the *prṣṭha*(-laud)s are seventeen-versed; the *ārbhava* (-*pavamāna*-laud) is seventeen-versed; the *agniṣṭoma* (-laud) is twenty-one-versed; the *uktha* (-laud)s are seventeen-versed; the night(-rite) is fifteen-versed; the twilight(-laud) is nine-versed.

2. A Viṣuvat-over-night-rite he should perform for an eldest son born of an eldest wife. This is amongst the *stomas* (sacrifices), one that has a middle point. He becomes one who is in the middle¹.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* VI. 1. e.

¹ The twenty-one-versed stoma is (nearly) in the middle, preceded in increasing numbers by the same stomas and followed in decreasing numbers by the same stomas. So he who practises it will get into the midst of all the others, who will serve him.

3. In that there is one twenty-one-versed (stoma),—the sun, forsooth, is the twenty-first of this (universe): twelve are the months, five the seasons, three the worlds; yonder sun is the twenty-first¹—he makes him reach the full measure of the sun.

¹ Cp. IV. 6. 3-4.

4. This (sun), forsooth, rises; no other light, forsooth, rises against it.

5. No one amongst his (people) rises against him who knows this.

XX. 6.

(The 'cow'-over-night-rite.)

1a. The out-of-doors-laud is fifteen-versed; the ājya (-laud)s are nine-versed; the midday-service is seventeen-versed; the afternoon-service and the uktha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed¹; the night (-laud) is fifteen-versed; the twilight(-laud) is nine-versed.

¹ Cp. XVI. 2. 7 (go-ekāha).

1b. The goṣṭoma, as over-night rite, should be performed for one who has a rival (whom he wishes to conquer).

1c. By means of the go(ṣṭoma), the Gods expelled the Asuras from these worlds¹; through the night(-rite), they vanquished them for good and all.

¹ Cp. XVI. 2. 2.

1d. Having expelled his rival from these worlds, he vanquishes him for good and all by the night(-rite).

XX. 7.

(The 'life'-over-night-rite.)

1a. The out-of-doors-laud is nine-versed; the ājya(-laud)s are fifteen-versed; the midday-service is seventeen-versed; the afternoon-service¹ and the uktha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed; the night (-laud) is fifteen-versed; the twilight (-laud) is nine-versed.

¹ Cp. note I on XVI. 3. 4.

1b. The āyusṭoma, as over-night-rite, should be performed by one who is desirous of (reaching) the world of heaven¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 2. 3.

1c. The chants go upward, to prevent a falling down¹.

¹ Cp. ib. 4.

1d. In that it is an over-night-rite, he goes to the world of heaven by means of day and night.

XX. 8.

(The Abhijit as over-night-rite.)

a. The out-of-door-*laud* is nine-versed; the Hotr's (or first) ājya(-*laud*) is fifteen-versed; the Maitrāvaruṇa's (or second) (ājya-*laud*) is seventeen-versed; the Brāhmaṇacchamsin's (or third) (ājya-*laud*) is fifteen-versed; the Acchāvāka's (or fourth) (ājya-*laud*) is seventeen-versed; the middle-pavamāna(-*laud*) is twenty-one-versed; the Hotr's (or first) prṣṭha(-*laud*) is seventeen-versed; the Maitrāvaruṇa's (or second) (prṣṭha-*laud*) is twenty-one-versed; the Brāhmaṇacchamsin's (or third) (prṣṭha-*laud*) is twenty-seven-versed; the Acchāvāka's (or fourth) (prṣṭha-*laud*) is twenty-one-versed; the ārbhava(-pavamāna-*laud*) is twenty-seven-versed; the agniṣṭoma(-*laud*) is thirty-three-versed¹; the uktha(-*laud*)s are descending: the first is twenty-seven-versed, the next two, as also the ṣoḍaśin(-*laud*), are twenty-one-versed each; the night(-*laud*) is fifteen-versed; the twilight(-*laud*) is nine-versed.

¹ Cp. XVI. 4. 12 and note 1.

1b. The Abhijit, as an over-night-rite, should be performed by one who has a rival (whom he wishes to vanquish).

1c. By means of the Abhijit, the Gods took these worlds from the Asuras, and, by means of the night(-rite), they vanquished them for good and all. Having taken from his rival these worlds by means of the Abhijit, he vanquishes him for good and all by the night(-rite).

XX. 9.

(The Viśvajit as over-night-rite.)

1a. The out-of-doors-*laud* is nine-versed; the Hotr's ājya(-*laud*) is fifteen-versed; the Maitrāvaruṇa's (ājya-*laud*) is seventeen-versed; the Brāhmaṇacchamsin's (ājya-*laud*) is twenty-one-versed; the Acchā-

vāka's (ājya-laud) is fifteen-versed; the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is seventeen-versed; the Hotr's prṣṭha(-laud) is twenty-one-versed; the Maitrāvaruṇa's (prṣṭha-laud) is twenty-seven-versed; the Brāhmaṇā-cchaṁsin's (prṣṭha-laud) is seventeen-versed; the Acchāvāka's (prṣṭha-laud) is twenty-one-versed; the ārbhava(-pavamāna-laud) is twenty-seven-versed; the agniṣṭoma(-laud) is thirty-three-versed¹; the uktha(-laud)s are descending: the first is twenty-seven-versed, the next two ones and the ṣoḍaśin are twenty-one-versed; the night(-laud) is fifteen-versed; the twilight(-laud) is nine-versed.

¹ Cp. XVI. 4. 13, note 1.

1b. The Viśvajit, as an over-night-rite, should be performed by one who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle.

2. The Nābhānediṣṭha(-hymn) is seed, the Vālakhilya(-verses) are cattle. In that the Nābhānediṣṭha(-hymn) is recited first and, afterwards (are recited) the Vālakhilya(-verses), therefore, cattle is born from seed. He shapes their forms, in that there is the (hymn) of Vṛṣākapi; he gets a firm support in the seasons, in that there is the Evayāmarut(-hymn)¹.

¹ These hymns and verses are the embellishments (*śilpāni*) that are applied at the midday-service of the Viśvajit (see Kauṣ. br. XXV. 12, beg.). The Nābhānediṣṭha is RS. X. 61, 62; the Vālakhilyas are RS. VIII. 49-59; the Vṛṣākapi-hymn is RS. X. 86; the Evayāmarut is RS. V. 87.—For the equations cp. Ait. br. V. 15. 3: *yadi nābhānediṣṭham (antariyāt) reto 'syāntariyād; yadi vālakhilyāḥ, prāṇān asyāntariyād; yadi vṛṣākapiṁ, ātmānam asyāntariyād; yady evayāmarutaṁ, prāṇiṣṭhāyā enam cyāvayet.*

XX. 10.

(Four over-night-rites, each of which contains
lauds of the same number of verses:
Ekastoma's)

1a. A nine-versed over-night-rite should be performed by him who is desirous of (obtaining) priestly lustre; the nine-versed (stoma) is splendour (and) priestly lustre; he obtains splendour (and) priestly lustre, he is firmly established in (the possession of) splendour (and) priestly lustre.

1b. A fifteen-versed over-night-rite should be performed by him who is desirous of (obtaining) vigour; the fifteen-versed (stoma) is

vigour (and) strength; he obtains vigour (and) strength; he is firmly established in vigour (and) strength.

1c. A seventeen-versed over-night-rite should be performed by him who is desirous of (obtaining) food¹; the seventeen-versed (stoma) is food; he obtains food.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 7. 7.

1d. A twenty-one-versed over-night-rite should be performed by him, who is desirous of (getting) a firm support; the twenty-one-versed (stoma) is a firm support¹; in that it is an over-night-rite, he is firmly supported in day and night.

¹ Cp. III 7. 2.

XX. 11.

First two-day-rite.)¹

1. The first day is a jyotiṣṭoma-agniṣṭoma, the last an over-night-rite containing all the stomas¹.

¹ Cp. note 2 on XX. 2. 1.

2. Of this (last day), the out-of-doors-laud is twenty-four-versed; the ājya(-laud)s are fifteen-versed; the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is seventeen-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed; the ārbhava(-pavamāna-laud) is twenty-seven-versed: the agniṣṭoma(-laud) is thirty-three-versed; the uktha(-laud)s are descending: twenty-seven-versed is the first, then, comes a twenty-one-versed, then a seventeen-versed; the ṣoḍaśin(-laud) is twenty-one-versed; the night(-laud) is fifteen-versed; the twilight(-laud) is nine-versed.

3. The Angirases went to the world of heaven. Two of them, the Angirases Haviṣmat and Haviṣkr̥t, were left behind¹. They arrived (at the spot) whence the Angirases had gone to the world of heaven. They practised austerities and saw these two sāmans². By means of these, they accomplished a two-day-rite and, thereby, went to the world of heaven.

¹ Why they were left behind is set forth in the Jaim. br.

² The haviṣmata-sāman, grām. IV. 1. 19, composed on SV. I. 138, chanted on the second day at the beginning of the midday-pavamāna on SV. II. 39–41

¹ Cp Jaim. br. II. 235–237 (Auswahl No. 197.a); TS VII. 1. 4; Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 2 d; Nidānasūtra VIII. 3–4; Baudh. XVI. 24; Āp. XXII. 14. 18–19.

(*svādiṣṭhayā*); it is *nidhanavat*; *haviṣmale* ^{2 1 3 1 1 1 1} 2 3 4 5, see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. 1, page 328. The *haviṣkṛta-sāman*, grām. IV. 1. 20, composed on SV. I. 138, chanted on the first day at the beginning of the *ārbhava-pavamāna* on SV. II. 105-107

(*asya prasnām*); it is *nidhanavat*; *haviṣkṛte* ^{2 1 3 1 1 1 1} 2 3 4 5, see SV. ed. Calcutta, loc. cit. Cp. Nidānasūtra VIII. 4: *athaitē haviṣmatahaviṣkṛte; haviṣkṛtaṃ pūrvasyāhna ārbhavacaram sthānāpannam bhavati c'vitiyasthānam ca, haviṣmatam uttarasya mādhyandine.*

4. He who, (although) being righteous, is left, as it were, behind, should perform this (rite). He reaches the advantage of those who precede him; for those two (who had been left behind) reached the Angirases¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 14. 2.

5. He who is desirous of (obtaining) progeny should perform (it). For the progeny is that second (day)¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. : *ātmā vai pūrvam ahaḥ prajottaram, ātmānam eva pūrvenāhnā saṃskurute prajām uttareṇa.*

6a. He who is desirous of (reaching the world of) heaven should perform (it), for from the second world the next world (heaven) must be approached.

6b. 'Of difficult accomplishing¹ is the two-day-rite', they say : 'if² the first day is an agniṣṭoma, they omit the ukthya³; if it is an ukthya(-rite), they omit the agniṣṭoma'⁴.

¹ *dūrādho* (so a Leyden MS. and the Dict. of St. Petersburg); the printed text and Sāyana read *durādho*. The parallel-passage of the Jaim. br. runs: *saduṣṣaja* (read perhaps *suduṣṣaja*, 'rather difficult to get ready') *iva ha khalu vā eṣa yajñakratur yad dvirātraḥ.*

² Read probably *yady* instead of *yad*.

³ The ukthya-part of the day (?).

⁴ Because then we would have two ukthya-days.

7. In that the first day is a jyoti(ṣṭoma) as ukthya-rite, they do not omit the agniṣṭoma nor the uktha(-laud)s¹.

¹ Cp. XX. 1. 3.

8. About this, they (the Theologians) say : 'The agniṣṭoma is the measure of the sacrifice¹. In that the first day is an agniṣṭoma, he does not exceed the measure of the sacrifice, and after the uktha(-laud)s

of the next day they undertake the night(-rite), thereby, the uktha (-laud)s are not passed over'².

¹ As it is the *prakṛti* of all sacrifices of soma.

² The conclusion, then, is that the first day may equally well be an agni-*ṣṭoma*, and so has it the *Ārṣeyakalpa*.

9. The out-of-doors-*laud* of the second day is twenty-four-versed¹; the *gāyatri* is of twenty-four syllables; the *gāyatri* is a (means of) procreation², (so this serves) for procreating.

¹ Cp. § 2.

² Cp. XVI. 1. 5.

10. Both kinds of *stomas* (are applied): the even and the odd ones; this is a pairing. From this pairing he is procreated.

11. It (the second day) is an over-night-rite with all the *stomas*: for reaching all, for gaining all. He reaches all, he gains all¹.

¹ The TS. treats of this *dvirātra* in a rather difficult chapter (VII. 1. 4) where it is said: *tāu aitām pūrveṇāhnūgachātām uttarenūbhiplavaḥ pūrvam ahar bhavati gatiṃ uttaram*: 'They (Haviṣmat and Haviṣkṛt) went by means of the first day, they came by means of the second; the first is the crossing-over, the second is the going' (there are no *sāmans* called *abhiplava* and *gati*!) In § 2 we have: *gāyatraṃ pūrve 'hant sāma bhavati. trisṭubham uttare. .; tad āhuḥ: kva jagatī cānuṣṭup ceti; vaikhānasaṃ pūrve 'hant sāma bhavati, tena jagatyai naiti; ṣoḍaśy uttare, tenānuṣṭubhaḥ*. With this cp. Jaim. br. II. 237: *gāyatrīm pūrvam ahaḥ sampādya te trisṭubham uttaram; atha kva jagatī cānuṣṭup ceti āhur; gāyatrīm caiva pūrvam ahaḥ sampādya te trisṭubham ca jagatīm cānuṣṭubham cottaram; . . uccā te jātam andhasety anīhasvatī bhavaty andhasvad vai jagatyai rūpaṃ, tena jagatyai rūpān na yanti; vaikhānasaṃ bhavati jagatam sāma, tenaiva jagatyai rūpān na yanti*. As we are unacquainted with the exact *kṛti* of this second day according to the Jaiminiyas, it is difficult to interpret this passage, but it may throw some light on TS. Keith's translation is unsatisfactory.

XX. 12.

(Second or Citraratha's two-day-rite.)¹

1. Now, the (two-day-rite) the first day of which is a *gyoti* (*ṣṭoma*) with *uktha*(*lauds*); the second, an *āyus* (rite) as over-night-rite¹.

¹ As explained in XVI. 3; *Ārṣeyakalpa* III. 1. c. as compared with II. 8.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 238 (Auswahl no. 147. b.); *Ārṣeyakalpa* VI. 2. e; *Nidānasūtra* VIII. 4; *Āp.* XXII. 14. 22-23.

2. Three (verses) of the first day exceed the virāj, by two (verses) the second day is less than the virāj¹. Conformally to the plus and the minus, the young ones are born².

¹ The schema of the first day is:

9, 15, 15, 15, 15, | 15, 17, 17, 17, 17, | 17, 21, 21, 21, 21=253,
of the second day:

9, 15, 15, 15, 15, | 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, | 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, | 180 for the night-rounds and 9 for the twilight-laud=448. The first has three syllables above a number divisible by ten; the last, two less than such a number.

² Cp. note 3 on XIX. 3.9 and the Jaim. br. where, however, the *stomakṛpti* must be slightly different.

3. He who knows this is multiplied in children and cattle.

4. When all the (verses) are summed up, one exceeds the virāj; he makes him (the Sacrificer) a sole ruler of food¹.

¹ This § is similar to XIX. 11. 10.—253 of the first day +448 of the second makes 701, one more than a number divisible by ten.

5. This (two-day-rite) was performed by the descendants of Kapi on behalf of Citraratha; him they made a sole ruler of food. Therefore, of the descendants of Citraratha one single lord of the nobility is born, as a dependent one the second¹.

¹ This seems to mean that because of the one syllable that exceeds the virāj (§ 4), only one member of this race has the supremacy, whilst the others, the younger brothers, depend on him.

XX. 13.

(Second, or Kapivana's, two-day-rite.)¹

1. Now, the (two-day-rite) the first day of which is an agni-*stoma* with (alternately applied) nine-versed and fifteen-versed (lauds), and the last of which is an āyus(-rite) performed as over-night-rite.

2. Through the pairing *stomas*, they engender the second day; this (day), being engendered, they take hold of at the next morning. These two *stomas*, the nine-versed and the fifteen-versed, are two

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 239; Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 2.f; Nidānasūtra VIII. 4; Āp. XXII. 14. 20-21.

wheels revolving together. What wish he hopes to see fulfilled, that he reaches by means of this (rite). Wherever he wishes (to go) by means of a (chariot) with wheels, that he reaches.

3. And (as for the second day) that it is an āyus(-day) performed as an over-night-rite, (this serves) for (obtaining) a firm support¹.

¹ Cp. IV. 1. 8.

4. When Kapivana, the son (or descendant) of Bhuva¹, had performed this sacrifice, he was freed from his parchedness².

¹ Kapivana Phauvāya occurs thrice in the Jaim. br. To account for his 'parchedness', the Nidānasūtra gives the following interesting but difficult passage: 'As to the passage in the Brāhmaṇa where it is said that he got parched (the following may be said): 'Kapivana, the son of Bhayaajāta (or perhaps, Abhayajit), undertook the consecration for the four-day-rite of Jamadagni (Pañc. br. XXI. 10), having thrown a Brahmacārin of righteous family into the water. He (viz. Kapivana) had undertaken the day of nine-versed and fifteen-versed stomas and, then, the other returned, having accomplished that object. (Saying): 'Quench ye (finish ye) this day's sacrifice with craft,' he added (to the first day) an āyus-over-night rite. Because he had removed the Brahmacārin and because he had dissolved the sacrifice, he became parched. He who avoids these two faults, shall not become parched'. There is much uncertainty in this passage of which I subjoin the text: *yad etat sa rūkṣo 'bhavaṭ iti: kapivano bhāyajātyaś catūrātrāya jāmādagnaye didikṣe brahmacāriṇam sampannakulīnam apaś prahr̥tya; tasya trivṛtapañcadaśam ahar upetaṁ babhūvāthetaras tam arthaṁ sādhayitvā pratyājagāma samāyam imam aharyūgaṁ niśīamatety āyur atirātram upadadhau; brahmacāriṇaś ca parihārena yajñapratyavahāreṇa ca rūkṣo babhūva; yas tv etau doṣau pariharen na rūkṣaḥ syād iti.*

² Probably a kind of disease of the skin.

5. He is freed from parchedness who, knowing this performs this (rite).

XX. 14.

(The three-day-rite of Garga.)¹

1. The morning service is nine-versed, the midday-service is fifteen-versed, the afternoon-service is seventeen-versed (for the

¹ Gargatirātra XX. 14–XXI. 2. Cp. Jaim. br. II. 240 sqq. (Auswahl no. 149); Ārṇyakaḥ VI. 3–5; Lāṭy. IX. 6; Nidānasūtra VII. 5–6; TS. VII. 1. 5–7; Baudh. XVI. 24; Āp. XXII. 15–17; Śat. br. IV. 5. 8; Kāty. XXIII. 2. 8; Āśv. X. 2. 6–9; Śākh. XVI. 21.

first-day). The morning-service is fifteen-versed, the midday-service is seventeen-versed, the afternoon-service, with the uktha(-laud)s, is twenty-one-versed (for the second day). The morning-service is twenty-one-versed, the midday-service is twenty-seven-versed, the ārbhava(-pavamāna-laud) is thirty-three-versed, the agniṣṭoma (-laud) is thirty-four versed, the uktha(-laud)s and the ṣoḍaśin are twenty-one-versed, the first night-sāman is sixteen-versed, the night (-rite further) is fifteen-versed, the twilight(-laud) is nine-versed (for the third day).

2. Prajāpati (at the beginning) was alone this (universe); the Word was his only (possession): the Word was the second (that existed). He thought: 'Let me emit this Word, it will pervade this whole (universe)'. He emitted the Word and it pervaded this whole (universe). It rose upwards as a continuous stream of water. Speaking (the syllable) *a*, he cut off a third part of it; this became the earth. He thought: 'This has come into existence' (*a b h ū t*), hence the name earth (*b h ū m i*). With (the syllable) *ka*, he cut off a (second) part of it, this became the intermediate region. (He thought:) 'This is between', hence it is called the intermediate region. With (the syllable) *ho*, he threw a (third) part upwards; that became the heaven. (He thought:) 'This has shone yonder' (*a d y u t a t*), hence the name of heaven (*dyaus*)¹.

¹ With this passage Jaim. br. II. 244 agrees almost to the letter. The three sounds *a*, *ka*, *ho* are chosen because the vowel *a* is formed in the deepest part of the mouth, the syllable *ka* in the middle and the syllable *ho* at the end with the lips, cp. § 3.

3. This (*i.e.* this triad of sounds), forsooth, is perceptibly the Word (the Voice), because by means of the tip of the tongue he (*i.e.* one) speaks that part of the Voice which is *a*; by means of the middle part (of the tongue), that part of the Voice which is *ka*; through the whole (Voice), the pith of the Voice, in speaking *ho*, sounds upwards¹.

¹ Read: *vāco raso 'dhy ūrdhva udvadati*. The Jaim. br. has the same, but adds: *ho iti hi sarvā vāk*. Instead of the tip of the tongue, we would rather say 'the root of the tongue'.

4. In that these characteristics are revealed day after day¹, they, thereby, let forth (emit) the Voice at the head (*i.e.* at the beginning) of the sacrifice.

¹ The ājya-lauds (which occur at the beginning of the sacrifice as they belong to the morning-service) begin, successively: at the first day, with the verse: *āgna ā yāhi*; at the second day, with the verse: *kayā te agne*; at the third day, with the verse: *hotā devaḥ*. Jaim. br.: *yad etāni rūpāny ājyeṣu cāhassu ca niyujyante*, etc.

5. Prajāpati had thus made the Voice (*vāk*), that was one syllabic, three-fold; these (these three parts) had become the worlds, and they were dry¹: not fit to yield a livelihood. He thought: 'How might these worlds get hair², how might they be made fit to yield a livelihood?' He saw this three-day-rite, took it unto himself (and practised it): by means of it, he reached over these worlds³; thereupon, they got hair and became fit to yield a livelihood. That (food) which is now (found) on these worlds, is the prosperity of the three-day-rite and its rising upwards⁴.

¹ Instead of *rūkṣa*, the Jaim. br. (II. 244) has, much better: *ṛkṣūḥ* 'barren', cp. TS VII. 4. 3. 1: *ṛkṣu vā iyam alomakāsit*.

² Viz. herbs and trees, cp. TS. I. c.

³ Jaim. br. (I. c.): *taṁ (sc. etam trirātram yajñam) eṣu lokeṣu anvāyātaya* (the MS.: *anvāyatayat*): 'he attached it to these worlds'.

⁴ The last sentence, about the translation of which I am uncertain, is precisely so found in the Jaim. br.—Among the three worlds here mentioned, the earth seems to occupy the first (and only) place.

6. He who knows this gets abundance of cattle: of two-footed and four-footed¹.

¹ The Jaim. br. agrees literally.

7. Prajāpati emitted the Voice; this (Voice) poured out¹, firstly, (the syllable) *a*; secondly, (the syllable) *kṣa*; thirdly, (the syllable) *ra*. With which characteristic Prajāpati emitted his voice, with that characteristic are the ājya(-laud)s subsequently begun and the (three) days reached².

¹ *akṣarat* is used by the author because of the now following word *akṣara* ('word' or 'syllable').

² The meaning of our author is not very clear. Sāyaṇa refers to *a(yam lokah)*, 'this earthly world, (*antari*)*kṣa* 'the intermediate region' and (*dyau*)*r*, where the *r* of the syllable *ra* is found.—Jaim. br. II. 245 has nearly the same.

8. About this, they say: 'Based on syllables is the three-day-rite'; one-syllabic is (the word) *vāk* ('Voice'); three-syllabic is (the word) *akṣara* ('syllable'); three-syllabic is (the word) *puruṣa* ('man'). 'He knows it (*viz.* this rite)' they say, 'who knows it as being of equal measure to 'man'¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 8. 4 (note 1 and 2). The corresponding passage in Jaim. br. (I. c.) runs: *aksareṣiḥā ha khalu vā eṣa yajño yas trirātro 'kṣaram tryakṣaras trirātro 'kṣaram trirātras; sa ha vū enam veda ya enam puruṣasammītam veda: puruṣas trirātraḥ*.

.XX. 15.

(The three-day-rite of Garga, continued.)

1. By means of this (rite), the Gods thrived in these worlds; by means of it, they went to the world of heaven.

2a. The three-day-rite is the Voice; through the characteristic feature of the Voice, the *ājya*(-laud)s and the days are divided¹. Voice (*vāk*) is one-syllabic; (the Word) 'syllable' (*akṣara*) is three-syllabic; they are divided by the characteristic feature of the syllable².

¹ Cp. XX. 14. 4.

² The *trirātra* is one as Voice (the word *vāk*), but it is also three, just as *vāk* was divided into three: *a, ka, ho* or *a, kṣa, ra*.—The Jaim. br. II. 244 has precisely the same.

2b, 3. (There are) three Gandharvas. Their shares are these: to Agni (belongs) the earth, to Vāyu the intermediate region, to Āditya yonder sky. Three lights follow Uṣas: it is Fire that follows Uṣas, it is the Wind that follows Uṣas, it is yonder Sun that follows Uṣas¹.

¹ This Brāhmaṇa gives the impression of being abbreviated from Jaim. br. II. 241. *trayo..(as Pañc. br. XX. 15. 2, b)..dyaus, tad eṣābhyantūcyate: trayas kṛṇvanti..(as RŚ. VII. 33, 7)..sacante sarvaṃ it tam anu vidur vasiṣṭhā iti (sarvaṃ and tam according to the usual sandhi of the Jaim. Samh., see 'Die Jaiminiya Samhitā', Introduction, page 32); tad yad iha 'trayas kṛṇvanti bhuvaneṣu reta' ity: agniḥ pṛthivyām retas kṛṇoti, vāyur antarikṣa, ādityo divi; 'tisraḥ prajā āryā jyotiragrā ' iti: vasavo rudrā ādityās, tesām eti jyotiḥ agram yad asūv ādityas; 'trayo gharmāsa uṣasam sacanta ity': agniḥ uṣasam sacate, vāyur uṣasam sacata, āditya uṣasam sacate; sarvaṃ it tam anu vidur vasiṣṭhā' iti: ye vai brāhmaṇāḥ śuśruvāṃsas te vasiṣṭhās; te hy etat sarvaṃ (here as accusative neutr.) anu viduḥ*.

4. These are three pairs¹.

¹ Of masculine beings (Agni, Vāyu, Āditya) paired with one female being (Uṣas). I read instead of *ega*, with Jaim br., *egu*, and I combine this word with the next sentence.

5. Among these (*i.e.*, of these) two enter into union and what is born in consequence of the pairing, that is the third.

6. Indra raised his thunderbolt against Vṛtra. He (Vṛtra) said : 'Do not smite me. I have here in myself a (thing of) splendour. That I will give up to thee' (Indra agreed and) he (Vṛtra) gave it up to him ; Viṣṇu accepted it (He raised his thunderbolt) a second time and a third time (and each time) he said : 'Do not smite me, I have here in myself a (thing of, splendour). That I will give up to thee.' He (each time) gave it up to him. Viṣṇu accepted it¹.

¹ For the text of the Jaim. br., see Auswahl no. 148.

7. In regard to this, now, it is said (by the Seer)¹ : 'Ye have both conquered ; ye are not defeated. Neither of them has been defeated. O Viṣṇu and Indra, when ye did strive, then ye did divide in three the thousand'².

¹ RS. VI. 69. 8.

² According to the Jaim. br., Indra claimed the whole of the thousand (delivered up by Vṛtra), but Viṣṇu claimed a third part of it. They went for a decision to Prajāpati, who decided the question by answering with the Ṛk-verse and by assigning to Indra two-thirds and to Viṣṇu one-third. This thousand he, thereby, gave up to them. The thousand are, according to some, the cows taken from the Gods ; according to others, they are the Yajus-formulas, the Ṛk-verses, and the Sāmans.

8. This thousand, forsooth, it was that he¹, thereby, gave over to them.

¹ Apparently, Vṛtra, but cp. the Jaim. br. in note 2 on § 7.

9. This (*viz.* these thousand cows destined as sacrificial fee at the three-day-rite) should be divided in the following manner : to a learned (Brāhmin) of pure Ṛṣi-descent must be given on the first day ; just as is this (earth)¹ so is he : firmly established is this (earth), firmly established is he (*viz.*, that kind of Brāhmin).

¹ The first day is equal to earth ; cp. XX. 14. 2. Jaim. br. has similarly *yo bandhumān anūcānaḥ syāt tasmāi prathamē 'hani dadyāt*. On the number of cows destined for the persons mentioned in § 9-11, see note 1 on XX. 15. 13.

10. To a learned (Brāhmin) not of pure Ṛṣi-descent must be given on the second day ; just as is the intermediate region¹, so is he : they know the intermediate region as standing between (heaven and) earth² ; they know his (knowledge of) the Veda³.

¹ The second day is equal to the intermediate region ; cp. XX. 14, 2.

² *antarikṣa* perhaps is an adjective derived from *antari* (= *antar*) and *kṣāmā* : (being) between the two : earth and sky, ' *kṣāmā* taken as an elliptic dual.

³ The Jaim. br. has : *atho yo 'bandhur anūcānaḥ syāt tasmai dvitiye 'hanḥ dadyād ; yathā vā idam antarikṣam evaṃ so, 'ntarikṣam iti vā idam vidur, vedam tasya viduḥ.*

11. To a not learned (Brāhmin) of pure Ṛṣi-descent must be given on the third day ; just as is the sky¹, so is he ; they know the sky as *dyaus* ; they know his relation².

¹ The third day is equal to the sky ; cp. XX., 14. 2.

² *Viz.*, his pure Ṛṣi-descent, though he is not learned. The Jaim. br. has : *atha yo bandhumān (an) anūcānaḥ syāt, tasmai trtiye 'hanḥ dadyād ; yathā vā asau dyaur evaṃ sa ; dyaur iti vā amuṃ vidur, bandhu tasya viduḥ.* We meet here with the word *bandhu* as a neuter ; the same occurs in a Piṭṛbrāhmaṇa of the Kaṭhas : *yadi bandhu nānuvidyāt*, which is the source of Āp. śrs. I. 9. 6. Here also we ought to read *bandhu*. It is worthy of note that the word *bandhu* in this connection is better justified in the Jaim. br., where everywhere *bandhumān* is used. Has the author of Pañc. br. taken the passage from the Jaim. br. ?

12. Hundred (of cows) are given day after day ; the hundred is the limit of the sacrifice¹. This dakṣiṇā (*i.e.*, in this manner the dakṣiṇā) is given undivided. Decades are given day after day ; the virāḥ is ten-syllabic ; the sacrifice is virāḥ-like, this dakṣiṇā is given undivided².

¹ At an ordinary sacrifice, 120 cows are given.

² The Jaim br. has substantially the same statement. This seems to imply that each day to some officials are given a hundred, to others ten or a plurality of ten.

13. Three hundred and thirty-three must be given on the first day, equally on the second, equally on the third¹.

¹ According to Lāṭy. (IX. 6. 4-13), the division is as follows : 'He should give a hundred to each of the *madhyataḥkārins* (Hotṛ, Brahman, Adhvaryu, Udgātṛ ; this makes 400). Fifty to those who are entitled to receive the half

Maitrāvaruṇa, Brāhmaṇācchamsin, Pratiprasthātr, Prastotr; this makes 200) Twenty to the Potr and the Neṣṭr who belong to those who are entitled to receive a third part Thirty to the two others of the same order and to the Āgnīdhra of those who are entitled to receive a fourth part (30 to the Acchāvāka, 20 to the Potr., 30 to the Āgnīdhra, 20 to the Neṣṭr, 30 to the Pratihartr; this makes 130). Nine to the Unnetr and to the two remaining (*pādins*) (10 to the Grāvastut and the Subrahmaṇya, 9 to the Unnetr; this makes 29). Day after day, he should give the same number to the Unnetr (i.e. 3 on each day). Ten to the Sadasya on the first day, seventy on the second, twenty on the third day (this makes 100). Ten to each of those who are able to claim a Ṛṣi-descendance, who are mentioned in the Brāhmaṇa (see XX. 15. 9-11) (this makes 30). One hundred and ten remain (still to be divided). These he should give (dividing them in equal parts) to the officiating priests and to the *sarvpaśas*. All in all: $400 + 200 + 130 + 29 + 100$ (Sadasya) $+ 30 = 889$; then $1000 - 889 = 111$ from the 999 cows (for the thousandth cow is treated separately) 110 cows

14. Now, this (thousandth cow) which belongs to two deities¹ and is three-coloured: (of it) two-third parts (must be given) to the Brahman, one third part to the Āgnīdh².

¹ According to Sayana, to Indra and Viśvarūpa; perhaps rather Indra and Viṣṇu are meant

² This is specified by Lāṭyāyana: "On the middle day he should give the thousandth cow to the Brahman and the Āgnīdhra. Its colours are: white, black, and red". Cp. Jaim. br. (II. 234, end): *athaiṣā sahasratamī trirūpā dvidevatyā, tasyai dvau bhāgau brahmaṇa, eko 'gnīdhraḥ*.—According to Taitt. S. VII. 1. 15. 5, it was for the possession of this thousandth cow that Indra and Viṣṇu contended and agreed that to Indra should belong $\frac{2}{3}$, to Viṣṇu $\frac{1}{3}$, and, in accordance with this, it is said that she should be given in this proportion to the Brahman, who is Indra-like and to the Āgnīdhra who is Viṣṇu-like.

15. 'Thou art the desirable one, thou art the lovable one, thou art the adorable one; o Idā, o Blithesome, o Sarasvatī, o Mighty, o Glorious! These, o Inviolable one, are thy names. Tell thou¹ the Gods of us as doers of good'².

¹ Read, with Sayana and the Leyden MS., *brūtāt* instead of *brūyāḥ*.

² According to Lāṭy., this formula must be whispered into the right ear of the cow when she is brought forward to be given as *dakṣiṇā*. But previously this cow must be bought off by another cow and must be joined to the other cows of the Sacrificer. The Jaim. br. (II. 267) runs: *sā yā sahasratamī syāt tasyai karṇam ājaped: iḥe ranti mahi viśrute śukre candre havye kāmye 'dite sarasvaty, etāni te 'ghnye nāmāni, deveṣu naḥ sukrto brūtāt iti*, cp. Śat. br. IV. 5. 8 10, TS. VII. 1. 6. 8.

XX. 16.

(The three-day-rite of Garga, continued.)

1. By the first day, he¹ formed what here on this (earth) is firmly rooted; by the second day all living beings that move (on the earth and through the intermediate region); by the third day the rain that falls yonder, the stars and what belongs to yonder world.

¹ According to Śāyana, the subject is the three-day-rite. Perhaps we may take Prajāpati as subject. The Jaim. br. (II. 246) agrees substantially; *prāṇad evaty* is an error of the press for *prāṇad ejaty*.

2. In regard to this (rite), the Theologians say: 'This three-day-rite is the mahāvratā'¹. The out-of-doors-laud of these (three) days² is its head; the two days that are on either side (*viz.*, the first and the third day) are its wings; the middle day is its trunk; the agniṣṭoma-sāmāns are its tail.

¹ *Viz.*, the mahāvratā-laud; cp. V. I, 2 (head), 10 (wings), 7 (trunk), 16 (tail). According to Śāyana, this refers to the high-altar built with bricks.

² At an ahīna, there is only one single (the first) laud chanted out of doors; cp. Eggeeling in Sacred Book of the East, vol. XXIV, page 305, note. The Jaim. br. agrees with our text.

3. That yonder (sun) rises, that is the head; the two days that are on either side are the wings; the middle day is the trunk; the fire is the tail¹.

¹ This (also in Jaim. br.) is not all clear. Perhaps a reference is made to the *citya agni*.

4. That yonder (sun) rises, that is the head; the two days that are on either side are the wings; the middle day is the trunk; that the sun sets, that is the tail¹.

¹ This equally is not clear. Jaim. br. has the same. The three-day-rite seems to be equalized with the sun.

5. So great, forsooth, is the three-day-rite: the gāyatra(-part) is (equal to) the breaths (the vital principles), the tristubh(-part) is the eye-sight; the jagati(-part) is the ear of sense. He who knows this lives his whole (normal) life.

6. In regard to this, the Theologians say: 'How great is the three-day-rite?' 'So great'¹, should be the answer, for this¹ covers so

great a distance². 'But it is also so great', thus should be the answer, for this¹ also covers so great a distance.—'Is it thitherward directed or hitherward?'³ they say. The answer should be: 'Thitherward directed,' for thitherward he speaks⁴, thitherward he sees, thitherward he breathes out—'Is it one, or two, or three?'⁵ they say. The answer should be 'one' for out-breathing, through-breathing (and) in-breathing are one and the same. —Just as in ordinary life a thread strung through a pearl⁶, so is this three-day-rite strung through the three worlds. Of him who knows this the face shines (looks beautiful).

¹ It is impossible (Sūyana gives no help) to explain this, as the words of the Brāhmaṇa which are destined to be spoken, not read, must have been accompanied by certain gestures of the hands indicating what is intended by the speaker.

² Read *iyad dhy etat abhi*. Jaim. br. has the same, but without *abhi*.

³ Cp. note 1 on XVI.

⁴ What once has been spoken admits of no return but remains spoken.

⁵ Read: *ekāḥ dvāḥ trayāḥ ity*.

⁶ Read *maṇau*.

7. What in a three-day-rite is in accordance with the proper course of facts, that in this (three-day-rite) violates the proper course; what of it (i.e. a three-day-rite in general) violates the proper course, that in this (rite) is in accordance with the proper course of facts. In that this day, which is farther, is applied nearer, he thereby encompasses cattle for the Sacrificer, so as to bring forth young ones, for cattle do not procreate in yonder world¹.

¹ It seems that the three days of this rite are *gāyatra*, *jāgata* and *traiṣṭubha*, whilst the regular order would be *gāyatra* (24), *traiṣṭubha* (44), *jāgata* (48); see X. 5. 9, XXI. 9. 8. The farther day (the *jāgata*) here comes nearer: in the middle, in order to encompass the cattle, which is jagati-like, between the two days. If the *jāgata*-day were the last day, which is identified with the world of heaven, the Sacrificer would not get cattle, because in yonder world cattle do not procreate. The Jaim. br. (II. 248) has nearly the same: *gāyatraṃ vai trirātrasya* (i.e. of a trirātra in general) *prathamam ahaḥ, traiṣṭubhaṃ dvitīyaṃ, jāgataṃ tṛtīyaṃ; yad vā anyasya trirātrasya viloma yad asya saloma tad anyasya viloma; tad yad etat paraṃ sad ahaḥ avaraṃ kriyate, yajamānāyaiva tat paśūn prajānayananti, na hy amuṣmin loke paśavaḥ prajāyante*.

8. The *gāyatri* and the *trīṣṭubh* are the strongest among the metres. In that these are on either side and the *jagati* is in the middle, thereby, he encompasses the cattle with the strongest of the

metres, so that they may bring forth young ones, for cattle do not procreate in yonder world.

9. The three-day-rite is (equal to) yonder (sun): the first day is as its rising, the second day is as (the sun) at midday, the third day is as its setting. He who knows this attains to union, to sameness of abode with yonder (sun)¹.

¹ The Jaim. br. again nearly agrees; it has equally the rare expression *sāveśya*.

TWENTY-FIRST CHAPTER.

(The aḥinas, continued.)

XXI. 1.

(The three-day-rite of Garga, continued.)

1. Indra took with force a thousand (cows) from the Maruts, his own subjects, having announced this to King Soma. Therefore, they oppress the subjects after having announced it to the king. Yama heard about these two that they had taken with force¹ a thousand (cows) from the Maruts. He came and said: 'Invite me ye both to (have a share in) this thousand'. They invited him. Then Yama saw one cow among these thousand that had as much milk as a thousand, and he said: 'Let this one be mine, take ye both instead of it the thousand'². They answered: 'Just as thou seest this one, so do we see her.'

¹ Read, with the Dictionary of St. Petersburg and the Leyden MS. and Jaim. br., *ajyāśiṣṭām*.

² More precisely the Jaim. br.: 'Let this one be mine, and all the rest of you both'.

2. Then they all said: 'Let us by means of this one divide this thousand'. They made her enter the water. They said: 'Let us draw lots¹ (to decide) for which of us this (cow) will first come out of (the water)'. They drew lots: that of Soma came first, thereupon (in the second place) that of Indra, then (in the third place), that of Yama.

¹ The expression *aṁśān āharante* (*aṁśām apaharante* in the Vādhūla-texts; see 'Eine vierte Mitteilung über das Vādhūlasūtra', No. 64. a in Acta Orientalia,

Vol. VI, page 176) seems to have the same, or nearly the same meaning as *amśān prāsyante* in our Brāhmaṇa, XIV. 3. 13 and XXV. 13. 3—*amśān prāsyante* may mean: 'They throw down into a covered receptacle the portions of a stick each marked by a sign so that the thrower may recognise it as his own', whilst *amśān āharante* may mean: 'They take out of the receptacle each his own portion of the stick.'

3. They said: 'Come out (of the water) for King Soma with a third part of thyself and a third part of the milk¹ of the thousand'. She came out in the shape of a brown one with red-brown eyes, of one year old, together with a third part of herself and a third part of the milk¹ of the thousand. This, now, is the cow used for buying the soma².

¹ I am in doubt whether it would be preferable to translate: 'Come out with a third (part) of thyself (milk) and with a third part of the milk of the thousand', and so each time further on. In the other sources of this legend (TS. JBṛ.), the word *payasaḥ* ('of the milk'), here and in the sequence, is missing. In TS., the thousandth cow comes up with 333 other cows.

² Cp. Śat. br. III. 3. 2, 13, which passage seems to refer to the Brāhmaṇa of the Sāmaveda, not of the Black Yajurveda.

4. For a third part of this (cow) self and for a third part of the milk of thousand is the soma bought by him who, knowing this, buys the soma (and) (by him) for whom, whilst he knows this, they buy the soma.

5. They (made her again enter the water and) said: 'Come out for Indra with a third part of thyself and a third part of the milk of the thousand.' She came out in the shape of a spotted heifer together with a third part of herself and a third part of the milk of the thousand. This is the cow that is coveted by Indra¹.

¹ The exact meaning of *indriyasyā* is uncertain. Jaim. br., *indreṣyā*; TS. *vārtraghnī*.

6. For a third part of this (cow) self and for a third part of the milk of thousand is the cow, coveted by Indra, given by him, who, knowing this, gives a cow coveted by Indra (and by him) to whom, whilst he knows this, they give such a cow.

7. They (made her again enter the water and) said: 'Come out for Yama with a third part of thyself and a third part of the milk of the thousand'. She came out in the shape of an aged, scurvy¹, hornless (cow), or in the shape of a dusky cow of two years old with shorter fore-legs (then were the hind-legs), together with a third part of herself

and a third part of the milk of the thousand². This is the (cow) used for laying on (a corpse at the cremation)³.

¹ Instead of *kuṣṭhā* the MS. of Leyden reads, as also does the Jaim. br. : *kuṣṭhā*; so Böhlingk guessed also in his Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung.

² The text should run : ‘*śrāgy udaid dhūmrā vā dityauhirmato hrasiyāsī ṛṣīyena cātmanas ṛṣīyena ca sahasrasya payasaḥ*. If we read in the Jaim. br. (Auswahl No. 149) *jaratī vā* instead of *jarativa*, we have here also the same, alternative, but *vice versa*.

³ For the *anustaraṇī*-cow, the hide of which is spread out on the corpse on the pyre, cp. W. Caland, *die altindischen Toten-und Bestattungsgebräuche*, page 20.

8. For a third part of this (cow) self and for a third part of the milk of thousand is the *anustaraṇī*-(cow) applied¹ by him, who, knowing this, applies the *anustaraṇī*-(cow) (and by him) for whom, whilst he knows this, they apply the *anustaraṇī*-(cow)². He may be sure that he has applied her³.

¹ Read, with the Leyden MS., *kr̥tā* instead of *ntatā*.

² This is thoughtlessly repeated after the preceding paragraphs, for the dead man cannot know its value.

³ This is far from certain. Read probably *manyeta*. The Jaim. br. has *no hācacrūr iva manyeta*, for which I proposed to read *hācacrur iva manyeta*: *cakrus*, then, is another example of a part. perf. act. with weak form in nomin., as *vidus* in the RS., and cp. *Zeitschrift für vergl. Sprachforschung*, vol. XXIX, page 531.—It would, of course, be possible to separate: *na ca ācacrān manyeta* and *no ha ācacrur iva m*.

9. About this, the Theologians argue : ‘He who sacrifices with a thousand (cows) (as *dakṣiṇā*) is not deprived of space in yonder world. Now, yonder world (the world of heaven) is as far distant from this (earthly) world as is the distance from here of a thousand¹ cows put above one another. He who sacrifices with a thousand pervades these worlds. But the distance (may be) also a thousand *yojanas* (miles), or a thousand-day’s journey for a horse (on horseback or on a chariot), or a thousand-day’s journey (on foot). That he reaches by each successive cow. These (cows), forsooth, are given in order to tread upon² (yonder world).

¹ Cp. XVI. 8. 6; instead of *yāvad itaḥ sahasrasya* (so reads the Leyden MS.) *gaur gavi pratiṣṭhitā*, the Jaim. br. has more clearly: *yāvat sahasraṃ gaur gavy adhi pratiṣṭhitā*.

² Read *samākramaṇāya*.

10. As he (Prajāpati) created the thousand (cows)¹, the (garment) of *ṛpā* (-bark)² was its place of origin. That they lead them up (in order to give them as dakṣiṇā), after having put over them³ a *ṛpā*-(garment), is for obtaining the same place of origin⁴.

¹ This gives the impression as if the reader (or hearer) were acquainted with the legend of Jaim. br. II. 254: *prajāpatir yad agre sahasram asṛjata*, etc

² On *tārpya* see the note on Āp. XVIII. 5. 7 of the German translation.

³ Or over the thousandth cow only: see Āp. XXII. 16. 2.

⁴ This paragraph we expect rather in the context of XXI. 15, before § 15. So the Jaim. brāhmaṇa has it.

XXI. 2.

(The *ṛta*-ritual-rite of Garga, continued.)

1. Prajāpati created the creatures. These, being created, went away from him, as they feared that he would devour them. He said: 'Return to me, I will devour you in such a manner that, although being devoured, ye will be procreated more numerous'¹. 'Swear this (*ṛtam brūhi*) to us,' they said. He swore it to them by means of the (sāman) that has (the word) *ṛta* as nidhana: he consumed them by means of the (sāman) that has (the word) *i* as nidhana: he caused them to procreate by means of the (saman) with triple nidhana. Through these sāmans, Death here (on earth) devours the creatures and² makes them procreate³.

¹ Read *prajāniṣyadhva iti* with the Leyden MS.

² Read *attī ca pra ca janayati* with the same MS.

³ The three sāmans are the ājyadoha-sāmans, called also *ācidoha* and *ācyādoha*: (cp. § 5); they are composed on SV. I. 67 and registered aranyageyagāna I. b. 16: *triṇidhana*; I. b. 17: *īnidhana* and I. b. 18 *ṛtanidhana*. See SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. II, page 409 sqq. The parallel-passage of the Jaim. br. (II. 254) runs: 'As Prajāpati had given over to the Gods the thousand, these, not looking backward, devoured it. As it was being devoured, it vanished from the (eye-sight of) the Gods. They addressed it. It said: 'I fear for consumption.' 'No', they said, 'we will consume thee in such a manner that, although thou art eaten and drunk, thou shalt not diminish for us' (I read the text: *tathā vai tvāteṣyāmo yathā no 'dyamānaṃ piyamānaṃ na kṣeṣyasa iti*). 'Swear ye this to me' (*tasmai vai ma ṛtam kuruteṭi*). They swore it by means of the *ṛtanidhana*; they consumed it through the *īnidhana* (*īnidhanenāpāyan*, read probably, as the Pañc. br., *āvayan*); they did procreate it through the *triṇidhana* and made it imperishable (*akṣiṇīṃ cāsmā akurvan*). It is worthy of note that in the Jaiminiya-aranyagāna (II. 4. 1-3), the sequence of the sāmans is: *ṛta*-, *i*- and *triṇidhana* and that on this sequence the legend of Pañc. br. is equally based.

2. Though it ¹ is consumed, it increases for him who knows this.

¹ What is the subject to which *adyamānam* belongs as conjunct participle? If we compare the Jaim. br. (l. c. immediately following after the passage cited in note 3 on § 1) : *adyamāna(m a)sya pīyamānaṃ sahasram na kṣīyate ya evaṃ veda*, we might surmise that the author of the Pañc. br. has been acquainted with the Jaim. br., making a variation of the theme there expounded but at the end taking over the chain of thoughts of the Jaim. br. If this is right, the subject is *sahasram*.

3. They are the pre-eminent *sāmans* ¹, the most excellent *sāmans*, the *sāmans* of Prajāpati ².

¹ In the Gobhilaṅghyāsūtra (III. 3) we meet with the *jyēṣṭhasāmikavrata* which introduces the study of the *ājyadohas*.

² The Jaim. br. equally calls these *sāmans* : *prājāpatyāni*.

4. He who knows this gets pre-eminence and excellency.

5. By means of these *sāmans*, Prajāpati milked out of these worlds (*i.e.* he obtained out of these worlds, as milk out of the cow) (the fulfilment of) all his desires ¹. Because he milked (*adugdha*) them, having bent (*ācyā*) (his knee), therefore, these *sāmans* are called *ācyādoha*.

¹ Read *kāmān adugdha*. The name *ācyādoha* is probably corrupt; *ājidoḥāni* is the name with the Jaiminiyas : *ime vai lokā ājāyo nāma, teṣāṃ ete dohā, duha imān lokān ya evaṃ veda* (II. 255).

6. Out of these worlds he gets (the fulfilment of) all his desires who, knowing this, lauds with these *sāmans* ¹.

¹ In the Jaim. br. there is nothing corresponding with §§ 5, 6.

7. These *sāmans* are (equal to) these worlds : the one that has *ṛta* as *nidhana* is the earth ; the one with the final *ī* is the intermediate region ; the one with triple *nidhana* is the sky.

8. Just as one who knows the (way through the) fields passes through the fields, so passes he who knows this through these worlds.

9. These *sāmans* belong to Agni *vaiśvānara* ¹. Should they laud with these (*sāmans*) when they are not quelled, then, the God is apt to strike down the young ones. They laud with them (*i.e.* they chant them) after having put down a fire in the vicinity ². Having, thereby, paid homage to the presence ³ of the deity (*i.e.* Agni) to which they belong, he chants (them). (In this manner) they laud with the quelled (chants) ⁴.

¹ The destructive manifestation of Agni : cp. Śat. br. I. 4. 1. 10.

² About this, the Sūtrakāra (Lāṭy. IX. 7. 13–16) prescribes that at the first day the fire on the dhiṣṇya of the Hotṛ, which has been brought here during the midday-service (C.H. § 182), should be taken and brought near the spot where during the ārbhava-laud (cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 3) the ṛtanidhana-ājyadoha is chanted, and that at the last two days the fire of the Hotṛ's dhiṣṇya is taken, which has been brought here during the morning-service (C.H. § 139), because at the last two days the chanting of the ājyadohas falls on the midday-pavamāna (Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 4 and 5). During these lauds the fire must be set in flame by throwing fresh fuel on it, and over this fire the mantra is spoken: 'Thou art Agni vaiśvānara, Homage to thee! Do not hurt me'. From the Jaim. br. (II. 255) we know that the three ājyadohas are chanted successively on one of the three days (*anvāhana*).

³ On *samyaggyaj* (thas. . . . here, also the MS. of Leyden), cp. note 2 on XII. 13. 26.

⁴ Whilst, according to our Brāhmaṇa, it is to Agni that these three sāmans belong (see also Ārṣeyakalpa Brāhmaṇa, ed. Burnell, page 64: *agner vaiśvānarasya trīṇy ājyadohāni*), the Jaiminiya-text (see Jaiminiya-ārṣeya-brāhmaṇa, ed. Burnell, page 27) calls them *raudrāṇi*. Now, we read in the Jaim. br. (II. 254): 'As Prajāpati at the beginning created the thousand, he gave this over to the creatures. The Gods addressed the mighty God (*īśānam devam*, i.e. Rudra): 'Thou art the most pre-eminent of us; take thou a part for thyself (*tam uddharasva*)'. He carried away these three sāmans, the pith of the thousand: the *ṛta*-, the *i*- and the *trinidhana*. Therefore, these sāmans must be applied at a three-day-rite of a thousand (*dakṣiṇās*)... These sāmans belong to the mighty God Akhala (on this name, cp. my paper 'Over en uit het Jaiminiya-brāhmaṇa', in Versl. en Meded. der Kon. Akad. van Wetensch., Afd. letterk. IVe. R., dl. X, pages 47, 103): he could covet the cattle of the Sacrificer'. It is probable that this version, according to which these sāmans are *raudra*, is the original one and that when the Pañc. br. attributes them to Agni vaiśvānara, this is a deviation. This is proved, according to my opinion, by the expression used in the Pañc. br.: *tat prajā devo ghātuko bhavati*; *deva* as a designation for Rudra is common (see note 1 on XVII. 1. 1), and the expression *ghātuko bhavati* is in our Brāhmaṇa regularly used of Rudra (see e.g. VII. 9. 18).

XXI. 3.

(The three-day-rite of Garga, concluded.)¹

1. The spotted (cow) is the Voice, the three-day-rite is its calf. The three-day-rite (i.e. the calf) makes flow her (i.e. the cow's) milk¹.

¹ On the Śabalī-homa, cp. Lāṭy. IX. 8, Āp. XXII. 7. 10, and Weber in Indische Studien, vol. V, page 437 sqq.

¹ When the Hindoos are going to milk a cow (for ritual purposes), they first let the calf suck (see e.g. Āp. I. 12. 10), so that the milk flows, then they remove the calf and continue the milking.

2. Therefore, he who knows this, for him she gives milk after her milk has been set a flowing (by the sucking of the calf)¹.

¹ The correct reading is *prattū*, not, as Sāyaṇa (whom Weber follows) would have it: *aprattū*.

3, 4. He who, though being qualified to obtain food, has no food to eat, should during ten days, wearing a linen garment¹, drinking (only) hot milk, lie (at night) on the bare ground.

¹ Cp. XVIII. 9. 16.

5. At daybreak of the thirteenth day he should perform the sacrifice to Śabalī¹ and, then, before the sounds (the birds) are heard, go to a place (in the wild) where he does not hear the cattle of the village, lay hands on a stalk of darbha-grass and thrice call: 'Śabalī! Śabalī! Śabalī!' If any animal, other than a dog or an ass, by howling or screaming responds to his call, this is lucky.

¹ With the formula of § 7.

6. If no animal responds, he should after a year repeat the (whole) Śabalī-rite and the calling.

7 'O Śabalī, thou art the all-expansive ocean, the brahman of the Gods, the first born of Rta. Thou art food, thou art light, thou art splendour, thou art immortality. We know thee, o Śabalī, as the shining one. Thy (one) foot is the earth, thy (second) foot the intermediate region, thy (third) foot the sky, thy (fourth) foot the ocean. Thou art quick, o Śabalī. We know thee! Grant us (milk us) strength and food, a stream of wealth, o Śabalī. May I among the creatures go along the mightiest direction—*svāhā*'¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 5.—At the end, Pañc. br. has *śaciṣṭhā vratam anugeṣam*; Āp. (who follows our Brāhmaṇa): *śaciṣṭhā vrajam anu*² (one MS. has *vratam*). I have followed the Jaim. br. II. 258, where the invocation runs: *śabalī samudro 'sy akṣitir brahmadevī prathamajā ṛtasyaikam akṣaraṃ kṣarasī vibhāvāry abhimān lokān amṛtaṃ duhānā tāṃ tvā viduḥ sarame didyānām akṣitīm devebhyo bhāṣā tapantiṃ tejo 'si śukram asy amṛtam asy annam asi mahad asy eṣāsi mahi, tāṃ tvā taihā veda. tasyām tvayy etām dakṣiṇām nidadhe 'kṣitīm akṣiyamāṇām śriyaṃ devānām bṛhaj jyotir vasānām prīyānām śaciṣṭhām ūvratam anugeṣam iti*. Then, follows a lengthy brāhmaṇa upon this mantra. In the Jaim. br., we find no indication of the aim for which the mantra is intended nor any mention of a Śabalī-homa.

XXI. 4.

(The three-day-rite of the sacrifice of the horse.)¹

1. A catuṣṭoma-agniṣṭoma¹ (is the first day), a twenty-one-versed ukthya (is the second), an over-night-rite which contains all the stomas² (is the third day).

¹ Cp. note 1 on XIX. 5. 1.

² Cp. note 2 on IV. 5. 11, 12.

2. The eye of Prajāpati swelled (*aśvaṃ*); it fell out; it became the horse (*aśva*): hence the horse has its name. By means of the *Aśvamedha* the Gods restored it to its place. He who performs the *Aśvamedha* makes Prajāpati complete¹.

¹ The Jain. br. (II. 266) has a similar passage, but TS. V. 3. 12. 1 agrees to the letter, and Śat. br. XIII. 3. 1. 1 (first half) agrees closely with our passage.

3. The performer of the *Aśvamedha* arises bodily for yonder world.

4. A bee tore out (a piece of) the thigh of the horse; this the Gods restored by means of the catuṣṭoma. That there is the catuṣṭoma(-day) is for making the horse whole¹.

¹ Almost equal to TS. I. c. 2, and cp. Śat. br. I. c. 4.

5. In that he transforms the three anuṣṭubh(-verse)s into four gāyatrī(-verse)s¹, thereby, it (the horse) is, whilst standing still, firmly established on three feet, but, whilst running swiftly, puts down all four.

¹ The out-of-doors-laud of the first day is four-versed (cp. § 1); for this stotra are prescribed certain anuṣṭubh-verses, according to the *Ārṣeyakalpa* VI. 6. a (and this rests, perhaps, on the *Brāhmaṇa* itself; see note 1 on § 6): SV. II. 366-368=RS. IX. 100, 6, 7, 9 (with var. rr.). But for the *bahiṣpavamāna* not anuṣṭubhs but gāyatrī-verses are required. These three anuṣṭubhs are, in number of syllables, equal to four gāyatrīs ($3 \times 32 = 4 \times 24$). How they are to be divided is seen from the Appendix to *Ārṣeyakalpa* no. 45. a (page 242). The author of TS. V. 4. 12 must have been acquainted with the *Ārṣeyakalpa*, as he prescribes equally SV. II. 366 sqq. in the *Sāmaveda* recension of the *Kauthumas*. On the other hand, the *Jaiminiyas* prescribe a different set

¹ Cp. Jain. br. II. 266-274; *Ārṣeyakalpa* VI. 6; *Lāṭy.* IX. 9-11; *Nidāna-sūtra* VIII. 7, etc. etc.

of anuṣṭubh-verses, viz. (cp. Jaim. br. in Auswahl, no. 151) SV. I. 546=SV. II. 168-170=RS. IX. 101. 7-9. Our Pañc. br. does not indicate explicitly which anuṣṭubhs are to be used, but cp. the next paragraph.

6. The horse is the last (the highest, most perfect) of animals, the anuṣṭubh of metres, Viṣṇu of the Gods¹, the catuṣṭoma of the stomas, the three-day-rite of the sacrifices. In that the opening-verses are anuṣṭubhs addressed to Viṣṇu¹, in that the stoma is the catuṣṭoma and the sacrifice a three-day-rite, thereby, he fixes the last in the last (the most excellent in the most excellent).

¹ This seems to prove that the author of our Brāhmaṇa intended for the *pratipat tṛca* of the first day the verses SV. II. 366-368; see XIII. 5. 4 where these verses are equally designated as addressed to Viṣṇu, for instead of *vaipṛavyo* without doubt we ought to read *vaipṛavyo*.

7. The day on which the horse is immolated (the second day of this trirātra) is a twenty-one-versed day. The sun (as reckoned) from here, is the twenty-first: (there are) twelve months, five seasons, these (three) worlds; the sun is the twenty-first¹. He makes him reach the measure of the sun.

¹ Nearly the same in TS. I. c.

8. The mahānāmni(-verse)s¹ are its (first) pṛṣṭha(-laud).

¹ Cp. XIII. 4. 1, 2.

9. These verses are of different metres; different kinds¹ of animals are (on) this (day) immolated. These verses reach (become equal to) this (three-day-rite). That the mahānāmni(-verse)s are (taken for) the pṛṣṭha(-laud) is for making the horse whole.

¹ Read *anye 'nya* instead of *anyonya*.

10. The pāṛthuraśma(-sāman) is the Brahman's chant¹.

¹ For the third pṛṣṭha-laud the pāṛthuraśma is used, on which cp. note 1 on XIII. 4. 18.

11. It (viz. the horse), being unrestrained and unretained, is liable to go to the farthest distance. By the rein (*raśmī*) a horse is restrained. That there is the pāṛthuraśma(-sāman) is for restraining the horse.

¹ §§ 8-11 agree in substance and partly to the letter with TS. V. 5. 12. 2-3.

12. There is (as third day) an over-night-rite, containing all the stomas, to obtain all, to conquer all. He gains and conquers all through this (rite)¹.

¹ Agrees with TS. I. c. 3.

13. For the other sacrifices, either one single sacrificial post or the set of eleven victims are (used), but for the *Aśvamedha* the number of twenty-one (posts is used). The sacrificial post (either the single one or, in case of eleven victims, the middle one) for the other sacrifices is of *khadira*-, *bilva*- or *palāśa*-wood, but for the *Aśvamedha* it is of *nicudūra*-wood and it measures twenty-one cubits (in height). Of the blood of the other victims they make no sacrificial portions, but of that of the horse they do make portions. Of the other victims they make portions on the south side, but of the horse at the north side (of the *vedi*). Of the other victims they make portions on (a mat of) *plakṣa*-twigs, but of the horse on rattan-twigs. The domestic victims they bind at the sacrificial posts, the wild ones they hold at the open space (between the posts). They immolate the domestic victims, but set free the wild ones¹.

¹ This part agrees almost literally with TBr. III. 8. 19. 1-2; only, there we have *pālāśo* instead of *pārṇo* and the usual *rājjuḍāla* instead of the unusual *naicudūra*. Instead of the impossible *aśvamedhasya*, the TBr. (and cp. Śat. br. XIII. 5. 3. 8) has the only possible *aśvasya* (read in the text *plakṣaśākhāsu*). The last sentence should run: *yūpeṣu grāmyān paśūn niyujjanty, ārokeṣv āraṇyān dhārayanty; ā grāmyān paśūn llabhante, prāraṇyānt sṛjanti*.—This enumeration of bare facts, which, moreover, ought to have been given earlier, as they pertain to the middle day, greatly strengthens the impression that the part has been taken from the TBr.

XXI. 5.

(The three-day-rite of *Bida*.)¹

1. Three nine-versed over-night-rites, all combined with a *śoḍaśin*.

2. He who hopes for a kingdom should perform this (rite).

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 277-278 (Auswahl no. 152, and cp. the Index under *hiraṇyadat*); *Arṣeyakalpa* VI. 7; *Lāṭy.* IX. 7. 8; *Nidānasūtra* VIII. 8; *Āp.* XXII. 18. 4-7; *Kāty.* XXIII. 2. 9-10; *Āśv.* X. 2. 10-11.

3. This (nine-versed) stoma is the king of the stomas¹, he brings him into (the possession of) a kingdom.

¹ Because it is the first ; cp. VI. 1. 6.

4. That the ākṣāra(-sāmans)¹ fall to the lot of the first day (i.e. are applied on the first day)—the Voice being monosyllabic—is for not exceeding the Voice in chanting.

¹ The plural is strange, for only one sāman is intended, the ākṣāra, grām. X. 2. 19 (cp. XI. 5. 7), composed on SV. I. 391, chanted on SV. II. 123 ; see SV. ed. Calcutta, vol. I, page 803. It has a monosyllabic nidhana. For the expression *anativādāya*, cp. XI. 3. 6. This sāmān is chanted at the ārbhava-pavamāna-laud of the first day ; see Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 7. a as compared with VI. 3.

5. Now, that there is the ājyadoha(-sāman), with a two-syllabic nidhana¹, (this is) for connecting the last two days. Day after day there are the ājyadohas (one on each day) : day after day they make him thrive in regard to cattle.

¹ The r̥tanidhana : cp. XXI. 2, note 3.

6. All (the three days) are combined with a ṣoḍaśin ; the ṣoḍaśin is valour (and) strength ; he makes him thrive in regard to valour (and) strength.

XXI. 6.

(The Chandoma-pavamāna three-day-rite.)¹

1. The pavamāna(-laud)s, twenty-four-versed ; the ājya(-laud)s, nine-versed ; the prṣṭha(-laud)s, fifteen-versed ; the agniṣtoma(-laud), seventeen-versed (thus the first day).—The pavamāna(-laud)s, forty-four-versed ; the ājya(-laud)s, fifteen-versed ; the prṣṭha(-laud)s, seventeen-versed ; the agniṣtoma(-laud) and the uktha(-laud)s, twenty-one-versed (thus the second day).—The pavamāna(-laud)s, forty-eight-versed ; the ājya(-laud)s, twenty-one-versed ; the prṣṭha(-laud)s, twenty-seven-versed ; the agniṣtoma(-laud), thirty-three-versed ; the uktha(-laud)s and the ṣoḍaśin, twenty-one-versed ; the night-rite, fifteen-versed ; the twilight(-laud), nine-versed (thus the third day). (This is) the Chandoma-pavamāna¹.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 8 ; Jaim. br. II. 275, here called *govinata-chandoma-pavamāna* and described as a variety of the *aśvamedhatirātra*, just as in Śat. br. XIII. 5. 4. 20 where the schema, however, agrees more with Pañc. br.—Āp. XXII. 18. 8.

¹ So called because the pavamāna-lauds agree in their stoma-form with the Chandoma-days (7th, 8th and 9th of the ten-day-rite) which are successively 24-, 44-, 48-versed.

2. It should be performed by one who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle.

3. The Chandoma(-days) are cattle¹. In that the pavamāna (-laud)s are the Chandomas, he comes into the possession of cattle.

¹ Cp. note 1 on III. 8. 2.

4. Both kinds of stomas are applied, the even and the odd ones; this is a pairing; in consequence of this pairing he is procreated.

XXI. 7.

(The Antarvasu three-day-rite.)¹

1. The morning-service, nine-versed; the midday-service, fifteen-versed; the afternoon-service, seventeen-versed (first day).—The morning-service, twenty-four-versed; the midday-service, forty-four-versed; the afternoon-service and the uktha(-laud)s, forty-eight-versed (second day).—The morning-service, twenty-one-versed; the midday-service, twenty-seven-versed; the afternoon-service and the uktha(-laud)s, thirty-three versed; the ṣoḍaśin, twenty-one-versed; the night-rite, fifteen-versed; the twilight(-laud), nine-versed (third day). (This is) the Antarvasu¹.

¹ So called because the middle day contains the stomas of the three Chandoma-days which are equal to cattle (§ 5). So this three-day-rite encloses the riches (*vasu*): the cattle.

2. The three-day-rite is (equal to) these (three) worlds.

3. This (earthly) world exists, as it were, (visibly); yonder world (the sky) exists, as it were (visibly), but the intermediate region is a void, so to speak.

4. The first day of the three-day-rite exists, as it were; the last day exists, as it were; in the middle there is a void, so to speak.

5. The Chandoma(-day)s are the cattle; that the (stomas of the) Chandoma(-day)s are in the middle (i.e., on the middle-day), is for covering, for removing the void.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* VI. 9. a, b; *Jaim. br.* II. 279-280 (*Auswahl* no. 153).

XXI. 8.

(The Parāka three-day-rite.)¹

1. The morning-service, nine-versed ; the midday-service, fifteen-versed ; the afternoon-service, seventeen-versed (first day).—The morning-service, twenty-one-versed ; the midday-service, twenty-seven-versed ; the afternoon-service with the uktha(-laud)s, thirty-three-versed (second day).—The morning-service, twenty-four-versed ; the midday-service, forty-four-versed ; the afternoon-service with the uktha(-laud)s, forty-eight-versed ; the ṣoḍaśin, twenty-one versed ; the night(-rite), fifteen-versed ; the twilight(-laud), nine-versed. (This is) the Parāka¹.

¹ So called because *parāñcy eva stotrāṇi bhavanti*, *parāñci śāstrāṇi*, *parāñci prajñāni*, *parāñci vistatayaḥ* ; *parāñ eva sarvo bhavati* (Jaim. br.).

2. By means of the Parāka, the Gods went to the world of heaven. It may be performed by one who is desirous of (reaching) the world of heaven. Turning away (from the earth)¹, he, by means of this (rite), treads on the world of heaven.

¹ And not returning, just as the stomas do not return but successively increase.

3. The suffering that was his lot, that becomes (by the performance of this rite) wended away (*parāk*). Hence the name '*parāka*'.

4. For him, when he has gone there, all suffering has ceased.

5. He who knows this, for him there is no suffering.

6. But it (this rite) is unfit for (procuring) progeny, for thitherward directed he treads through it on the world of heaven. (But) in that the ṣoḍaśin(-laud) is twenty-one-versed, the night(-rite) fifteen-versed and the twilight(-laud) nine-versed, thereby, he becomes firmly established in this world¹.

¹ Because these last stomas are, so to say, *pratyāñc*, 'returning'. So he will not go directly to the world of heaven, but first get that which is expressed in §§ 3, 4.

XXI. 9

(The four-day-rite of Atri.)¹

1. The pavamāna(-laud)s, twenty-four-versed; the ājya(-laud)s, nine-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud)s, fifteen-versed; the agniṣṭoma(-laud), seventeen-versed (first day).—The pavamāna(-laud)s, twenty-four-versed; the ājya(-laud)s, fifteen-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud)s, seventeen-versed; the agniṣṭoma(-laud) and the uktha(-laud)s, twenty-one-versed (second day).—The pavamāna(-laud)s, twenty-four-versed; the ājya(-laud)s, seventeen-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud)s, twenty-one-versed; the agniṣṭoma(-laud) and the uktha(-laud)s, twenty-seven-versed (third day).—The pavamāna(-laud)s, twenty-four-versed; the ājya(-laud)s, twenty-one-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud)s, twenty-seven-versed; the agniṣṭoma(-laud), thirty-three-versed; the uktha(-laud)s and the sodaśin, twenty-one-versed; the night(-rite), fifteen-versed. the twilight(-laud), nine-versed (fourth day)¹.

¹ So the schema is:

24, 9, 9, 9, 9 | 24, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 24, 17 | (1st day).

24, 15, 15, 15, 15 | 24, 17, 17, 17, 17 | 24, 21, 21, 21, 21 | (2nd day).

24, 17, 17, 17, 17 | 24, 21, 21, 21, 21 | 24, 27, 27, 27, 27 | (3rd day).

24, 21, 21, 21, 21 | 24, 27, 27, 27, 27 | 24, 33, 21, 21, 21 | 21, 15, 9 | (4th day).

2. Atri desired: 'May four excellent sons be born to me'. He saw this (rite and practised it). To him four excellent sons were born. Four excellent sons are born to him who knows this.

3. Dismissing one stoma, he begins one stoma¹. The stoma is a (means of) engendering excellent sons. He, thereby, makes him engender excellent sons.

¹ This is not expressed very clearly. The Jaim. br. has: *ahno 'hna stomam utsṛjāmānā yanti, ahno 'hnaḥ stomam abhyupāharante, viro vā eṣa yat stoma, 'hno 'hna eva tad viraṇ prajanayanto yanti*. Possibly the meaning is that he ought normally to begin the first day with the nine-versed stoma, the second day with the fifteen-versed, the third day with the seventeen-versed and the last day with the twenty-one-versed stoma; but this first stoma is dismissed and replaced on each day by the twenty-four-versed one (with which he each time begins the day). Sāyaṇa gives no help.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 281-284; Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 1-4; Nidānasūtra VIII. 9; TS. VII. 1. 8; Baudh. XVI. 28; Āp. XXII. 18. 12-15.

4. The pavamāna(-laud)s are twenty-four-versed, the gāyatrī is of twenty-four syllables, the gāyatrī is a (means of) procreation¹; (so this serves) for procreation.

¹ Cp. XVI. 14. 5, XIX. 5. 9.

5. Both kinds of stomas are applied, the odd and the even ones; this is a pairing; in consequence of this pairing he is procreated.

6. The first day is an agniṣṭoma; the second, an ukthya; the third, a ṣoḍaśin(-day); the fourth is an over-night-rite¹, for obtaining different kinds of strength (of manly vigour in his descendants).

¹ This is the statement of Jaim. br. II. 284: *agniṣṭomo vai prathamam ahar, ukthyo dviṭīyam, ṣoḍaśimāṃś (sc. ukthyaḥ) trīṭīyam, atirātraś caturtham, nānāvīryāny ahāni bhavanti, vīrāṇām eva nānāvīryatāyai*, but it collides with our Brāhmaṇa, according to which the third day is an ukthya, cp. § 9.

7. They make the days of different strength.

8. The first day is of gāyatrī-nature; the second, of triṣṭubh-nature; the third, of jagatī-nature; the fourth, of anuṣṭubh-nature¹.

¹ This is not easy to explain, because the total number of verses of each day is not divisible by the number of syllables of gāyatrī, triṣṭubh, jagatī and anuṣṭubh. Cp. XX. 16.7. I subjoin the parallel passage from the Jaim. br. (II. 283), which, however, I am unable to explain: *gāyatyāyātayāṣṭmnyā trīṭīyam ahaś tāyate, kaś tam indra tvāvasav iti maitrāvaruṇasāma; tāsām ihākṣarāṇi sampadyante; yā gāyatro gāyatro yaś tā, yāḥ kakubhaḥ kakubhas tā, yā bṛhatyo bṛhatyas tā; yathāyatanaṃ chandāmśi yuyante; gāyatro vai prathamam ahaś tāyate, triṣṭubhā dviṭīyam, jagatyā trīṭīyam, anuṣṭubhā caturtham, etc.*

9. About this, they (the Theologians) argue: 'If they applied the ṣoḍaśin(-laud) on the third day, they would reach through the third day the anuṣṭubh and the fourth day would be deprived of its (appointed) metre, for the ṣoḍaśin(-laud) is anuṣṭubh-like¹.

¹ This argumentation should prove that not the reckoning of § 8 (that of the Jaiminiyas, probably) is right, but rather that which has been explained in § 1. It seems that here the Pañcaviṃśabrahmaṇa polemizes against the Jaiminiyas.

10. The ṣoḍaśin(-laud) should be applied on the fourth day: (so) it is applied in its proper place¹.

¹ *eva āyatane.*

11. He (thus) makes the days of different strength.

12. The Brahman's chant (or third *prṣṭha*-laud) of the first day is the *naudhasa*¹; of the second day, the *śyaita*²; of the third day, the *śrāyantīya*³; of the fourth day, the *traisōka*.⁴

¹ Cp. note 2 on VII. 10. 2.

² Cp. note 1 on VII. 10. 2.

³ Cp. note 1 on VIII. 2. 9.

⁴ Cp. note 1 on XII. 10. 20.

13. Here they say: 'It is a slipping down, as it were, if, after a larger metre, he applies a smaller one'.¹

Read: *yaj jyāyasāś ch ndiśo 'dhi kanīśāś chanda upatīti*. The third day being *jāgata* (see § 8) (of 23 syllables); the fourth, *ānuṣṭubha* (of 36 syllables).

14. That on the fourth day that excessive *jagati* is applied¹, (serves) for not slipping down.

¹ The *traisōka* of the fourth day (see § 12) is chanted on *atijagati*-verses: cp. XII. 10. 21.—With § 13 and 14 agrees XII. 10. 3.

15. The *Acchāvāka*'s chant (or fourth *prṣṭha*-laud) of the first day is the *kāleya*¹; of the second, the *mādhucchandasa*²; of the third day, the *raurava*³; of the fourth day, the *samanta*⁴: for bringing about different strength.

¹ Cp. note 2 on VIII. 2. 11.

² Cp. note 2 on IX. 2. 17.

³ Cp. note 2 on VII. 5. 11.

⁴ Cp. note 1 on XV. 4. 6.

16. (On the verses beginning:) 'Unto the soma, thee, o Bull'¹ is chanted the *rathantara* of the first day. (On the verses beginning:) 'Who, o Indra, him that has thee as wealth'², the *vāmadevya* (of the same day). (On the verses beginning:) 'When thou wast born, o unequalled one'³, the *bṛhat* of the fourth day. (On the verses beginning:) 'Pour out the intoxicating (draught) of the sweet herb'⁴, the *vāmadevya* (of the same day): for making the metres of different strength⁵. He (in this manner) makes the days of different strength.

¹ SV. I. 161=RS. VIII. 45. 22-24 (var. r.)=SV. II. 81-83.

² SV. I. 280=RS. VII. 32. 14-15 (var. r.)=SV. II. 1032-1033.

³ SV. *Śraṇyaka-saṃhitā* II. 7=RS. VIII. 89. 5-7=SV. II. 779-781.

⁴ SV. I. 385=RS. VIII. 24. 16-18 (var. rr.)=SV. II. 1034-1036.

⁵ The verses are in *gāyatrī*-, *bṛhatī*-, *anuṣṭubh*-, and *uṣṇih*-metre.

XXI. 10.

(The four-day-rite of Jamadagni.)¹

1. The first day is an agniṣṭoma, with (alternately) nine-versed and fifteen-versed (lauds)¹.

¹ The schema, then, is as follows:

9, 15, 9, 15, 9, | 15, 9, 15, 9, 15 | 9, 15 (=54+90=144).

2. Of the next day, the out-of-doors-laud is twenty-four-versed; the (first) three ājya(-laud)s are fifteen-versed; that of the Acchāvāka (the fourth ājya-laud) is seventeen-versed; the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is twenty-one-versed; the first two prṣṭha(-laud)s are seventeen-versed; the last two are twenty-one-versed; the afternoon-service and the uktha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed¹.

¹ In the text after *dve prṣṭhe* the words *ekaviṃśe dve* have fallen out. The schema, then, is as follows:

24, 15, 15, 15, 17 | 21, 17, 17, 21, 21 | 21, 21, 21, 21, 21 | (=288).

3. Of the third day, the out-of-doors-laud and the (first) three ājya(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed; that of the Acchāvāka is fifteen-versed; the midday-pavamāna(-laud) is twenty-four-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed; the afternoon-service and the (first) two uktha(-laud)s are twenty-seven-versed; that of the Acchāvāka is twenty-one-versed¹.

¹ The schema, then, is as follows:

21, 21, 21, 21, 15 | 24, 21, 21, 21, 21 | 27, 27, 27, 27, 21 | (=336).

4. Of the fourth day, the pavamāna(-laud)s are twenty-four-versed; the Hotṛ's ājya(-laud) (the first) is fifteen-versed; the (next) three are seventeen-versed; the prṣṭha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed; the agniṣṭoma(-laud) is thirty-three-versed; the uktha(-laud)s and the ṣoḍaśin are twenty-one-versed; the night(-laud) is fifteen-versed; the twilight(-laud) nine-versed¹.

¹ So the schema is:

24, 15, 17, 17, 17 | 24, 21, 21, 21, 21 | 24, 33, 21, 21, 21 | 21, 180, 9 | (=528).

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 285-287 (Auswahl no. 154); Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 5; Lāṭy. IX. 12. 1-7; TS. VII. 1. 9; Baudh. XVI. 28; Āp. XXII. 18. 16-19. 2; Kāṭy. XXIII. 2. 14-3. 2.

5, 6. Jamadagni, being desirous of thriving, grasped this (rite) He got that thriving (*i.e.*, so much thriving) that they now say: 'No grey-haired descendants of Ūrva¹ know each other'².

¹ Read *aurvau* instead of *ūvau*; probably the Leyden MS. has such, and cp. Jaim. br. I. c. (Auswahl no. 154).

² The descendants of Ūrva, *i.e.*, the Jāmadagnyas, are so numerous, that, when they are grown aged, they do not know each other. The passage has been misunderstood by Keith (Translation of Taitt. S., page 565) and by Hopkins, who (in 'Gods and Saints of the Great Brāhmaṇa' page 54) translates: 'The two sons of Ūrva are not recognised as grey-haired men'.

7. So throng! this (rite) he thrives in all respects.

8. The metre (of this rite) is equal to the jagatī¹.

¹ I read, with the Leyden MS.: *jagatīm chando 'bhisampadyate*, cp. Jaim. br. II. 286: *atha yad aśvāni stotrāṇi samstutāni jagatīm abhi sampadyante, teno eva jōgata iti*. The meaning is that each day comprises a number of verses which is reducible to a certain number of jagatīs of 48 syllables. The 144 verses of the first day are equal to 3 jagatīs; the second day comprises 288 verses or 6 jagatīs; the third day comprises 336 verses or 7 jagatīs; the last day has 528 verses or 11 jagatīs.

9. Among the metres it is the jagatī that has reached the highest thriving; he reaches by this (rite) the highest thriving.

10. On the upasad-days, sacrificial cakes (of rice or barley) are offered¹. The sacrificial cakes are the cattle. He is firmly established in (the possession of) cattle.

¹ TS. has precisely the same; the Jaim. br. II. 287 has: *tasyaitāḥ puroḍāśinir upasado bhavanti; yonir vai puroḍāśo reta ājyaṃ, tad yat puroḍāśaṃ hutvājyenābhijuhoti, yonyām evaitad retāḥ pratiṣṭhāpayanty, anuṣṭhyāśya retas siktāṃ prajānayat ya evaṃ veda*. Note the Vedic nominative *puroḍāśinīḥ* as against the younger form *nyāḥ* of Pañc. br. and TS.—According to Lāṭy., the four-day-rite is preceded by twelve upasad-days. On each of these days at morning and evening a puroḍāśa or rice-cake is offered, for which the mantras are given in the Brāhmaṇa, below, §§ 11–22, and the number of kapālas in § 23. Moreover, Lāṭy. ordains that, after the completion of this four-day-rite, these same offerings should be performed during twelve days, but now in reversed order. Kātyāyana, who must have been acquainted with the Sūtra of Lāṭy. (or Drāhyāyana), makes the same statement; cp. Āp. XVII. 18. 17–19. 2.

11. 'O Agni! Take thou upon thyself the office of Hotṛ, take upon thyself the sacrifice. Bring near¹ for help the father Vaiśvānara.

Pour ye out into the fire the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

¹ *kur* is a misprint for *kar*.

12. 'O *Āsṛins* ! Ye two Gods ! mix ye to-day through your whip of sweetness this offering for the Sacrificer. Pour out this sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

13. 'O God *Viṣṇu* ! To-day at this sacrifice make thy wide step for the Sacrificer. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

14. 'O God *Soma* ! Be thou to-day a seed-placer at this sacrifice for the Sacrificer. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

15. 'O God *Savitṛ* ! Send to-day at this sacrifice thy good *Savitṛ*-being for the Sacrificer. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

16. 'O God *Dhātṛ* ! Be thou to-day at this sacrifice a good *Dhātṛ*. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

17. 'O divine Pressing-stones ! Let to-day at this sacrifice loudly resound your voice, full of sweetness. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

18. 'O Goddess *Anumati* ! Allow to-day this sacrifice to the Sacrificer. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

19. 'O Goddess *Aditi* ! Send to-day at this sacrifice your good *Aditi*-being. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

20. 'O divine Waters ! Yield yourselves to-day at this sacrifice to the Sacrificer. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

21. 'Enjoying in each seat, provided with progeny (is) the *Ṛbhu*. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

22. 'O God *Tvaṣṭṛ* ! Be thou a good seed-placer to-day at this sacrifice for the Sacrificer. Pour out the sacrificial substance for Indra, for the Gods. *svāhā* !'

23. (These offerings are successively) a cake of one kapāla for Agni; a cake of two kapālas for the Asvins; a cake of three kapālas for Viṣṇu; a cake of four kapālas for Soma; a cake of five kapālas for Savitr; a cake of six kapālas for Dhātṛ; a cake of seven kapālas for the Maruts; a cake of eight kapālas for Br̥haspati; a cake of nine kapālas for Mitra; a cake of ten kapālas for Varuṇa; a cake of eleven kapālas for Indra; a cake of twelve kapālas for the All-gods.

XXI. 11.

(The four-day rite of Vasiṣṭha.)¹

1. The morning-service is nine-versed; the midday-service, fifteen versed; the afternoon-service, seventeen-versed (first day). The morning-service is fifteen-versed; the midday-service, seventeen-versed; the afternoon-service and the uktha(-laud)s are twenty-one-versed (second day). The morning-service is seventeen-versed; the midday-service, twenty-one-versed; the afternoon-service and the uktha(-laud)s are twenty-seven-versed (third day). The morning-service is twenty-one-versed; the midday-service, twenty-seven-versed; the afternoon-service, thirty-three-versed; the uktha(-laud)s are descending¹: the first is twenty-seven-versed; the second and the third are twenty-one-versed, as is also the ṣoḍaśin; the night(-service) is fifteen-versed; the twilight(-laud) is nine-versed (fourth day)².

¹ Cp. note 1 on XX. 2. 1.

² The same is expressed more briefly in Jaim. br.: *tasya trayas trayo yuktā ahar vahanti*.

2. After his son had been slain¹, Vasiṣṭha thought himself bereft (or 'left behind'). He saw this (rite, practised it), and reached superiority. He who thinks himself bereft, should perform this (rite).

¹ Cp. note 1 on IV. 7. 3.

3a. In that he steps on from one stoma to another (subsequent) stoma, he ascends from the top to the top¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 1. 3.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 289 (called *vasiṣṭhasya saṃsarpa*); Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 6; Lāṭy. IX. 12. 8-9; Nidānasūtra VIII. 10; Āp. XXII. 20. 1-2.

3b. There are the two janitra(-saman)s¹ for obtaining progeny².

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 9. 5.

² It is, and has been to the Sūtrakāra, uncertain, where in this four-day-rite these sāmāns ought to be applied, as, strangely enough, Maśaka in his Ārṣeyakalpa does not record them here. According to Lātyāyana, they are either to be applied on the fourth day, one of them on the bṛhatī-part (cp. Ārṣeyakalpa, Introduction, page XXIV), the other on the anuṣṭubh-part, because the fourth day is the place for these sāmāns (cp. e.g., Ārṣeyakalpa I. 9. a); or these sāmāns are to be regarded as optional, because they are not prescribed in the Ārṣeyakalpa.

4. The uktha(-laud)s of the last day are descending : for (gaining) a firm support.

XXI. 12.

(The four-day-rite of Viśvāmitra.)¹

1. A nine-versed agniṣṭoma ; a fifteen-versed ukthya ; a seventeen-versed ukthya ; a twenty-one-versed over-night-rite. (This is the four-day-rite called) 'Viśvāmitra's victory'.

2. The Jahnus and Vṛcivats quarrelled for the (possession of) the kingdom. Viśvāmitra, the king of the Jahnus, saw this (rite and practised it). He got the kingdom ; the others (the Vṛcivats) were deprived of it.

3. One who has a rival should perform (it).

4. He who knows this succeeds himself, his rival is defeated.

5. This (rite) is an expanded 'Light'(-stoma)¹.

¹ The jyotiṣṭoma, as agniṣṭoma, comprises on one single day the four stomas that here are distributed over the four days (9-, 15-, 17- and 21-versed).

6. He who knows this becomes a 'light' among his subjects¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on VI. 3. 7.

7. This (rite) comprises the four stomas (par excellence); four-footed is cattle ; he is firmly established in (the possession of) cattle.

8. The stomas (of this rite) do not exceed the twenty-one-versed one ; the twenty-one-versed stoma is a firm support¹ ; at the end of the sacrifice he is firmly supported.

¹ Cp. VI. 1. 11.

XXI. 13.

(The Abhyāsangya or the five-day-rite of the Gods.)¹

1. The (first) two services nine-versed, one (the third) fifteen-versed (first day). The (first) two services fifteen-versed, one seventeen-versed (second day). The (first) two services seventeen-versed, one twenty-one-versed (third day). The (first) two services twenty-one-versed, one twenty-seven-versed (fourth day). The (first) two services twenty-seven-versed, one (the third service) thirty-three-versed; the *uktha*-(laud)-ascending: twenty-seven-versed, the first; (the last) two and the *śāmin*, twenty-one-versed; the night-(laud), fifteen-versed; the *twiṣṭā*-(laud), nine-versed.

2. The Gods and the Asuras strove together but could not gain a definite victory. They said: 'Let us gain the definite victory by a pairing of the word. Those of us (of Gods and Asuras) who do not find a counterpart in the pairing of the Word, those shall be defeated.' The Gods (then) said: 'One' (*ekah*, m a s c.); the Asuras, from their side, found as counterpart in the pairing of the Word: 'One' (*ekā*, f e m.). The Gods said: 'Two' (*dva*, m a s c.); the Asuras found as counterpart 'Two' (*dve*, f e m.). The Gods said: 'Three' (*trayaḥ*, m a s c.); the Asuras found as counterpart 'Three' (*tisraḥ*, f e m.). The Gods said: 'Four' (*catvāraḥ*, m a s c.), the Asuras found as counterpart 'Four' (*catasraḥ*, f e m.). The Gods said: 'Five' (*pañca*); the Asuras found no counterpart (as the word *pañca* has no separate form for the feminine). Thereupon, the Gods had gained the victory and the Asuras were defeated¹.

¹ This quasi-legend is given here in abbreviated form; see the Jaim. br. where (under Auswahl 155) the other recensions are given.

3. He who knows this thrives himself, his rival is defeated.

4. It was the year¹: the strength (and) the food, that they (the Gods), thereby, took away from them (from the Asuras).

¹ In the Kāṇḍiya-recension of the Śat. br. and in the Jaim. br., it is the *fi v e* rtus (i.e., the year) that by the last unanswered challenge the Gods won from the Asuras.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 291-293 (Auswahl No. 155); Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 8-10; Nidānasūtra VIII. 10; Āp. XXII. 20. 5-8.

5. He who knows this takes away from this rival the year: the strength (and) the food.

6. It is a five-day-rite; man is five-fold¹, cattle is five-fold¹: thereby, he reaches (comes into the possession of) man and cattle.

¹ Cp. notes 1 and 2 on II. 4. 2.

7. This sacrifice is yoked not with one single (bullock or horse, but with two,) and it is (properly) put together (or 'continuous')¹, for each day is brought into action (or 'begun') by two stomas². Whatever desire he wishes to see fulfilled, that he thereby reaches.

¹ This part of the § is the same as the beginning of XVI. 1. 6. The continuity is explained in § 9.

² The first two services of each day are in the same stoma.

8. For, whichever goal he hopes to reach by a (cart) drawn not by one single (bullock, but by two bullocks), that he reaches.

9. It is an internally attached five-day-rite¹, for the sake of continuity.

¹ Because each next day begins with the same stoma that ends the preceding day; cp. note 3 on page 96 of the edition of the *Ārṣeyakalpa*.

10. The uktha(-laud)s of the last day are descending, for obtaining a firm support (on the earth).

XXI. 14.

(The Pañcaśāradya five-day-rite.)¹

1. A nine-versed agniṣṭoma; a fifteen-versed ukthya; a seventeen-versed ukthya; a fifteen-versed ukthya; a seventeen-versed overnight-rite: (this is) the Pañcaśāradya¹ (or) the stoma (*i.e.*, the sacrifice) of the Maruts.

¹ On the name ('rite of five autumns') cp. § 8.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* VIII. 11. a, b; *Lāṭy.* IX. 12. 10-14; *Jaim. br.* II. 178-180; *TBr.* II. 7. 10-12; *Baudh.* XVIII. 11; *Āp.* XXII. 20. 9-21. 11; *Kāty.* XXIII. 4. 3-27; *Āśv.* X. 2. 29-30; *Śāṅkh.* XIV. 62. Amongst these sources, it is only the *Jaim. br.* that regards this rite as an ekāha; it is striking that *TBr.* and *Baudh.*, although they consider the Pañcaśāradya as a five-day-rite, treat of it in the description of the ekāhas.

2. He who desires to see himself multiplied (by progeny of children, and cattle) should perform this (rite).

3. The Maruts are the most numerous among the Gods; he becomes numerous ('multiplied').

4. The stomas (of this day) do not exceed the seventeen-versed one; Prajāpati is seventeen-fold¹; he reaches (*i.e.*, he becomes equal to) Prajāpati.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 10. 5.

5. Agastya consecrated, by sprinkling, the bulls (he was going to immolate), (destining them) for the Maruts¹, (but) he fastened them at the sacrificial post, (dedicating them) for Indra¹. They (the Maruts) took up a thunderbolt and assailed (him)². He saw that³ kayāsubhīya (-hymn)⁴ and, thereby, appeased (them)⁵.

¹ So he had said: *maruḥ dhyo vo juṣṭam prokṣāmi* and, *indrāya vo juṣṭam ālabhe*.

² According to TBr., Indra took away the victims destined for the Maruts and it was Indra whom they assailed.

³ Read the text: *te vajram ādāyābhyāpatant sa etat*, etc.

⁴ RS. I. 165, beginning *kayā śubhā*.

⁵ For this legend, cp. also the Author's: *Altindische Zauberei, die Wunsch-opfer*, no. 56.

6. That the kayāsubhīya(-hymn) is recited¹, is for appeasing.

¹ No Hotṛ-sūtra prescribes this śastra.

7, 8. (They bring)¹ seventeen spotted bulls, five years old, and seventeen three years old (cows), that have not been approached (by a bull); on (all) these the ritual of paryagnikaraṇa and of sprinkling is performed²; whereupon, they immolate the cows, but set free (*i.e.*, do not immolate) the bulls. After the lapse of a year, they bring (seventeen three years old) reddish-brown (cows), with spots of the colour of fresh butter, and those same (seventeen) bulls; on all these the ritual of paryagnikaraṇa and of sprinkling is performed; whereupon, they immolate the cows, but set free the bulls. After the lapse of a year, they bring (seventeen three years old) striped (cows) and those same bulls; on all these the paryagnikaraṇa and the sprinkling is performed; whereupon, they immolate the cows, but set free the bulls. After the lapse of a year, they bring (seventeen) tawny coloured (three years old cows) and those same bulls; on all these the

paryagnikaraṇa and the sprinkling is performed ; whereupon, they immolate the cows, but set free the bulls. After the lapse of a year, they bring (seventeen) variegated (three years old cows) and those same bulls ; on all these the paryagnikaraṇa and the sprinkling is performed ; whereupon, they immolate the cows, but set free the bulls.

¹ Has *ānayanti* fallen out, or is the word to be supplied ?

² To which deities they are consecrated by sprinkling and to which deities they are immolated, will appear from § 12. Because each time the paśubandha takes place during five years in autumn, hence its name *pañcaśārāḍya*.

9. After the lapse of a year, the sacrifices of soma (*i.e.*, the five-day-rite) take place.

10. They immolate, day after day, three (of those bulls) (during the first four days of the five-day-rite and) five on the last (day).

11. The (victim to be sacrificed on the day immediately before the soma-days proper is a) he-goat, destined for Agni and Soma¹.

¹ This is the usual rite.

12. The bulls are destined for Indra and the Maruts¹, the cows for the Maruts (alone).

¹ They replace the savana-he-goat, according to TBr.

13. If (during those five years) Rudra covets (one of those bulls, so that it dies by fever), he should sacrifice a rice-cake to Agni accompanied by Rudra, and immolate another (bull).

14. If (one of them) is destroyed (by falling into a pit), he should sacrifice a rice-cake, prepared on one kapāla, to Earth, and immolate another one.

15. If (one of them) sinks down, he should sacrifice a mess of boiled rice to Nirṛti, and immolate another one.

If (one of them) is drowned, he should sacrifice a mess of rice to Apāṃ napāt, and immolate another (bull).

If (one of them) becomes blind, he should sacrifice a mess of rice to Sūrya, and immolate another (bull).

16. If (one of them) becomes lame or loses its horns, he should sacrifice a mess of rice to Bṛhaspati, and immolate another (bull).

17. If one of them escapes, he should sacrifice a mess of rice to Vāyu, and immolate another (bull).

18. If (one of them) is vanquished ¹ by force, he should sacrifice a rice-cake, prepared on eleven kapālas, to Indra Prasahvan, and immolate another (bull).

¹ Āp., who follows our Brāhmaṇa, has *nayeyur* instead of *jayeyur*; but the Leyden MS. agrees with the printed text.

19. If (one of them) perishes through another kind of death, he should sacrifice a rice-cake, prepared on twelve kapālas, to Prajāpati, and immolate another (bull) ¹.

¹ With §§ 13–19 we may compare the similar prescriptions for the horse at the Aśvanedha. TBr. III. 9. 1. (VI. 5. 21); Śat. br. XIII. 3. 8; Āp. XXII. 7. 9–8, 2.

20. When Ekay var. Gāndama had performed this rite at (the place called) Vetasvat, he got all kinds of welfare ¹.

¹ In TBr. II. 7. 11. 2 and Jaim. br. II. 178, he is called Ekayāvan Kāndama.

21. He who knows thus gets all kinds of welfare.

XXI. 15.

(The Antarmahāvratā five-day-rite.) ¹

1. A jyotiṣṭoma-agniṣṭoma ¹; a go(-day) as ukthya ²; a mahāvratā(-day) ³; a go(-day) as ukthya ⁴; an āyus(-day) as over-night-rite ⁵.

¹ See XVI. 1.

² See XVI. 2.

³ See XVI. 7.

⁴ See XVI. 2.

⁵ See XVI. 3.—The mahāvratā-day is in the midst, hence the name in the later sources: *antarmahāvratā*. According to the Jaim. br. this pañcarātra consists of the three-day-rite jyotis, go, āyus, a twenty-five versed mahāvratā and an overnight-rite with all the stomas, and it is destined for one who desires to get food (*annādyakāma*).

2. The vrata (i.e., the mahāvratā-rite) is the year: its head is the season of spring, its wings are the summer and the rainy season, its middle (its trunk) is the autumn, its tail is the winter.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 294; Ārṇeyakalpa VII. 11. c; Āp. XXII. 21. 12–14.

3. Therefore, at the time of autumn the plants (as rice or barley) bear ripe fruits, for the autumn is the middle part of the year¹.

¹ These two paragraphs seem to imply that this rite is destined for one who is desirous of obtaining food, but the reasoning is not over-clear.

4. An unheard-of deed do they, who undertake the (rite of the) mahāvratā before the (end of the) year¹.

¹ The mahāvratā in the gavām ayana comes in on the last day but one of the year, but here it is applied in the middle of the five-day-rite. Jaim. br. II. 294 : *tad āhur ; na purā samvatsarān mahāvratam upetyam iti*.

5. This five-day-rite, forsooth, is a complete (mahā)-vrata, for there are five seasons¹ (as there are here five days).

¹ I suspect that we ought to read *yat pañcarātraḥ* instead of *yat pañcarātre*. If we accept this view, the meaning may be : the mahāvratā, it is true, comes here in the middle, but, as the whole five-day-rite, in a mystical way, is identical with the mahāvratā, this unheard-of deed is annulled.

6. He who knows this lauds with a complete (mahā)vrata and reaches the normal term of (human) life.

————— TWENTY-SECOND CHAPTER.

(The ahīnas, concluded.)

XXII. 1.

(The prṣṭhya-six-day-rite.)¹

1. A six-day-rite with the prṣṭha(-sāman)s¹.

¹ On each day, the first prṣṭha-laud is one of the prṣṭha-sāmans; rathantara, bṛhat, vairūpa, vairāja, śākvara, raivata.

2. The seasons found no firm support; by this (rite) they found a firm support. He who desires to obtain a firm support, should perform (it). He obtains a firm support.

3. There are six seasons; in the seasons he is firmly established. It is a six-day-rite with the prṣṭha(-sāman)s: in order to thrive in a visible way.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 12. a, b; Nidānasūtra VIII. 11; Āp. XXII. 22. 4.

4. For by this (rite), the seasons thrive in a visible way¹; (so it serves) for thriving.

¹ The autumn e.g. thrives in a visible way.

XXII. 2.

(Second six-day-rite.)¹

1. A nine-versed agniṣṭoma; a fifteen-versed ukthya; a seventeen-versed ukthya; a jyotis(-day)¹; a go(-day)¹ and an āyus(-day) as over-night-rite¹.

¹ See XVI. 1, 2 and 3.

2. He who wishes to reach the normal term of (human) life should perform this rite.

3. In that a three-day-period is at the beginning: three in number are the vital principles: out-breathing, in-breathing, through-breathing—these same are, thereby, put together.

4. And that there is a jyotis(-day), a go(-day) and an āyus-over-night-rite, (that is) for getting firmly supported.

XXII. 3.

(The Prṣṭhyāvalamba or Abhyāśaṅga six-day-rite.)²

1. An 'internally attached' five-day-rite¹ and a Viśvajit as over-night-rite².

¹ See XXI. 13 (note 1 on § 9 ib).

² See XVI. 5.

2. For (the fulfilment of) one wish (serves) a sattra; for (the fulfilment of) another (wish) (serves) a sacrifice¹. By a sattra he does not get that for which a sacrifice¹ (is undertaken), nor by a sacrifice¹ that for which a sattra (is undertaken).

¹ The word *yajña* is here used in the sense of *ekāha* or *ahina*.

3. This (rite) is, as it were, a sattra, in that the prṣṭha(-saman)s (are applied) in their regular order¹. In that they are (used) at once², he, thereby, puts into him at once strength (and) valour.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 12. c; Nidānasūtra VIII. 12; Āp. XXII. 22. 6-7.

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 12. d; Nidānasūtra VIII. 12; Āp. XXII. 22. 8-9.

¹ Viz., during the first six days.

² Viz., at the Viśvajit, where all the pr̥ṣṭhasāmāns are applied (on one day). In a sattra they occur on each of the first days of the daśarātra, and so this six-day-rite is, as it were, not only an ahīna but at the same time also a sattra.

4. The pr̥ṣṭha(-sāman)s are food; he brings food unto him ¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 15. 8 and XIX. 9. 4.

5. The pr̥ṣṭha(-sāmāns) are cattle ¹. He is firmly established in (the possession of) cattle.

¹ Cp. XVI. 15. 8.

6. There is the internally attached five-day-rite: for the sake of continuity ¹.

¹ Cp. XXI. 13. 9.

7. There is the Viśvajit as over-night-rite: for conquering all.

XXII. 4.

(The seven-day-rite of the R̥ṣis.) ¹

1. A six-day-rite with the pr̥ṣṭha(-sāmāns) ¹, (and) a mahāvratā as overnight-rite ².

¹ See XXII. 1.

² See, probably, XVI. 7.

2. The seven Seers thrive through this (rite). Thereby, it is a (cause for) thriving. Therefore, they practise it, for thriving.

3. There are seven kinds of breath in the head ¹; the organs of sense are the breaths; the organs of sense he obtains by this (rite).

¹ Cp. II. 14. 2 with note 2.

4. There are seven kinds of domestic animals; these he obtains by this (rite).

5. The vrata ¹ is the (first) pr̥ṣṭha(-laud) of the seventh day, for this is not reached ². The vrata is food ³, he reaches food by this (rite).

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 13. a; Nidānasūtra VIII. 13; Jaim. br. II. 301-302; Āp. XXII. 22. 13-14.

¹ The mahāvratā as described in IV. 10.

² Meaning ?

³ Cp. IV. 10. 1.

6. There is the six-day-rite with the prṣṭha(-saman)s, for thriving in a visible manner.

7. For in a visible manner the Seers throve by this (rite), (so it is) for thriving.

XXII. 5.

(The seven-day-rite of Prajāpati.)¹

1. A six-day-rite with the prṣṭha(-sāman)s, (and) a seventeen-versed mahāvratā as one night-rite.

2. Of this (last day), the head is nine-versed, the wings are fifteen-versed, the trunk is seventeen-versed, the tail is twenty-one-versed¹.

¹ The normal mahāvratā-laud is : head : nine-versed ; right wing : fifteen-versed ; left wing : seventeen-versed ; trunk : twenty-five-versed ; tail : twenty-one-versed ; see V. 1. 2, 10, 16.

3. By means of this (rite), Prajāpati created the creatures.

4. He who knows this is procreated in children and cattle.

5. Prajāpati is seventeenfold ; in that the vrata (or mahāvratā-day) is seventeen-versed, he reaches (i.e., becomes equal to) Prajāpati.

6. In that the head is nine-versed : there are nine vital principles—in the (retaining of the) vital principles he is firmly established.

7. That the wings are fifteen-versed is for the sake of equilibrium¹.

¹ Cp. V. 1. 11.

8. The trunk is seventeen-versed ; Prajāpati is seventeen-fold, he reaches Prajāpati.

9. The tail is twenty-one-versed, for gaining a firm support¹.

¹ Cp. V. 1. 16, 17.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 13. b ; Nidānasūtra VIII. 13 ; Āp. XXII. 22. 15-16.

XXII. 6.

(The Chandoma-pavamāna seven-day-rite.)¹

1. A six-day-rite with the *pr̥ṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s, (and) a *mahāvratā* (-day) as over-night-rite, in which the *pavamāna*-lauds agree with the *Chandoma*'(-day)s¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXI. 6. 1.

2. He who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should perform (it).

3. The Chandomas are cattle¹.

¹ Cp. X. 1. 21, note 1 on III. 8, 2.

4. In that of the *mahāvratā* (-rite) the *pavamāna* (-laud)s are Chandomas, (thereby) he obtains cattle.

5. There are both kinds of stomas, even and odd ones; this is a pairing; in consequence of this pairing he is procreated.

XXII. 7.

(The seven-day-rite of Jamadagni.)²

1. An internally attached five-day-rite¹; a thirty-three-versed (one) day (-rite) of which (however) the *agniṣṭoma* (-laud) is thirty-four-versed (sixth day); (and) a seventeen-versed *mahāvratā* as over-night-rite of which the out-of-doors-laud is twenty-four-versed, the head nine-versed, the wings fifteen-versed, the trunk seventeen-versed, the tail twenty-one-versed (seventh day).

¹ Cp. XXI. 13.

2. By this (rite), Jamadagni thrives in all respects. By this (rite), he thrives in all respects.

3. That there is at the beginning an internally attached five-day-rite, is for continuity¹.

¹ Cp. XXI. 13. 9.

4. Then (there is) that thirty-three-versed day—there are thirty-three deities; he reaches (becomes equal to) the deities.

¹ Cp. IV. 4. 11.

¹ Jaim. br. II. 309; Ārṣeyakalpa VI. 13. c; Āp. XXII. 22. 17-18.

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 13. d; Jaim. br. II. 308 is similar, not equal.

5. Of this (day), the agniṣṭoma(-laud) is thirty-four-versed ; Prajāpati is the thirty-fourth of the deities¹ ; he reaches Prajāpati.

¹ Cp. note on X. 1. 16.

6. The out-of-doors-laud of the mahāvratā(-day) is twenty-four-versed ; the gāyatrī is of twenty-four syllables ; the gāyatrī is a (means of) procreation ; (so this is) for procreation.

7. There are both kinds of stomas, even and odd ones ; this is a pairing ; in consequence of this pairing he is procreated.

8. In that the head (of the mahāvratā) is nine-versed, there being nine vital principles, he is firmly established in his vital principles. That the wings are fifteen-versed, is for equilibrium. The trunk is seventeen-versed ; Prajāpati being seventeen-fold, he reaches Prajāpati. The tail is twenty-one-versed, for getting a firm support.

XXII. 8.

(The seven-day-rite of Indra.)¹

1. A jyotiṣṭoma as agniṣṭoma (1) ; a go(-day) as ukthya (2) ; an āyus(-day) as ukthya (3) ; an Abhiṣit as agniṣṭoma (4) ; a Viśvajit as agniṣṭoma¹ (5) ; a Sarvajit as agniṣṭoma² (6) ; an over-night-rite with all the stomas³ (7).

¹ Cp. XVI. 1-5. ² Cp. XVI. 7. ³ Cp. XX. 2.

2. By means of this (rite), Indra surpassed the other deities. He who knows this surpasses (his) other (fellow-) creatures.

3. In that at the beginning there is the three-day-period : jyotiṣ, go, āyus, he reaches (i.e., practises) the well-known stomas : these worlds¹. He is firmly supported in these worlds.

¹ Viz. earth, intermediate region, sky ; cp. IV. 1. 7.

4. Then, the Abhiṣit : by the Abhiṣit, the Gods conquered these worlds ; through the Viśvajit, they conquered all ; through the Sarvajit, they conquered the whole¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 7. 2.

5. There is the over-night-rite with all the stomas, for reaching all, for conquering all. By this (rite), he reaches and conquers all.

¹ Cp. Āranyakalpa VII. 13. e.

XXII. 9.

(The generating seven-day-rite.)¹

1. Four nine-versed days, the first of which is an agniṣṭoma (the three others being ukthyas); a Viśvajit-day; a mahāvratā-day, (and) a jyotiṣṭoma as over-night-rite.

2. By means of this (rite), Prajāpati created man¹; he obtained the supremacy over all food.

¹ According to Sāyaṇa, the *puruṣa* here is the *virāj*, the primordial individuum of RS. X. 90.

3. He who knows this obtains the supremacy over all food.

4. Of the (individual) who comes into existence, the head first comes into existence¹; four-fold framed is the head: breath, eye-sight, hearing, voice². The prṣṭha(-sāman)s are the trunk³. In that he undertakes (or 'applies') the prṣṭha(-sāman)s, he puts the trunk together after the head.

¹ The head appears first at birth; cp. Śat. br. VIII. 2. 4. 18.

² Therefore, the first four days.

³ Therefore, the Viśvajit in which all the six prṣṭhasāmans are applied.

5. So he had made man; to it (to the first seven-day-period and to man) he adds the food: the (mahā)vratā¹.

¹ Cp. IV. 10. 1.

6. And that there is (at the end) a jyotiṣṭoma as over-night-rite, this is for setting a-right what had not been attained (by the preceding days)¹.

¹ This is the same as XXII. 11. 5.

XXII. 10.

(The prṣṭhya-stoma seven-day-rite.)²

1. A six-day-rite with (alternately) the (rathantara and bṛhat) prṣṭha(-sāmans), (and) a Viśvajit(-day) as over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VII. 14; Nidānasūtra IX. 1; Āp. XXII. 23. 5-6; on these sources rests the name *janakasaptarātra*, which might mean also: the seven-day-rite of Janaka (cp. Jaim. br. II. 303).

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VII 15. a; Nidānasūtra IX. 1.; Jaim. br. II. 303 differs.

2. For (the fulfilment of) one wish (serves) a *sattrā*, for (the fulfilment of) another wish serves a sacrifice. By a *sattrā*, he does not get that for which a sacrifice (is undertaken), nor by a sacrifice that for which a *sattrā* (is undertaken). This (rite) is, as it were, a *sattrā*, in that the *prṣṭha(-sāman)s* (are applied) in their regular order. In that they are (used) at once, he, thereby, puts into him at once strength and valour. The *prṣṭha(-sāman)s* are food, he brings food unto him. The *prṣṭha(-sāman)s* are cattle; he is firmly established in (the possession of) cattle¹.

¹ This is the same as XXII. 3. 2-5.

3. What presents itself in a visible way to men (presents itself) in a cryptical way to the Gods, and what (presents itself) in a cryptical way to men (represents itself) in a visible way to the Gods.

4. The *Viśvājit(-rite)* is, in a cryptical way, the (*mahā*)*vrata*; in a visible way he, by means of this (rite), obtains food¹.

¹ To men, for whom the *parokṣam* of the Gods is *pratyakṣam*, this *Viśvājit* means: (*mahā*)*vrata*, i.e., food; cp. XXII. 9. 5.

XXII. 11.

(The eight-day-rite.)¹

1. A six-day-rite with the *prṣṭha(-sāman)s*, a *mahāvrata(-day)* (and) a *jyotiṣṭoma-over-night-rite*.

2. By means of this (rite), the Gods reached their state of God.

3. He who knows this reaches the state of a God.

4. The eight-day-rite¹ is a complete² (*mahā*)*vrata(-day)*, for it amounts to an *agniṣṭoma*³.

¹ Reading (cp. XXI. 15. 5) *aṣṭarātro*.

² *āpta*; cp. XXI. 15. 5, XXIII. 1. 2; *Sāyaṇa* supplies: *devaiḥ*.

³ As the number of the verses in the *mahāvrata* does not agree with that of a normal *agniṣṭoma*, perhaps, *sampadyate* signifies here: 'turns out to be', for the *mahāvrata* is an *agniṣṭoma*: a soma-sacrifice ending with the *agniṣṭoma*-laud.

5. Further, that there is (at the end) a jyotiṣṭoma as over-night-rite, this is for setting a-right what had not been attained (by the preceding days).

6. Through the eight-day-rite, the Gods mastered¹ all.

¹ Here is a pun: *aṣṭa* (eight) and *aṣṭa* participle to *aśnute*.

7. He who knows this masters all.

XXII. 12.

(The nine-day-rite of the Gods.)¹

1a. A six-day-rite with the *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s, a *jyotis*-(day), a *go*-(day) (and) an *āyus*-(day) as over-night-rite.

1b. The Gods were afraid of death. They resorted to *Prajā-pati*. He gave them immortality through this nine-day-rite.

2. This is man's immortality, that he reaches the normal term of life (and) that he becomes wealthier.

3. He who knows this reaches the normal term of life (and) becomes wealthier.

4. It is a nine-day-rite: nine are the vital principles¹; in the (possession of the) vital principles he is firmly established.

¹ Cp. II. 15. 3.

5. There is a six-day-rite, with the *prṣṭha*-(*saman*)s, for thriving in a visible manner, and that there is a *jyotis*-(day), a *go*-(day) (and) an *āyus*-(day) as overnight-rite, is for getting a firm support.

XXII. 13.

(Second nine-day-rite.)²

1a. A *jyotiṣṭoma* as *agniṣṭoma*¹; a *go*-(day) as *ukthya*¹; an *āyus*-(day) as *ukthya*¹; an internally attached five-day-rite², (and) a *Viśvajit* as over-night-rite³.

¹ As XVI. 1-3. ² As XXII. 3. ³ As XVI. 5.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* VII. 15. c; *Nidānasūtra* IX. 1; *Āp.* XXII. 23. 10.

² Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* VII. 15. d; *Nidānasūtra* IX. 1.

1b. One who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should perform (it).

2. In that at the beginning there is the three-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus, he reaches the well-known stomas: these worlds. He is firmly established in these worlds¹.

¹ Identical with XXII. 8. 3.

3. Further, that an internally attached five-day-rite is in the middle: fivefold is man¹; fivefold is cattle¹; thereby, he reaches man and cattle¹.

¹ See notes 1 and 2 on II. 4. 2.

4. There is a Viśvajit as over-night-rite, for conquering all.

XXII. 14.

(The Triakubh-ten-day-rite.)¹

1. A nine-versed agniṣṭoma; a fifteen-versed ukthya; a nine-versed agniṣṭoma; a seventeen-versed agniṣṭoma; a twenty-one-versed ukthya; a seventeen-versed agniṣṭoma; a twenty-seven-versed agniṣṭoma; a thirty-three-versed ukthya; a twenty-seven-versed agniṣṭoma; a Viśvajit as over-night-rite.

2. Indra, having slain the Asuras, conceived that he had done an unheard-of deed. For him the gods performed this stoma (i.e., this sacrifice). He (thereby) was freed from his bad lot¹.

¹ *nirdaśa* means: 'more than ten days old' ('out of his teens', but applied to days, not to years). A new born infant and its mother are *nirdaśa* when the first dangerous ten-day-period is passed away. This state is *nairdaśya* which, then, assumes the meaning of 'the state of being out of danger'; the word occurs Āp. XXII. 4. 28, whilst the Jaim. Br. (Auswahl no. 158) presents the form *nirdaśya*.

3. Therefore, one who has been wounded by an arrow or a stick is out of danger on the tenth day.

4. This (rite) is a virāj consisting of tens and tens. The virāj is food. He brings food unto him¹.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VIII. 1-8; Nidānasūtra IX. 2-3; Jaim. br. II. 327-331, here called mahātrikakubh; TS. VII. 2. 5; Baudh. XVI. 31; Āp. XXII. 23. 17-18; Śākh. XVI. 29.

¹ Cp. XIX. 2. 4.—The rite is a virāj probably simply in so far as it is a ten-day-rite: cp. Jaim. br. II. 323: *eṣa ha vāva virājam nātiṣṭauti yo daśabhis stute, daśākṣarā virāḍ, annaṃ virāḍ, ahnaiva virājam avarunddhe, 'hnā virājam; sa daśamenaivāhnā sarvāṃ virājam annādyam avarudhya*, etc.; and cp. TS. VII. 2. 5. 1: *vairājo vā eṣa yajño yad daśarātraḥ*.

5. The Gods, having restrained the Asuras by means of the agniṣṭoma, were by the ukthya(-day)s at the middle procreated in their progeny (and) cattle. Having restrained his adversary by means of the agniṣṭoma, he (the performer of this rite) is procreated by the ukthya (-day)s at the middle in progeny (and) cattle.

6. This sacrifice is one of three eminences¹.

¹ Or 'summits, peaks, humps'. These three are the ukthya-days: 9, 15, 9; 17, 21, 17; 27, 33, 27.

7. An eminency amongst his equals and his progeny (or 'his subjects') becomes he who knows this.

XXII. 15.

(The ten-day-rite of Kusurubinda.)¹

1. Three nine-versed agniṣṭoma(-day)s; three fifteen-versed ukthya(-day)s; three seventeen-versed ukthya(-day)s (and, as last day,) a twenty-one-versed over-night-rite¹.

¹ Jaim. br. has the same arrangement.

2. He who wishes to become multiplied should perform this (rite).

3. In that the stomas (occur) groupwise¹ (thereby) he becomes multiplied.

¹ This is explained in § 4.

4. Together (are applied) (three) nine-versed stomas, together (three) fifteen-versed, together (three) seventeen-versed stomas.

5. There is (at the end) the twenty-one-versed over-night-rite for being firmly established.

6. This (rite) is an expanded jyoti(-stoma)¹.

¹ See note 1 on XXI. 12. 5.

¹ Cp. Arṣeyakalpa VIII. 9; Nidānasūtra IX. 4; Jaim. br. II. 332-333; Āp. XXII. 24. 6-7.

7. He who knows this becomes a light among his subjects¹.

¹ Equal to l.c. 6.

8. This (rite) comprises the four stomas: four-footed is cattle; he is firmly established in (the possession of) cattle¹.

¹ Equal to l.c. 7.

9. The stomas (of this rite) do not exceed the twenty-one-versed one; the twenty-one-versed stoma is a firm support; he is firmly established¹.

¹ Nearly equal to l.c. 8.

10. Kusurūbīnda, son of Uddalaka, having performed this (rite), came to plurality (of progeny).

11. He who know this comes to plurality (of progeny and cattle).

XXII. 16.

(The ten-day-rite with the Chandomas.)¹

1a. An internally attached five-day-rite¹; four Chandoma (-day)s²; a Viśvajit(-day) as over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. XXI. 13.

² Cp. XIV and XV (of 24, 44, 48, 24).

1b. He who is desirous of (obtaining) cattle should perform (it).

2. In that it begins with an internally attached five-day-rite, man being five-fold and cattle being five-fold, he, thereby, reaches man and cattle¹.

¹ Cp. XXI. 13. 6.

3. The Chandoma(-day)s are in the middle; the Chandomas are cattle¹; (so this rite serves) for obtaining cattle.

¹ Note 1 on III. 8. 2.

4. There is a Viśvajit as over-night-rite, for conquering all.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VIII. 10; Nidānasūtra IX. 5-6; Āp. XXII. 24. 3-4.

XXII. 17.

(The ten-day-rite called 'stronghold of the Gods'.)¹

1. An agniṣṭoma with three stomas¹ (1); a jyotis(-day) as ukthya (2); an agniṣṭoma with three stomas (3); a go(-day) as ukthya (4); an Abhijit as agniṣṭoma (5); a go(-day) as ukthya (6); a Viśvajit as agniṣṭoma (7); an āyus(-day) as ukthya (8); a Viśvajit as agniṣṭoma² (9); an over-night-rite with all the stomas (10).

¹ Either the morning-service of 9, the midday-service of 15, the afternoon-service of 17-versed stotras, or resp. four stotras of 9, four of 15, four of 17; see note 7 on page 120 of the edition of the Ārṣeyakalpa.

² Read *viśvajit agniṣṭomah* instead of *v. agniṣṭomasya*.

2. When the Gods were being slain by the Asuras, they resorted to Prajāpati. He gave them this 'stronghold of the Gods'. This they entered.

3. He should perform (it) for one against whom abhicāra is being practised. He enters this stronghold of the Gods: so as not to be laid low¹.

¹ Read *astityai* instead of *astityai*.

XXII. 18.

(The eleven-day-rite of Paundarikā.)²

1. An internally attached six-day-rite; three Chandoma(-day)s; an agniṣṭoma with the four stomas; a Viśvajit as over-night-rite.

2. This sacrifice is one for getting the supremacy¹.

¹ Read, with the Leyden Ms., *svārājyo*, and op. XIX. 13. 1.

3. Supremacy obtains he who knows this.

4. For the supremacy is Prajāpati (and) the supremacy is the most exalted Lord¹.

¹ See XIX. 13. 3.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VIII. 11. a-g; Nidānasūtra IX. 6; TS. VII. 2. 5. 3. (different!); Āp. XXII. 24. 1-2.

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa VIII. 11. h; Nidānasūtra IX. 7; Āp. XXII. 24. 8-12; Baudh. XVI. 32.

5. He who knows this reaches the state of a most exalted Lord¹.

¹ See ib. 4.

6a. The rathantara and the br̥hat are both (applied), for this is (equal to) supremacy.

6b. A myriad (of cows should be given) as sacrificial fee, for this is (equal to) supremacy.

6c. There is the thirty-six-versed stoma¹; for this is (equal to) supremacy.

¹ Instead of *śaṭtriṃśā stoma*, read, with the Leyden Ms., *śaṭtriṃśā stoma*, and cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* 1c.

6d. There is the ~~stoma~~ stoma¹, for this is the last². He who knows this reaches the end (the limit) of fortune.

¹ As tenth day; cp. note 1 on XIX. 5. 1.

² Cp. XXI. 4. 6.

7a. Kṣemadhrtvan, the son of Puṇḍarika, having sacrificed with this (rite) at the northern border of the Sudāman, throve in all respects.

7b. He who knows this thrives in all ways.

TWENTY-THIRD CHAPTER.

The Chapters XXIII–XXV describe the *sattras*, the sacrificial ‘sessions’, soma-rites of more than twelve days, where there is no *Yajamāna* but a *Gr̥hapati*. A *sattra* must begin and end with an over-night-rite.

XXIII. 1.

(Thirteen-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite (1); a six-day-rite with the *pr̥ṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s (2-7); an over-night-rite with all the *stomas* (8); four *Chandoma*-(day)s (9-12); an over-night-rite (13).

2. These thirteen-days are a complete twelve-day-rite¹.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* IX. 1b; *Nidānasūtra* IX. 9; *Lāṭy.* X. 3. 12-19; *Āp.* XXIII. 1. 8-9; *T.S.* VII. 3. 8.

¹ On *āpta*, cp. XXI. 15. 5, XXII. 11. 4. Sāyana explains *āpta* in the following manner: just as in every-day life one gives, for fear of giving too little, a surplus, in order to give the full measure, so the thirteen-day-rite is a fully reached, fully measured twelve-day-rite.

3a. For the introductory day and the concluding day, (being) both over-night-rites, are the same¹.

¹ The wording of the corresponding passage in TS. is: *samānam hy etad ahar yat prāyaṇīyaś codayaṇīyaś ca*.

3b. By these days (*i.e.*, by this rite) they get (the fulfilment of) every wish they hope to see fulfilled.

4. But the voice of the Gr̥hapati becomes (by this rite) deficient¹. In that at the middle is the over-night-rite with all the stomas, thereby, the voice of the Gr̥hapati becomes not deficient².

¹ Perhaps because he deviates from the twelve-day-rite, this rite being equal to the voice (XI. 10. 19, XII. 5. 13).

² According to XX. 2. 2, the sarvastoma atirātra serves for gaining all.

5. The (participants of a sacrificial session), who had Aryala¹ as their Gr̥hapati (and) Āruṇi as their Hotṛ, used² to practise these (days, *i.e.*, this rite) at (or among) the Subhagās³. They thrive in every respect. They who undertake these (days, who perform this rite) thrive in every respect.

¹ An Aryala Kāhoḍi is mentioned in Jaim. br. III. 177 (the name also in Kāth. XXV. 7), who, by a certain rite, had torn asunder the voice or the word.

² That *upayanti* cannot be intended as a present tense appears from the following imperfect. Perhaps the particles *ha sma* have fallen out, but cp. Introduction, Chapter III, § 8, b.

³ About this locality (river or people?), nothing is known.

XXIII. 2.

(Second thirteen-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; the ten days of the twelve-day-period¹; a mahāvratā-day and an over-night-rite.

¹ As they have been described in Chapters XI-XV.

2. It is the voice (or the word) that is being continuously stretched out by this twelve-day-rite¹. This (voice) they would tear asunder², if they were to perform an over-night-rite in the middle³.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 1. 4.

² Read *vicchindyr yan*, etc.

³ This remark would seem rather to be applicable to the first thirteen-day-rite (cp. TS. VII. 3. 3. 1-2), where there is an *atirātra* in the middle. Has the author confused the facts?

3. In that they undertake the (mahā-)vrata immediately after, they do not tear asunder the voice; they reach the thirteenth month¹.

¹ This is equally unclear. Śyāṇa's commentary is corrupt and incomprehensible.

4. This is the already established thirteen-day-rite. They who perform it are firmly established.

XXIII 3.

(Fourteen-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; a six-day-rite with the *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s; a six-day-rite with the *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s, beginning with the thirty-three-versed day¹ (and) an over-night-rite.

¹ The first, normal *śadhā* consists of days of 9, 15, 17, 21, 27 and 33 verses; the second, of days of 33, 27, 21, 17, 15 and 9 verses: in reversed order; cp. TS. *parācīnāni prṣṭhāni* and *praticīnāni prṣṭhāni*.

2. These days are (*i.e.*, this fourteen-day-rite is) wish-granting;

3. For the (first) ten are (equal to) the *virāj*¹; the eleventh is the person (of the participant) itself; the twelfth is progeny; the thirteenth is cattle; the fourteenth (serves) for (obtaining) the wish².

¹ And the *virāj* is food.

² So they get food; they retain their own life; get progeny and cattle and all that they further desire.

4. All their wishes they get fulfilled through these days.

5. These two¹ thirty-three-versed days that in the middle (of the two six-day-rites) are brought into connection with each other, are

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* IX. 1. d; *Nidānasūtra* IX. 10; TS. VII. 3. 4; Baudh. XVI. 33 (beg.); Āp. XXIII. 1. 13-14.

(equal to) the range of the ruddy one². Thereby, they mount to the range of the ruddy one.

¹ Read *stau* instead of *etā*.

² Cp. XIX. 10. 12.—The days are : atirātra, 9-versed, 15-versed, 17-versed, 21-versed, 27-versed, 33-versed, 33-versed, 27-versed, 21-versed, 17-versed, 15-versed, 9-versed and atirātra.

6. Twice they undertake (perform) the (six-day-rite with the) *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s ; they put, in regular order, food¹ into themselves.

¹ Because the *prṣṭhas* are food ; cp. XIX. 9. 4.

7. These days are winged¹ ; whatever wish they desire to see fulfilled they by these (days) reach.

¹ See note 1 on XIX. 10. 1.

8. For wherever a winged being (a bird) desires to go, all that it reaches.

9. They start with a nine-versed (stoma) and finish with a nine-versed (stoma)¹. The nine-versed among the stomas are the vital principles (the kinds of breath.) By breath they begin, in breath they are firmly established².

¹ This refers only to the two *ṣaḍaha*-periods.

² Cp. XIX. 10. 14.

XXIII. 4.

(Second fourteen-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite ; a three-day-period : *jyotis*, go and *āyus* ; a six-day-rite with the *prṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s ; an *āyus*, a go and a *jyotis*-(day), and an over-night-rite.

2. These (days, *i.e.*, this fourteen-day-rite) should be undertaken by those regarding whom they have doubts as to (admitting them to) bed, water or marriage¹.

¹ The exact meaning of these three words, thus combined, is doubtful ; 'bed' and 'marriage' seem to be synonymous. Elsewhere (Kāth. XXV. 3) we find : *udake vā pātre vā vivāhe vā* ; about *pātra*, cp. note 1 on VI. 5. 9. It is, to me at least, even uncertain that 'water' means 'the pouring out of water for a deceased'. Sāyaṇa : *abhiṣekārīham*.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* IX. 1.0 ; *Āp.* XXIII. 1. 15-16 ; *Baudh.* XVI. 33 and cp. *TS.* VII. 3. 5.

3, 4. In that there is a three-day-period : jyotis, go and āyus, they reach the well-known stomas : these worlds. They are firmly supported in these worlds ¹.

¹ Cp. XXII. 8. 3.

5. And as to the six-day-rite in the middle with the *pr̥ṣṭha* (-sāman)s, this, forsooth, is the bed of the Gods ; they, thereby, mount the bed of the Gods and become worthy of bed ¹.

¹ They become worthy of being taken into marriage. Just as *pātriya* (see the quotation from Kāth. in note 1 on VI. 5. 9) must mean 'worthy of vessel', 'worthy to take meals together with another,' so *talpya* must signify 'worthy of bed'; cp. above, § 2, and below, XXV. 10.

6. They reach the bed of a wealthier man ¹.

¹ Cp. Kāth. XXVII. 139. 14 : *pra śreyasaḥ pātram āpnoti*.

7. As to the āyus, go and jyotis(-days) and the over-night-rite, whereby they go hence (from the world), thereby they return (to earth).

XXIII. 5.

(Third fourteen-day-rite.) ¹

1. An over-night-rite ; the two days go and āyus ; the ten days of the twelve-day-period ¹ and an over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 2. 1.

2. In that there are the two days go and āyus, they (thereby) undertake (practise) pairing stomas ¹ : in order to be procreated.

¹ Cp. XVI. 3. 7 (end), and note 3.

3. Then, the ten days of the twelve-day-period : they, thereby, undertake (practise) the not-broken (not divided) voice ¹ : for getting progeny.

¹ The twelve-day-period is the voice : XI. 10. 19.

4. This is the well supported fourteen-day-rite. They who perform it are well supported.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 1. f ; Āp. XXIII. 1. 17-18.

XXIII. 6.

(F i f t e e n - d a y - r i t e .) ¹

1. An over-night-rite ; a six-day-period with the *pr̥ṣṭha(-saman)s* ; a *mahāvratā(-day)* ; a six-day-period with the *pr̥ṣṭha(-saman)s* beginning with the thirty-three-versed day ¹ (and) an over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 3. 1.

2. By means of these days (by means of this fifteen-day-rite) the Gods reached the state of Gods. They who undertake this rite reach the state of a God.

3 This is the sacrificial session of the Gods. Even now the Gods perform (it as) a *sattra*.

4. The (introductory) over-night-rite is the day of full-moon ; the (first) six-day-period, this (is) the (next following) six-day-rite with the *pr̥ṣṭha(-sāman)s* ; the *mahāvratā(-day)* (is) the *aṣṭakā* par excellence ; the (second, reversed) six-day-period, this (is) the (next following) six-day-rite with the *pr̥ṣṭha(-sāman)s* ; the (concluding) over-night-rite (is) the day of new-moon ¹.

This means that the first day must fall on the day of full-moon, etc. On *ekūṣṭhakā*, cp. note 1 on V. 9. 1. As, however, Āpastamba has *aṣṭamyām*, *ekūṣṭhakā* may be used here simply in the sense of eighth day.

5. Therefore, men do not (ordinarily) press (and sacrifice) the soma at that time ¹, for it is the time when the Gods press the soma. In a visible way, they by these (days, *i.e.*, by this rite) mount unto the deities.

¹ At that time : during the half of the waning moon.

6. But there is a danger of being repelled (by the Gods) ; (therefore) they should consecrate themselves (*i.e.*, undergo the ceremony of *dīkṣā*) during the other half of the month : for not to be repelled ¹.

¹ About the precise meaning of this sentence, the old commentators, as Dhānañjaya and Gautama, were already at variance. The meaning of the Sūtrakāra himself is that this fifteen-day-rite should be preceded by twelve *dīkṣā*-days and twelve *upasad*-days, so that they begin the *dīkṣā* during the dark half of the month. Āp. allows to begin the fifteen-day-rite on new-moon and to conclude on full-moon.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 1. g ; Nidānasūtra IX. 10 ; Lāṭy. X. 1. 7-9 ; Āp XXIII. 2. 2-4.

XXIII. 7.

(Second fifteen-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; a nine-versed Agni-laud¹ as agniṣṭoma; the three-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus; the six-day-rite with the prṣṭha(-sāman)s; an āyus-, a go-and a jyotis(-day) (and) an over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. XVII. 5. 1.

2. These days (this rite) express (expresses) the nobility¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XI. 41.

3. Those who are anxious of (obtaining) priestly lustre should undertake this (rite).

¹ Cp. XVII. 5. 3.

4. In that there is the nine-versed Agni-laud as agniṣṭoma, he, thereby, makes the priesthood reach fame.

5. (For) the nine-versed (stoma) is priesthood¹.

¹ Because (VI. 1. 6) it sprang together with the trivṛt stoma from the head of Prajāpati.

6a. In that there is the three-day-period: jyotis, go, and āyus, they reach the well-known stomas: these worlds. They are firmly supported in these worlds¹.

¹ The same as XXIII. 4. 3, 4.

6b. In that the six-day-rite with the prṣṭha(-sāman)s is (applied) in the middle, the prṣṭha(-sāman)s being food, thereby food is brought into the middle (of their body). Therefore, food, being in the middle, satiates.

6c. As to the āyus-, go-, and jyotis(-days) (and) the over-night-rite: whereby they go hence, thereby they return¹.

¹ The same as XXIII. 4. 7.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 1. h; Nidānasūtra IX. 10; TS. VII. 3. 7; Baudh. XVI. 33 (279 1-4; read *agniṣṭuḥ jyotiḥ*); Āp. XXIII. 2. 5-6.

XXIII. 8.

(Third fifteen-day-rite.)¹

1. A nine-versed Agni-land as agniṣṭoma; the three-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite; an over-night-rite.

2. For (the fulfilment of) one wish (serves) a sattra, for (the fulfilment of) another (wish) (serves) a sacrifice. By a sattra he does not get that for which a sacrifice (is undertaken), nor by a sacrifice that for which a sattra (is undertaken)¹.

¹ The same as XXII. 3. 2.

3. In that an over-night-rite is only at one side¹, thereby it is a sacrifice, and in that there are the ten days of the twelve-day-period, thereby it is a sattra.

¹ Read *anyataro 'tirūtras*? A sattra begins and concludes with an atirātra.

4. Both (kinds of) wishes (that connected with an ahina and that connected with a sattra) they by these (days, i.e., by this rite) reach.

XXIII. 9.

(Fourth fifteen-day-rite.)²

1a. An over-night-rite; the three-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite (and) an over-night-rite.

1b. Those who desire to get progeny should undertake (this rite).

2. By means of these (days, i.e., of this fifteen-day-rite), Prajāpati created the creatures. They who undertake this rite are multiplied in children (and) cattle.

3. In that there is the three-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus, they reach the well-known stomas: these worlds. They are firmly supported in these worlds¹.

¹ The same as XXIII. 4. 3, 4.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* IX. 1. i; *Nidānasūtra* IX. 10 (end); *Āp.* XXIII. 2. 7-8.

² *Baudh.* XVI. 33 (278. 17-18); *Āp.* XXIII. 2. 9-10.

4. Then, the ten days of the twelve-day-rite, they, thereby, undertake (practise) the not-divided voice, for getting progeny¹.

¹ This is the same as XXIII. 5. 3.

5. This is the firmly supported fifteen-day-rite; firmly supported are they who undertake this rite.

XXIII. 10.

(Sixteen-day-rite.)¹

1. These same days, with the mahāvratā(-day)¹.

¹ This day comes before the concluding atirātra; so Śaṅkara, and op. Baudh.: 'He inserts the mahāvratā between the tenth day (of the daśarātra) and the (concluding) atirātra.'

2. By means of these (days, of this sixteen-day-rite), Indra gained the supreme victory; by means of these they gain the supreme victory.

3. The thunderbolt is the fifteen-day-rite¹ (contained in this sixteen-day-rite). No one can display any prowess when he has not grasped a (destructive weapon like the) thunderbolt². The sixteenth day is the handle. He displays prowess after he has grasped with this³ (sixteenth day as handle) the thunderbolt (i.e., the first fifteen days).

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. II. 339: *vajro ha kṣalu vā eṣa yat pañcadaśarātraḥ*; the pañcadaśa stoma likewise is a thunderbolt: II. 4. 2.

² Litt: 'with a non-grasped thunderbolt.'

³ I take *tadgrhītena* as a compound.

XXIII. 11.

(Seventeen-day-rite.)²

1. An over-night-rite; a five-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus, go, āyus; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite (and) a over-night-rite.

2. By means of these (days: by this seventeen-day-rite), Prajā-

¹ Cp. Ap. XXIII. 2. 11-12; Baudh. XVI. 33: 278. 18-279. 1.

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 2a; Nidānasūtra IX. 11; TS. VII. 3. 8; Baudh. XVI. 33 (279. 4-5); Ap. XXIII. 2. 13-14.

pati gained endless bliss, endless, verily, are the (rites) of the kind of the five-day-rite¹.

¹ Why they are to be regarded as endless is, to me, inexplicable.

3. In that there is the five-day-period, (thereby) they are pro-created in consequence of the endless.

4. Then, the ten days of the twelve-day-rite, they (thereby) undertake (practise) the not-divided voice, for getting progeny¹.

¹ This is the same as XXIII. 4. 3, 4 and XXIII. 9, 3.

5. This is the firmly established seventeen-day-rite. Firmly established are they who perform it.

XXIII. 12.

(The eighteen-day-rite of the Gods.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; a six-day abhiplava-period¹; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite (and) an over-night-rite.

¹ See Ārṣeyakalpa I. 2-7: jyotis, go, āyus, go, āyus, jyotis.

2. The Gods were afraid of death; they resorted to Prajāpati. He gave them the immortality through this eighteen-day-rite.

3. This is man's immortality that he reaches the normal term of life (and) that he becomes wealthier¹.

¹ This is the same as XXII. 12. 2.

4. They reach the whole term of life (and) become wealthier, who practise this (rite).

5. These days are twice nine; nine are the vital principles¹, in regular order they bring the vital principles into themselves.

¹ Cp. note 2 on VIII. 7. 6.

XXIII. 13.

(Nineteen-day-rite.)²

1. These same days with the mahāvrat(-day)¹.

¹ See note 1 on XXIII. 10. 1.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 2. b; Ap. XXIII. 2. 15-16.

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 2. b; Āp. XXIII. 2. 17-18.

2. By means of these days (*i.e.*, through this rite), Vāyu gained the sovereignty over the animals of the wild. They who practise this rite reach the sovereignty over both kinds of animals (domestic and wild).

3. This is the sacrificial session for (obtaining) deer.

4. Through these days (through this rite) the wild animals, although they are not fostered¹, are recreated.

¹ The exact meaning of *anākṛta* is uncertain.

5. Unfostered¹ (progeny) is born to those who perform these days (who perform this rite).

¹ Likewise uncertain. *anākṛta* explains 'without effort'.

XXIII. 14.

(Twenty-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; a six-day-abhiplava-period¹; the two days Abhijit and Viśvajit²; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite (and) an over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 12. 1.

² Cp. XVI. 4 and 5.

2. They who are desirous of (obtaining) men¹ should undertake these days (should perform this rite); by means of these (days), Prajā-pati created man.

¹ Of servants, or of male children (?)

3. He obtained the supremacy over all food. They who perform this (rite) obtain the supremacy over all food.

4. This is a sacrificial session for (obtaining) men.

5. Twenty-fold is man, for he has ten fingers, ten toes.

6. In that there are these twenty days, they firmly establish by these man in these worlds.

7. This is the firmly established twenty-day-rite. Firmly established are they who undertake it.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* IX. 3. a; *Nidānasūtra* IX. 11; TS. VII. 3. 9; Baudh. XVI. 33 (379. 6-8, agrees more with TS.); *Āp.* XXIII. 2 19-20.

XXIII. 15.

(First twenty-one-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite; a six-day-abhiplava-period; an over-night-rite; a six-day-abhiplava-period (and) an overnight-rite.

1b. They who are desirous of (obtaining) cattle should perform (it).

2. By means of these days (of this rite), the Ādityas produced the seven kinds of domestic animals¹. They produce the cattle by these (days).

¹ Cp. note 2 on II. 7. 8.

3. They (these days) are thrice seven : seven are the Ādityas¹.

¹ Eight, according to XXIV. 12. 4.

4. The Ādityas are (equal to) the cattle¹.

¹ This equation rests solely on the number seven.

5, 6. The Ādityas (were) thriving in this world and in yonder world, as the cattle in t h i s (and) the seasons in y o n d e r world¹.

¹ This is not over-clear.

7. In both worlds, in that of the Gods and in that of men, they thrive who undertake these (days, who perform this rite).

XXIII. 16.

(Second twenty-one-day-rite.)²

1a. An over-night-rite; a six-day-period with the prṣṭha(-sāman)s; the (three) svarasāman(-days)¹; the divākīrtya(-day)²; the (three) svarasāman(-days)³; a six-day-period with the prṣṭha(-sāman)s beginning with the thirty-three-versed (day)⁴ and an over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. IV. 5.

² The viṣuvat-day.

³ Cp. IV. 6.

⁴ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 3. 1.

1b. Those who are desirous of (obtaining) priestly lustre should undertake (these days, perform this rite).

¹ Ārṣyakalpa IX. 3. b; Nidānasūtra IX. 12; Āp. XXIII. 3. 2-3.

² Cp. Ārṣyakalpa IX. 3. e; Nidānasūtra IX. 12; Jaim. br. II. 342; TS. VII. 3. 10; Baudh. XVI. 33 (end); Āp. XXIII. 3. 4-9.

2. The demoniac Svarbhānu struck the sun with darkness¹. For him (for the sun) the Gods sought a means of restoration. They found these days (i.e., this twenty-one-day-rite). By means of these, they drove away from him the darkness.

¹ Cp. IV. 5. 2.

3. They who perform this sattra repel the darkness from themselves¹.

¹ And obtain priestly lustre.

4. They should, after (the normal he-goat), immolate¹ a victim destined for Soma and Pūṣan¹.

¹ Probably on the 21st day; cp. Schol. on Kāty. XXIV. 2. 9.

² According to the Jaim. br., the victim is destined for Vāyu: *vāyur vai śāntiḥ, śāntyā evānirdāhāya* (the view of which, is said below, § 8).

5. The Brāhmin is Soma¹, Pūṣan is the cattle². Their own deity they (the participants of the sattra) thereby strengthen through cattle, and they make a skin for themselves³.

¹ This means: Soma is the deity of the Brāhmin.

² Cp. XVIII. 1. 16.

³ Because by the measure to provide themselves with brahmavarcasa, too much of the *mala* on their body might be removed; cp. § 10, and Kāth. XI. 5 : 150. 6 : *svām eva devatām bahhayate, tvacam eva kurute*.

6. The verses of Manu are used as kindling-verses².

¹ Either Maitr. S. IV. 11. 2 : 164. 11—165. 16 or TS. I. 8. 22. 1, m, n. Cp. Kāth. l.c. : *manor rcas sāmīdhenīḥ apy anubrūyāt*.

7. All that Manu did say, that is medicine¹; (so this is) for healing.

¹ Cp. Kāth. l.c. : *manur vai yat kiñcāvadat tad bheṣajam āsīt*.

8. They should undertake (this rite) in summer¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. : *tā haitā rātrir naidāghīye māsy upeyuh . . tasmād eṣa naidāghīye māsi baliṣṭham tapaty, api dviguṇā chāyā upasarpanṭi*. According to the Yajus-texts : on full-moon of Taiṣya.

9. For at that time this (sun) gives most heat¹.

¹ And this is in accordance with the nature of brahmavarcasa.

10. But there is a fear of leprosy. For it (the sun) removes too much from them (*i.e.*, from their body) ¹.

¹ Cp. Maitr. S. II. 1. 5 : 7. 9 : *kilāsatvād vā etasya bhayam, ati hy apahanti*.

11. These days (*i.e.*, this rite) forsooth, were undertaken by Ugradeva, the son of Rājana ¹. He got leprosy.

¹ Cp. XIV. 3. 17.

12. Free from leprosy becomes he who, knowing this, undertakes (this) rite ¹.

¹ Cp. Jaim. br. : 'Ugradeva Rājani, longing for priestly lustre, undertook these days (this rite of twenty-one days). Him a Brāhmin addressed : *yāvad brahmavarcasam avāruddhāhi* (so, corrupt, the ms., read, perhaps, *avaroddhāsi*) *śveto bha-viṣyasīti*. And he became (white) as a white horse' (*sa yathāśvaḥ śveta evam āsa*), which seems to indicate that he became leprous.—On this whole khaṇḍa, we remark that the bulk of its contents has been borrowed from the Black Yajurveda, especially from the Kāthaka (XI. 5) and the Maitr. Samh. (II. 1. 5), where an *iṣṭi* is described for obtaining *brahmavarcasa*. That these texts form the basis of khaṇḍa 16, is proved by the words : *svarbhānur vā āsuraḥ sūryaṁ tamasāvidhyat*, whereas formerly (IV. 5. 2) our author used *ādityaṁ* instead of *sūryaṁ*. The sequence of the wording is nearly the same as in the Kāth. and the Maitr. Samh. In the description of a sattra there is no room for mentioning the *sāmidhenī* verses, which belong to the domain of the *iṣṭis*. Moreover, the context is broken by the mention of the he-goat to be sacrificed to Soma and Pūṣan, for this sacrifice is intended to guard from *kilāsatva* !—On the whole *iṣṭi*, cp. the author's paper : Alt-indische Zauberei (Wunschopfer), no. 40 and 41.

XXIII. 17.

(Twenty-two-day-rite.) ¹

1a. An over-night-rite ; a three-day-period : *jyotis*, go, *āyus* ; a six-day-abhiplava-period ; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite ; a mahāvratā(-day) and an over-night-rite.

1b. Those who desire to (obtain) food should perform (this rite).

2. The five seasons, the twelve months, these three worlds, yonder sun as twenty-first, food on the twenty-second place : from these worlds, from the year. from yonder sun is obtained food by those who undertake these days ¹ (this twenty-two-day-rite).

¹ The logic is not very strict !

XXIII. 18.

(Twenty-three-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite; a five-day-period: *jyotis*, *go*, *āyus*, *go*, *āyus*; an *abhiplava*-six-day-period; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite (and) an over-night-rite.

1b. Those who desire (to obtain) a firm support should perform (this rite).

2. By means of these days, *Prajāpati* was firmly supported in these worlds.

3. In that there are these twenty-three days: three are these worlds; in these worlds, by means of these days, they are firmly supported.

4. This is the *Ūrṇa* supported twenty-three-day-rite. They who perform it are firmly supported.

XXIII. 19.

(Twenty-four-day-rite.)²

1. An over-night-rite (1); a six-day-rite with the *prṣṭha* (-*sāman*)s (2-7); a thirty-three-versed (day), 'unexpressed', arranged in the manner of the *Upahavya*¹, but with the *kaṇvarathanantara* (-*sāman*) in the midday-service (8); then, a thirty-three-versed (day), (but now) 'expressed' (9)²; a twenty-seven-versed (day) (10); two twenty-one-versed (days) (11-12); a twenty-seven-versed (day) (13); a thirty-three-versed day, 'unexpressed' (14); a thirty-three-versed day (but now) 'expressed' (15); a six-day-period with the *prṣṭha* (-*sāman*)s in reversed order (16-21); a nine-versed day, 'unexpressed' (22); a *jyotiṣṭoma* as *agniṣṭoma* (23) (and) an over-night-rite (24).

¹ See XVIII. 1.

² So here three thirty-three-versed days (for the last day of the *prṣṭhyasaḍaha* is equally 33-versed) follow directly after each other. In order to avoid sameness (*jāmitva*), the middle one is 'unexpressed'; see TS. VII. 4. 2. 3.—On *anirukta*, cp. note 1 on XVIII. 1. 3.

¹ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 3. 12-13.

² Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* IX. 3. e-6. g.; *Nidānasūtra* IX. 12; *Jaim. br.* II. 350 sqq.; TS. VII. 4. 2; Āp. XXIII. 4. 1-2; *Baudh.* XVI. 34-35 (279. 14-280. 12).

2. By means of these (days, *i.e.*, of this rite), the Gods united themselves in the world of heaven. (So) these days (serve for fulfilling the wish of their performers :) 'May we be united in the world of heaven' ¹.

¹ The last sentence is somewhat elliptic; understand probably: *ity eā upayanti*; cp. TS. I. c. 1. From this sentence the rite has its name: *devānām samsad* or *samsadām ayanam*.

3. These (days, this rite), forsooth, are the range of the ruddy one (the sun). In that the thirty-three-versed (days) are brought into connection in the middle, thereby they ascend the range of the ruddy one ¹.

¹ Cp. XIX. 10. 12.

4. In that the six-day-rite with the *pr̥ṣṭha*(-sāman)s is (applied) in the middle, the *pr̥ṣṭha*(-sāman)s being food, thereby food is brought into the middle. Therefore food, being in the middle, satiates ¹.

¹ This is the same as XXIII. 7. 6^b.

5. These are seven-day-periods ¹.

¹ This cannot be taken literally.

6. Hence ¹ the young ones are born.

¹ Out of these seven-day-periods, probably because the seven-day-rite is connected with the getting of progeny: XXII. 5. 3.

7. They who perform this rite are procreated in children and cattle.

8. Not conducive to cattle, forsooth, is that sacrificial session where the Chandoma(-day)s are lacking ¹. In that there are seven-day-periods, thereby this (rite) is provided with the Chandomas ²; thereby, they (*i.e.*, these days, this rite) are conducive to cattle.

¹ Because the Chandomas are cattle: note 1 on III. 8. 2.

² How are these seven-day-periods to be understood as Chandomas? Śāyana is of no help. A similar difficulty, XXIV. 3. 2.

9, 10. A thirty-three-versed (stoma) comes (immediately) after a thirty-three-versed one ¹, a nine-versed after a nine-versed ². They mount from the top to the top ³ by (the fact) that the thirty-three-versed (stoma) comes (immediately) after the thirty-three-versed; from ⁴ the vital principle they are firmly supported in the vital prin-

ciples by (the fact) that the nine-versed (*stoma*) comes (immediately) after the nine-versed one.

¹ The last day of the first *prāthya-ṣaḍaha* is 33-versed, this is followed by a 33-versed day; cp. § 1.

² The last day of the reversed *prāthya-ṣaḍaha* is nine-versed (the 21st day), and after this comes a nine-versed day.

³ They reach the highest top: heaven or *brahmnasya viśṭapam*.

⁴ If the ablative *prāṇāt* is right, it is due solely to the parallelism with the preceding *agrād agram rohanti*. At any rate, § 9 and § 10 form one single sentence.

11. These days violate the proper order¹: that the day of rising from the sacrificial service² is a *jyotiṣṭoma-agniṣṭoma*, is for arranging the unarranged.

¹ It has been already noted by Sāyana that the masc. *vilomānaḥ* (sc. *rātrayaḥ*) is a grammatical irregularity.—The proper order is violated by the 27-versed day (which comes after a 33-versed one), the two 21-versed days and the 27-versed day (the 10th–13th days).

² This is the last but one day, here the 23th; cp. Eggeling, in *Sacred Books of the East*, vol. XXVI. page 447, note 2.

XXIII. 20.

(Second twenty-four-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite; two *abhiplava*-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite (and) an over-night-rite.

1b. Those who are desirous of (obtaining) either progeny or cattle should undertake (these days: should perform this rite).

2. Out of a normal womb children and cattle are born. In that the two six-day-periods are performed normally¹, they are procreated in children and cattle born from a normal womb.

¹ They are normal (well-arranged) as they occur in their regular order, and not the second (as often is the case) in reversed order.

3. Then the ten days of the twelve-day-rite; they (thereby) undertake (practise) the not-divided voice, for getting progeny¹.

¹ This is the same as XXIII. 4. 3, 4, etc.

¹ Cp. *Nidānasūtra* IX. 12 (*etam vidālaprēthya ity ācakate*, the word occurs also in *Āśv.* XI. 3. 8 and *Kāty.* XXIV. 2. 16); *Āp.* XXIII. 3. 15-16.

4. This is the firmly established twenty-four-day-rite. Firmly established are they who perform it.

XXIII. 21.

(T w e n t y - f i v e - d a y - r i t e .) ¹

1. These same (days) with the mahāvratā(-day) ¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 10. 1.

2. By these days, Prajāpati obtained all food.

3. The year contains twenty-four half-months; the year is the twenty-fifth; the vrata is food ¹. Out of the year through these (days) the food is obtained by those who perform this (rite).

¹ Cp. note 1 on IV. 10. 1.

XXIII. 22.

(T w e n t y - s i x - d a y - r i t e .) ²

1. An over-night-rite; the two days: go, and āyus; two abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

2. The seasons lacked a firm support; they got it by these (days). Those who are desirous of (obtaining) a firm support should perform (this rite). They get a firm support.

3. Six (in number) are the seasons; in the seasons they by these (days) get a firm support.

4. In that there are those two days: go, and āyus, they (thereby) undertake (practise) pairing stomas ¹, in order to be procreated.

¹ Cp. note 3 on XVI. 3. 7.

5. That the two six-day-periods are performed normally, is for obtaining accomplishment ¹.

¹ Cp. XXIII. 20. 2.

¹ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 4. 3-4; Baudh. XVI. 34: 279. 12-13: *sa uvevābrāhmaṇaḥ*, 'this is the (twenty-five-day-rite) that is not described in our (viz., the TS.) brāhmaṇa.'

² Cp. Āp. XXIII. 4. 5-6.

6. Then, the ten days of the twelve-day-rite, they (thereby) undertake (practise) the not-divided voice, for getting progeny.

¹ This is the same as XXIII. 4. 3, 4, etc.

7. This is the well-supported twenty-six-day-rite. Firmly supported are they who perform it.

XXIII. 23.

(Twenty-seven-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite; a three-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus; two abhiplava-six-day-periods: the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

1b. Those who are desirous of thriving should perform (this rite).

2. By means of (days) the moon-stations thrive in all respects. They who undertake them thrive in all respects.

3. That there are twenty-seven days: there are twenty-seven moon-stations, these days are commensurable with the moon-stations: they get the thriving of the moon-stations.

XXIII. 24.

(Twenty-eight-day-rite.)²

1a. These same days with the mahāvratā(-day)¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 10. 1.

1b. Those who are desirous of (obtaining) cattle should undertake (these days, should perform this rite).

1c. In that there are these twenty-eight days; cattle is eight-hoofed, they obtain through them the cattle hoof by hoof¹.

¹ Cp. XV. 1. 8, XIX. 5. 4.

XXIII. 25.

(Twenty-nine-day-rite.)³

1. An over-night-rite; the five-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus, go, āyus; two abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 4. 7-8.

² Cp. Āp. XXIII. 4. 9-10.

³ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 4. 11-12.

2. By means of these (days) Prajāpati gained endless bliss.

3. Endless, forsooth, are these twenty-nine (days)¹; (the word 'not' is the endless (part) of speech².

¹ Cp. XXIII. 11. 2.

² *neti vai vāco 'nantam* (occurs also XXIV. 9. 2); the word *na* is contained in the designation of the number *ekatyā na trīṃśat* ('thirty days minus one'). This word, according to the interpretation of Sāyana, is 'endless', because it is so often used in rejecting a request for money or help.

4. In that there are those twenty-nine days, through these they gain endless bliss.

XXIII. 26.

(Thirty-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite; three abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

1b. Those who are desirous of (obtaining) food should perform (it).

2. Other sacrificial sessions amount cryptically to the virāj, (but) these (days, this thirty-day-rite,) amount visibly to the virāj¹.

¹ Because the virāj is of thirty syllables: X. 3. 12.

3. Visibly (directly), by these days, they who undertake them obtain food¹.

¹ Because the virāj is food: IV. 8. 4.

XXIII. 27.

(Thirty-one-day-rite.)²

1a. These same days with the mahāvratā(-day)¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 10. 1.

1b. By means of these days, Prajāpati successively obtained food.

¹ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 4. 13-14.

² Cp. Āp. XXIII. 5. 1-2.

2. The virāj is food¹, the vrata is food².

¹ Cp. IV. 8. 4.

² Cp. IV. 10. 1.—So, in the first place, the first thirty days are food; in the second place, the mahāvratā is food.

3. Successively, they by these days (by this rite) obtain food.

XXIII. 28.

(Thirty-two-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night rite, the two days: go (and) āyus; three abhiplava-sig-da-period² the ten days of the twelve-day-period; an over-night-rite.

1b. They who are desirous of (obtaining) cattle should undertake (it).

2. These days are (i.e., this thirty-two-day-rite is) an anuṣṭubh.

3. The anuṣṭubh is of thirty-two syllables.

4. The anuṣṭubh is the voice¹.

¹ Cp. V. 7. 1.

5. Four-footed¹ are animals (cattle).

¹ As is the anuṣṭubh with its four verse-quarters.

6, 7. Through the voice, (i.e.,) through these days, he supports¹ cattle.

¹ On the perfect, cp. Delbrück, Altind. Syntax, page 297.

8. Therefore, they (the domestic animals, the cows) approach when they are reached by the voice, when they are summoned by the voice¹.

¹ Cp. X. 3. 13.

¹ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 5. 3-4.

TWENTY-FOURTH CHAPTER.

(The sattras, continued.)

XXIV. 1.

(Thirty-three-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; three five-day-periods¹; a Viśvajit as over-night-rite²; one five-day-rite³; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

¹ A jyotis-, go-, āyus-, go- and āyus-day.

² Cp. XVI. 5.

³ In reversed order, according to the Ārṣeyakalpa.

2. Prajāpati created the creatures; these found no firm support; by means of these (days, by means of this rite,) they got a firm support. These worlds found no firm support; by means of these (days) they got a firm support. They who desire (to obtain) a firm support should undertake them: they get a firm support.

3. Through that which is formless, these (days) are provided with form; through that which is formless, the creatures are provided with form; through that which is formless, these worlds are provided with form. In that the brhat(-sāman) takes the place of the rathantara (and) the rathantara (that) of the brhat, they (*viz.*, the Chanters) engender for them (*viz.*, for the performers of the sattra) that which is provided with form through that which is formless¹.

¹ This seems to mean that, just as the creatures receive their form through the soul, because they only come into existence when they are provided with a soul, and just as the worlds become visible because Prajāpati created them, so these days, in which (during the second and the fourth five-day-period, according to the Ārṣeyakalpa,) the rathantara and the brhat change their places (the first day having as first prṣṭhastotra, not, as is usual, the rathantara, but the brhat, the second day having the rathantara instead of the usual brhat), are devoid of form in that their usual first prṣṭhastotra is removed, but then again are provided with form, in that this void is filled up with the other chant. I am not sure whether I have rightly interpreted this passage. How the rathantara and the brhat change their places is seen from Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 7.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 7. a-d; Nidānasūtra IX. 13; Jaim. br. II. 355-358 (slightly different); Āp. XXIII. 5. 6-7.

4. By the fact that they undertake periods of five days, the sixth day is lost¹ (and) the (six) seasons do not arrive in their regular order (because the sixth season would fail). In that, (however,) there is a six-day-period with the *pr̥ṣṭha*-(*sāman*)s², thereby the sixth day is not lost, thereby the seasons arrive in their regular order.

¹ Usually a six-day-period is adhibited.

² This is not clear, as there is no *pr̥ṣṭhyah ṣaḍāhah*; but perhaps this term serves here to denote the *Viśvajit* (which comes immediately after the last five-day-period) in which all the *pr̥ṣṭha-sāman*s occur. The *Jaiminiya-brāhmaṇa* defends the five-day-period as representing properly the seasons: 'Now, the *Kāpeyas* used to say: 'The six-day-period is founded on what is not-season (*anṛta*)'; it is the five-day-period that is founded on the season'. Spring is the first of the seasons, summer is the second, the rains are the third, the autumn is the fourth, and winter is the fifth, the cool time (*śiśira*) is the sixth. The most excellent of the seasons is winter, when cows and men grow fat (*sa eṣa śreṣṭha ṛtūnām yad anemantaḥ pīvaguḥ pīvapuruṣaḥ*). In accordance with this season (which is the fifth), the five-day-period is well-founded, but the *śiśira* is blamable when cows and men grow meagre; in accordance with this season, the six-day-period is well-founded¹. They undertake the five-day-period, thinking: 'may we be well established in accordance with winter which is the most excellent of seasons'.

5. And in that there are the ten days of the twelve-day-period, thereby they do not deviate from the five-day-periods¹.

¹ Thereby, the continuity of the five-day-periods (because a ten-day-period is equal to two five-day-periods) is maintained.

6. The intermediate region is the udder (of a she-goat), on (its) both sides are the two nipples¹; by means of this² nipple, this (rite)³ yields milk for the Gods; by means of yonder⁴ (nipple), for the creatures.

¹ Sky and earth that are on both sides of the intermediate region.

² The earth, see § 7.

³ This rite, thought of as a she-goat.

⁴ The sky. From the sky comes the rain, from the earth comes the sacrifice, by which the Gods exist.

¹ This seems to be contradictory; read, perhaps: *tam anu ṣaḍāho 'pratiṣṭhitāḥ*.

7. The interstice between (the two nipples) is this¹ intermediate region; the two nipples on either side are these two (worlds : sky and earth).

¹ Read with the Leyden Ms., *idaṃ* instead of *iyam*.

8. With regard to this, a (verse) occurs (in the sacred texts) :

9. 'The Gods, who three and thirty (in number) seated themselves on the sacrificial grass, went asunder in two parts'¹.

¹ This verse; *triṃśati trayas paro ye devā barhīr āsata | vyann aha dvitā tanā* is corrupt from R̥S. VIII. 28. 1 : *ye triṃśati trayas paro devāso barhīr āsadan | vidann aha dvitāsanān*. In view of the precedent (§ 7) word *vīyat*, I presume that the author of our Brāhmaṇa takes *vyan* as imperfect of *vyeti*. The meaning *dvitā* here is uncertain, nor it is apparent how this verse should prove the words of § 7.

10. The over-night-rite in the middle is the udder, at either side (are) the nipples (the three preceding and the three following five-day-rites).

11. If this (rite) were without an over-night-rite (in the middle), he would curb the udder.

12. Therefore, the over-night-rite (in the middle) must be performed to avoid curbing the udder.

13. The thirty-three deities thrive through this (rite). Thereby it is a (cause for) thriving. Therefore, they should sacrifice with the (rite of) these (days) : for thriving.

14. They apply different Brahman's chants¹ for obtaining different kinds of strength. They obtain different kinds of strength.

¹ This difference in the third *pr̥ṣṭha*-lauds is applied, according to the *Ārṣeyakalpa*, only at the four five-day-periods; the chants are given IX. 7. a and c.

XXIV. 2.

(Second thirty-three-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite (1); an abhiplava-six-day-period (2-7); an over-night-rite (8); an abhiplava-six-day-rite (9-14); an over-night-rite (15); an abhiplava-six-day-period (16-21); the ten days of the twelve-day-period (22-31); a mahāvratā(-day) (32) and an over-night-rite (33).

2. The Ādityas and the Angirases combined this sacrificial session

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* IX. 7. c; *Nidānasūtra* l.c.; *Āp.* XXIII. 5. 8-9.

(i.e., performed it together): of the Ādityas was the twenty-one-day-rite¹; of the Angirases, the twelve-day-rite². The Ādityas came to thriving in this and yonder world; the Angirases (came to thriving) in this and yonder world. It is a double sacrificial session. As much welfare as they (the participants) get by a double sattra, so great is the welfare reached by these (days, through this rite).

¹ Up to the third abhiplava.

² From the ten days of the daśarātra on.

XXIV. 3.

(*Third Chaturv- three-day-rite.*)¹

1. An over-night-rite, three five-day periods; a Viśvajit as over-night-rite; three five-day periods; an over-night-rite.

2. Not conducive to cattle is that sacrificial session where the Chandomas are lacking¹. In that at the Viśvajit they apply the Chandomas², thereby they (i.e., these days are, this sattra is) provided with the Chandomas and conducive to cattle.

¹ See note 1 on XXIII. 19. 8; where the ten days of the twelve-day-rite are applied, there are the Chandomas, the 7th, 8th and 9th day.

² How is this to be understood? Sāyaṇa, by adding the different stomas of the Viśvajit, succeeds in getting the number of the stomas of the Chandomas (9+15=24, first Chandoma; 17+27=44, second Ch.; 15+33=48, third Ch.), but this seems to be too artificial to be well founded.

3. These days are winged; whatever wish they desire to see fulfilled, that they, by these (days), reach. For wherever a winged being (a bird) desires to go, all that it reaches¹.

¹ This is the same as XXIII. 3. 7, 8.—The Viśvajit in the middle is the trunk, the three five-day-rites on either side are the wings.

4. They start with a nine-versed (stoma), they finish with a nine-versed (stoma)¹. The nine-versed among the stomas are the vital principles. By breath they begin, in breath they are firmly established².

¹ Because, according to the Nidānasūtra, they begin with three and end with three five-day-periods: *trivṛtā prayanti trivṛtodyantīti: trayaḥ pañcāhāḥ purastāt traya upariṣṭād iti.*

² This is the same as XXIII. 3. 9.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 7. f; Nidānasūtra X. 1; Āp. XXIII. 5. 10-11.

XXIV. 4.

(Thirty-four-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite; a three-day period: jyotis, go, āyus; three abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period; a mahāvratā(-day) and an over-night-rite.

1b. They who are desirous of thriving should undertake (them).

2. Through these days (this thirty-four-day-rite), Prajāpati reached all kinds of prosperity. They who undertake them reach all kinds of prosperity.

3. In that there are those thirty-three days, the deities being thirty-three in number and Prajāpati being the thirty-fourth of the deities, they get the prosperity of Prajāpati.

XXIV. 5.

(Thirty-five-day-rite.)²

1a. An over-night-rite; a five-day-period: jyotis, go, āyus, go, āyus; three abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

1b. They who are desirous of (obtaining) cattle should undertake (them).

2. In that there are those thirty-five days, cattle being fivefold¹, they by these (days) obtain cattle.

¹ Cp. note 2 on II. 4. 2.

XXIV. 6.

(Thirty-six-day-rite.)³

1a. An over-night-rite; four abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

1b. They who are desirous of (obtaining) cattle should undertake (them).

¹ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 5. 12-13.

² Cp. Āp. XXIII. 6. 1-2.

³ Cp. TS. VII. 4. 6; Āp. XXIII. 6. 3-4; Baudh. XVI. 36 (beg.).

2. By means of these (days), the Gods propped the sun (so that it did not fall down on the earth). They who undertake these (days) conquer the world of the sun.

3. These days are (equal to) the *bṛhatī*¹, the *bṛhatī* is the rulership among the metres². He who gets a plurality of cattle comes to rulership. They who undertake these (days) reach rulership.

¹ The *bṛhatī* being of 36 syllables.

² Cp. X. 3. 8 and VII. 4. 5.

XXIV. 7.

(Thirty-seven-day-rite.)¹

1. These same days with a *mahāvratā*-(day) (as last but one).

2. By these (days) Prajāpati reached the fulfilment of both wishes: the (*mahā*)-*vratā* is food¹, the *bṛhatī*² is cattle. Both wishes they obtain by these (days).

¹ Cp. IV. 10. 1.

² The 36 days without the *mahāvratā*.

XXIV. 8.

(Thirty-eight-day-rite.)²

1a. An over-night-rite; the two days: go and āyus; four *abhiplava*-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

1b. They who are desirous of (obtaining) cattle should undertake (them).

2. In that there are thirty-eight days, cattle being eight-hoofed, he obtains the cattle hoof by hoof.

XXIV. 9.

(Thirty-nine-day-rite.)³

1. An over-night-rite; the three days: *jyotiḥ*, go, āyus; four *abhiplava*-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 6. 5-6, Baudh. XVI. 36: 281. 5-6.

² Cp. Āp. XXIII. 6. 7-8.

³ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 6. 9-10.

2. By these days, Prajāpati gained endless bliss. Endless are these thirty-nine days. The word 'not' is the endless (part) of voice (or 'speech')¹.

¹ Cp. notes 1 and 2 on XXIII. 25. 3.

3. In that there are thirty-nine days they gain by them endless bliss.

XXIV. 10.

(Forty-day-rite.)¹

1. These same days with the mahāvratā(-day) (as last but one).

2. These days, taken together, make virāj's¹: the first is the ten-syllabic, the second is the twenty-syllabic, the third is the thirty-syllabic. The forty days are the highest virāj. The paṅkti, forsooth, is the highest virāj.

¹ Cp. note 1 on II. 7. 8.

² A paṅkti is equal to forty syllables; cp. Kauṣ. br. XVII. 3.

3. They are firmly established in the highest virāj¹.

¹ Cp. XVI. 1. 9-10.

XXIV. 11.

(Forty-nine-day-rite.)²

1. An over-night-rite (1); three-nine-versed days, of which the first is an agniṣṭoma (and the two others ukthyas) (2-4); an over-night-rite (5); ten fifteen-versed ukthyas, of which the tenth is combined with a ṣoḍaśin (6-15); an over-night-rite (16); twelve seventeen-versed ukthyas (17-28); an over-night-rite (29); a six-day-period with the pṛṣṭha(-sāman)s (30-35); an over-night-rite (36); twelve twenty-one-versed ukthyas (37-48) (and) an over-night-rite (49).

2. Prajāpati created the creatures; these, not being kept apart (and) not agreeing together, devoured each other. This pained Prajāpati. He saw these days (*i.e.*, this forty-nine-day-rite). Thereupon, this became separated (*i.e.*, all the kinds of beings kept apart): cows

¹ Cp. Āp. XXIII. 6. 11-12.

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 8-9; Nidānasūtra X. 2; Jaim. br. II. 365-367: TS. VII. 4. 7; Baudh. XVI. 36: 281. 7-11; Āp. XXIII. 7. 2-3.

(became) cows; horses (became) horses; men (became) men; deer (became) deer¹

¹ This seems to imply that now the various kinds of creatures no longer devoured each other, but kept separated and then were procreated.

3. They who undertake these (days, *i.e.*, this forty-nine-day-rite) are separated from bad lot.

4. That the (four) over-night-rites (occur) between (the other days, and not only at the beginning and the end, as is usual), is for keeping apart¹. Therefrom it results that no kind (of beings) brings its semen into (females of) other kind.

¹ The name of these days (of this sattra) is, in accordance with this statement *vīkṛtyak*: 'the separating'.

5. In that the *śvayastomas* are united together¹, therefore, of the cattle goats and sheep walk together; therefore, also, the ass brings its semen into the mare².

¹ At the six-day-period with the *prātha-sāmans*.

² This last consequence is not very apparent.

6. Not conducive to cattle is the sacrificial session where the Chandomas are lacking¹; in that they undertake (*i.e.*, apply) the (different principal) metres on the *sāmans* of the twilight-rites², thereby, they (these days) are (this rite is) provided with the Chandomas; thereby, (they are) conducive to cattle.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIV. 3. 2.

² See next §.—The Chandomas are here outweighed by the *chandas*.

7. On *gāyatrī*(-verse)s, the *jarābodhiya*(-saman) (is chanted as twilight-sāman); on *uṣṇih*(-verse)s, the *śrudhya*(-saman); on *anuṣṭubh*(-verse)s, the *nānada*(-sāman); on *br̥hātī*(-verse)s, the *rathantara*(-sāman); on *pankti*(-verse)s, the *rāyovājīya*(-sāman); on *triṣṭubh*(-verses), the *auśana*(-sāman); on *jagatī*(-verse)s, the *kāva*(-sāman)¹.

¹ As the sandhi-stotra occurs only (as final laud) at an over-night-rite, and this sattra comprises (see § 1) six *atirātras*, we expect not seven but six sandhi-sāmans, but for the sake of the completeness of the metres, the *nānada* of the *ṣoḍaśin*-day (the 15th day) is taken into the account (this stotra which falls together with sunset, may, in a sense, be regarded as a sandhi-stotra). See *Āṇeyakalpa* IX. 8. a (end), IX. 8. c (end), IX. 8. d (end), IX. 8. e (end), (here the *rathantara* comes in, on which at an ordinary *atirātra* the sandhi is

chanted; ed. of Ārṣ. k. page 204, below), IX. 8. 9 (end), IX. 9. b (end), IX. 9. d (end). The samāns are:

jarābodhiya, grām. I. 1. 26, composed on SV. I. 15, chanted on SV. II. 1075-1080.

śrudhya, grām. III. 1. 15, comp. on SV. I. 99, chanted on SV. II. 1081-1086.

nānada, grām. IX. 2. 13, comp. on SV. I. 352, chanted on SV. II. 790-793.

rathantara, ar. g. II. a. 31, comp. on SV. I. 233, chanted on SV. II. 99-104.

rāyovāḥiṣya, ar. g. III. a. 16, comp. on SV. I. 409, chanted on SV. II. 1087-1095.

auśana, grām. XV. 1. 32, comp. on SV. I. 543, chanted on SV. II. 1096-1104.

kāva, grām. XVI. 2. 6, comp. on SV. I. 554, chanted on SV. II. 257-259 and 1105-1110.

8. They undertake (apply) the metres tending upward¹ to avoid falling down.

¹ The number of syllables of the verses, on which the sandhistotras are chanted, increase by four: 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48.

9. The tone (circumflex) is the vital air¹; in that two circumflexes are at the end², therefore, two vital airs (two *prāṇas*) are at the end³.

¹ Cp. VII. 1. 10, XI. 5. 26. XVII. 12. 2.

² The auśana is *svāra*, ending (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 108, and Vol. V, page 255: *ūhagāna*): *āḥḥḥi*; similarly the kāva is *svāra*, ending (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 173, Vol. V, page 503) *āḥḥḥi*.

³ Regarding the meaning of this, I am not certain. What Sāyaṇa says: 'Therefore, in ordinary life at the time of death the two breaths: out-breathing and in-breathing, are intense' seems to be worthless. Perhaps it refers to the fact that usually in the head are localized seven *prāṇas* (cp. note 3 on II. 15. 3); thus, the two ears may be meant; cp. XXIV. 14. 5.

XXIV. 12.

(Second forty-nine-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite (1); two abhiplava-six-day-periods (2-13); a go- and an āyus(-day) as over-night-rites (14, 15); two abhiplava-six-day-periods (16-27); an Abhijit and a Viśvajit as over-night-

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 10. a; Āp. XXIII. 7. 4-6; Kāty. XXIV. 3. 6-9.

rites (28, 29); one abhiplava-six-day-period (30–35); a one-day-rite with all the stomas¹ (36); a one-day-rite containing alternately nine- and seventeen-versed lauds² (37)—these last two as over-night-rites—the ten days of the twelve-day-rite (38–47); a mahāvratā(-day) (48) and an over-night-rite (49).

¹ As XIX. 9.

² As XX. 4.

2. (These are) the-twin-(*yama*)-over-night-rites of the Ādityas.

3. They who undertake these (days: they who perform this rite) get double (*yama*)¹ RS.

4 Through these (days), the Ādityas throve pairwise: Mitra and Varuṇa, Dhātṛ and Aryaman, Amsā and Bhaga, Indra and Vivasvat. They who perform this (rite) get the thriving of these deities.

5. With regard to this, a (verse) occurs (in the sacred texts):

6. 'The eight sons that were born out of the person of Aditi, with seven (of these) she went to the Gods, (but) Mārtāṇḍa she threw away'¹.

¹ The verse is (partly corrupt: *tanvaṃ pari* instead of *tanvas pari* and *mārtāṇḍa* instead of *mārtāṇḍa*) RS. X. 72. 8. It is cited to prove the number eight of the Ādityas.

7. The Ādityas throve (by this rite) in this world; they throve in yonder (world). In both these worlds, in that of Gods and in that of man, thrive they who perform this rite.

XXIV. 13.

(Third forty-nine-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite (1); four abhiplava-six-day-periods (2–25); an over-night-rite with all the stomas (26); two abhiplava-six-day-periods (27–38); the ten days of the twelve-day-period (39–48) (and) an over-night-rite (49).

2. Prajāpati created the creatures; he got parched up; they

¹ Cp. Arṣeyakalpa IX. 10. b; Nidānasūtra X. 3; Lāṭy. X. 4. 10–16; Kṣty. XXIV. 3. 10–16; Āp. XXIII. 7. 7–10.

did not know him as he was parched up; he anointed his eyes and his limbs.

3. They who do not notice themselves (*i.e.*, each other) should undertake these (days: should perform this forty-nine-rite). When they anoint their eyes and their limbs, they bring handsomeness on themselves; they (the others) notice them.

4. With (salve) mixed with bdellion¹ (they should anoint themselves) at the morning-service; with (salve) mixed with the (extract) from fragrant reed-grass, at the midday service; with (salve) mixed with (resin) of the pine-tree, at the afternoon-service.

¹ Read *gauglu*° here, and in § 5 *gulgu*°.

5. As Agni was about to enter upon the office of Hotṛ for the Gods, he shook himself¹: what was his flesh, became the bdellion; what were his muscles, became the fragrant reed-grass; what were his bones, became the pine-wood². These, forsooth, are the perfumes of the Gods; they, thereby, anoint themselves with the perfumes of the Gods³.

¹ The ms. of Leyden has *adhunuta* not *adhūnuta*.

² Cp. Śat. br. III. 5. 2. 15-17.

³ According to Lāṭy., they should, during the upasad-days, skim the liquid butter, boiling it over the gārhapatya, and mix this skimmed butter with the three substances mentioned in the Brāhmaṇa. During the days on which the sacrifices of soma take place, the participants of the sattra, seated before the havirdhāna-shed, should anoint their eyes and limbs at the moment when the different services are begun. According to Gautama, they should anoint themselves after the close of a service, when they have partaken of food in the āgnī-dhra-shed. According to some authorities, this anointing takes place day after day, or it is restricted either to the sarvastoma-day (the 26th) or to the six-day-period with the pr̥thasāmans (but in this sattra there is no pr̥thyaśadaḥa!).

XXIV. 14.

(Fourth forty-nine-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite (1); a twenty-four-versed proceeding day¹ (2); three abhiplava-six-day-periods (3-20); an Abhijit (21); the three

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 10. c; Nidānasūtra X. 2-3; Lāṭy. X. 5. 1-7; Baudh. XVI. 36: 281. 11-16; Āp. XXIII. 7. 11-13; Kāṭy. XXIV. 3. 17-20.

svarasāman(-day)s (22–24); the divākīrtya(-day) (25); the three svarasāman(-day)s (in reversed order) (26–28); a Viśvajit (29); one abhiplāva-six-day-period (30–35); the two days āyus and go (36–37); the ten-days of the twelve-day-period (38–47); a mahāvratā(-day) (48) and an over-night-rite (49).

¹ Read *caturviṃśa* instead of ° *viṃśa*.

1b. The (days of this sattra) are commensurable with the (sattra of a) year¹. The thriving which is joined to the (sattra of) the year, this thriving is connected with these days (with this rite).

¹ The schema agrees, in this way, with that of the gavām ayana or year's sattra, cp. the introduction to the Tīrthyakalpa, page XXIV, sq.

2. In regard to . . . they say: 'If they were to make the proceeding day twenty-fold reversed, they would, after having undertaken the (sacrificial session of the) year, not be able to finish it'¹. It² must be made ninefold (i.e., nine-versed. *trivṛt*); the ninefold stoma is (equal to) the vital principle³; they do not (in making it ninefold) depart from the vital principle (but retain it)⁴.

¹ It is not clear why not! Perhaps, simply because (see the next sentence) they would then be separated from breath, from life.

² Some authorities assert, that the sentence *trivṛd eva kāryam* refers not to the proceeding day or opening day of the whole sattra, but to the first day of the ten-day-period (the 38th), this day likewise being a *prāyaṇīyam ahar*.

³ See note 3 on II. 15. 3.

⁴ Read the text: *prāṇo vai trivṛt prāṇān naivāpayanti*.

3. But they also say: 'It must be made a twenty-one-versed (day), for (reaching) 'success'.

4. As to those svarasāman(-day)s: the divākīrtya (or viśuvat, or middle day) is the head, the (three) svarasāman(-day)s are the vital principles: that the svarasāman(-day)s are on either side of the divākīrtya(-day), thereby, the vital principles are placed in the head.

5. Further, the Viśvajit and the Abhiḥjit are the two vital airs at the end¹, and as to the āyus and go(-days), they (by these) undertake a pairing stoma²: for procreation.

¹ Cp. XXIV. 11. 9; perhaps here also the two ears are meant.

² Cp. IV. 8. 3.

6. As to the ten days of the twelve-day-period : they, thereby, undertake (practise) the not divided voice : for getting progeny ¹.

¹ This is the same as XXIII. 5. 3.

7. As to the (mahā)vrata(-day) : (the) vrata is food, food satiates nowhere but in the mouth. In that after (the ten days) they undertake the vrata, thereby, food is placed into the mouth. Therefore, food, placed in the mouth satiates.

8. As to the two over-night-rites, the proceeding and the closing days : with what vital air they begin in that they finish.

XXIV. 15.

(Fifth forty - nine - day - rite .) ¹

1. An over-night-rite (1) ; nine nine-versed days (2-10), viz., a six-day-period beginning with an agniṣṭoma ¹ and then three days : an ukthya in the middle and an agniṣṭoma on either side of it ; nine five n-versed days (11-19), viz., a six-day-period beginning with an agniṣṭoma ¹ and then three days : an ukthya in the middle and an agniṣṭoma on either side of it ; nine seventeen-versed days (20-28), viz., a six-day-period beginning with an agniṣṭoma ¹ and then three days : an ukthya in the middle and an agniṣṭoma on either side of it ; nine twenty - one -versed days (29-37), viz., a six-day-period beginning with an agniṣṭoma ¹ and then three days : an ukthya in the middle and an agniṣṭoma on either side of it ; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (38-47) ; a mahāvrata(-day) (48) and an over-night-rite (49).

¹ The five remaining days of these nine days are ukthyas, according to Sāyaṇa, and so also Kātyāyana.

2. By these days, Savitr came into the (state of) setting in motion the whole (universe).

3. They who perform this rite come into the (state of) setting in motion the whole (universe) ¹.

¹ This seems to be rather thoughtlessly expressed after the model of § 2.

4. In that the stomas, many (in number), occur troopwise : the nine-versed together, the fifteen-versed together, the seventeen-versed

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 10. d ; Nidānasūtra X. 4 ; Āp. XXIII. 8. 1-3 ; Kāty. XXIV. 3. 23-25.

together, the twenty-one-versed together, (thereby) these (days) are Savitr's highest places.

5. They who perform this (rite) become the highest among their equals and their subjects.

XXIV. 16.

(Sixth forty-nine-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; four abhiplava-six-day-periods; a mahāvratā(-day); two abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period (and) an over-night-rite.

2. The seasons four: no firm support; by means of these (days) they got a firm support. They who are desirous of (getting) a firm support should perform this (rite). They get a firm support.

3. Six in number are the seasons; in the seasons they by these (days) get a firm support. That the (four) six-day-periods are performed normally, is for (obtaining) accomplishment¹.

¹ For § 2-3, cp. XXIII. 12. 2, 3 and 5.

4. As to the (mahā)vratā(-day): (the) vrata is food, food satiates nowhere but in the middle (of the body); in that they undertake the (mahā)vratā (rite) in the middle, thereby, food is placed in the middle. Therefore, food, when placed in the middle, satiates.

5. That the (last) two six-day-periods are performed normally, is for (obtaining) accomplishment.

6. As to the ten days of the twelve-day-period: they, thereby, undertake (practise) the not-divided voice: for getting progeny. As to the two over-night-rites: the proceeding and the closing day: with what vital air they begin in that they finish¹.

¹ This § is the same as XXIV. 14, 6 and 8.

XXIV. 17.

(Seventh forty-nine-day-rite.)²

1. An over-night-rite; six abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-rite; a mahāvratā(-day) and an over-night-rite.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 10. e; Nidānasūtra X. 4; Āp. XXIII. 8. 4-5; Kāty. XXIV. 3. 26-27.

² Ārṣeyakalpa IX. 10. e; Nidānasūtra X. 4; Āp. XXIII. 8. 6-7; Kāty. XXIV. 3. 26-28.

2. By means of these (days, through this rite) Indra and Agni surpassed the other deities. They who perform it surpass the other creatures.

3. Indra and Agni are the most powerful amongst the Gods. They who perform this (rite) become the most powerful.

4. That they undertake the six-day-periods normally arranged, is for (obtaining) accomplishment. As to the ten days of the twelve-day-period, they, thereby, practise the non-divided voice: for progeny. As for the vrata¹. As for the two overnight-rites: the proceeding and the closing one: by which breath they start, in that same breath they finish.

¹ This is abbreviated; cp. XXIV. 16. 4.

XXIV. 18.

(Sixty-one-day-rite.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite (1); a twenty-four-versed proceeding day (2); three abhiplava-six-day-periods (3-20); a six-day-period with the pr̥ṣṭha(-sāman)s (21-26); an Abhiṣit (27); the three svarasāman(-day)s (28-30); the viṣuvat-day (31): the three svarasāman(-day)s (but now in reversed order) (32-34); a Viśvajit (35); a six-day-period with the pr̥ṣṭha(-sāman)s, beginning with the thirty-three-versed day¹ (36-41): one abhiplava-six-day-period (42-47), the two days āyus and go (48, 49); the ten days of the twelve-day-period (50-59); the mahāvratā(-day) (60) and an over-night-rite (61).

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 3. 1; this is misunderstood by Hauer in his book 'Der Vrātya,' page 85.

1b. This is the sixty-one-day-rite of the Vrātyas, the adherents of 'the God'¹.

¹ On this (uncertain) translation, see note 1 on XVII. 1. 1.

2. The Vrātyas, the adherents of 'the God,' held a sacrificial session with Budha as their Sthapati¹. They consecrated themselves without having previously begged of King Varuṇa a place for divine worship². King Varuṇa cursed them: 'I preclude you from a share

¹ Cp. Nidānasūtra X. 4; Baudh. XVI. 36: 281. 16-17; Āp. XXIII. 8. 8-10; Kāty. XXIV. 3. 21-22.

in the sacrifice. Ye shall not know the path leading to the Gods'. Therefore, they (the others, other priests) do not take sacrificial substance (rice, barley, etc.,) nor (a draught of) soma for them (to sacrifice it on their behalf).

¹ Cp. note 1 on XVII. 11. 6; here the Sthapati seems to occupy the place of the grhapati in a sattra.

² Which is the usual practice; cp. Śaḍv. br. II. 10. 4-10, Baudh. śrs. II. 2 and, especially, Āp. X. 2. 9.—The Vrātyas were not willing to beg a devayajana of Varuṇa, precisely because they were adherents of 'Deva' and not of the usual Gods.

3. Now, at that time there was neither juice in the herbs nor butter in the milk nor fat in the flesh nor hair on the skin nor leaves on the trees, but since the Vrātyas, the adherents of the God, performed this sixty-one-day-rite, since that time all these (*viz.*, herbs, milk, flesh, etc.) were vanted with these potencies and were full of lustre, full of juice.

4. With regard to this the following verse¹ is handed down.

¹ These ślokas are not recorded in any other source known to us.

5-7. 'As ye often asked (your) sons, the (adherents) of the God: 'What have ye done?' (they answered): 'Mighty was the *dīkṣā* of Budha: it was he who brought the butter into the milk.

'As Budha, the son of Soma, undertook the mighty *dīkṣā*, (then) he did reach the delighted universe, on my flesh did he put the fat'.

'Poor was the cattle, being meagre (and) boneless, (but) at the *dīkṣā* of the son of Soma it was provided with fat'¹.

¹ The verses are not clear throughout and the metre is defective; read, perhaps, in the second: *mahiṃ dīkṣām saumāyano budho yad udayacchata tad ānandat sarvam āpnon manmāṃse medho 'dhād iti*. In the second verse, read *sa kṣīre* instead of *sakṣīre*.

8. So they who are going to undertake this sixty-one-day-rite should, after they have settled down on the place of divine worship, offer a libation in the gārhapatya(-fire) with (the formula): 'God Varuṇa, give us a place of divine worship, *svāhā*! They (thereby) perform the sacred rite on a given¹ place of worship.

¹ Read (and cp. Sāyaṇa) with the Leyden MS.: *te dātṛ devayajane yajante*.

9. They (the Vr̥styas) thrive in all ways. They who undertake these (days)¹ (who perform this rite), thrive in all ways.

¹ Read *ya etā upayanti*.

XXIV. 19.

(The hundred-day-rite.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; the three days: jyotis, go and āyus; fourteen abhiplava-six-day-periods; the ten days of the twelve-day-period; a mahāvratā(-day) and an over-night-rite.

2. The Gods were afraid of death; they resorted to Prajāpati; he gave them, through this (rite) of a hundred days, the immortality. This, forsooth, is man's immortality, that he reaches the normal term of life, that he becomes wealthier. They who undertake this (rite) reach the normal term of life (and) become wealthier¹.

¹ The last sentences are the same as XXII. 12. 2, 3.

3. They press out (the soma and perform the sacrifices of soma of each day) whilst they move forwards each day (to another spot): for the sake of stepping on (their rival); they press out (the soma) on the same spot, for gaining a firm support¹.

¹ This is either an alternative: they may press out the soma and each day settle down on another place of worship, just as at the Sarasvatī-sattras (XXV. 10-12), but without any restriction of place; or they may press out and sacrifice on one and the same devayajana as at the other sattras, without going forth. But there are others who do not regard the words of the Brāhmaṇa as an alternative and who explain them as follows: the havirdhāna-shed and the shed of the sadas should be made so that they stand on wheels and these wheels should be turned around at the end of each soma-day; thereby, both the prescriptions of the Brāhmaṇa are fulfilled: they move forward and they remain! This must be done, according to some authorities, day after day: according to others, during the abhiplava-periods; according to others, on the three days jyotis, go, āyus only (Lāty. X. 5. 10-16).

XXIV. 20.

(The sattrā of one year.)²

1. An over-night-rite; a twenty-four-versed proceeding day. Four abhiplava-six-day-periods; a six-day-period with the pr̥ṣṭha-

¹ Cp. Nidānasūtra X. 5; Lāty. X. 5. 9-20; Āp. XXIII. 8. 11-13; Baudh. XVI. 36; 281. 17-282. 2; Kāty. XXIV. 3. 29-35.

² This is the ordinary sattrā of one year or gavām ayana, described in its

sāmans: this (*viz.*, these five six-day-periods) is a month; in the same manner the second, the third, the fourth and the fifth (month). Three abhiplava-six-day-periods; a six-day-period with the pr̥sthasāmans; an Abhiṣit-day; three svarasāman(day)s; the visuvat(day); three svarasāman(-day)s (in reversed order); a Viśvajit(-day); a six-day-period with the pr̥sthasāmans beginning with the thirty-three-versed (day)¹; three abhiplava-six-day-periods. A six-day-period with the pr̥sthasāmans beginning with the thirty-three-versed day; four abhiplava-six-day-periods; this (*viz.*, these five six-day-periods) is a month (*viz.*, in the second half of the year); in the same manner the second, the third and the fourth (month). Three abhiplava-six-day-periods; the two days: āyus and go; the ten days of the twelve-day-period: mahāvrat(-day) and an over-night rite.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIV. 18. 1.

2. The brāhmana is that of the year¹ (*i.e.*, of the one-year's sacrificial session).

¹ As given in Chapters IV and V.

‘ TWENTY-FIFTH CHAPTER.

(The sattras, concluded.)

XXV. 1.

(The ‘course’ of the Ādityas.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; a twenty-four-versed proceeding day. Two abhiplava-six-day-periods, consisting alternately of nine- and fifteen-versed days; a six-day-period with the pr̥sthasāmans; two (abhiplava-) six-day-periods, consisting alternately of nine- and fifteen-versed days. This is a month (*viz.*, these five six-day-periods constitute a month). In the same manner the second, third, fourth, and fifth month. Three (abhiplava-) six-day-periods, consisting alter-

details in Chapters IV and V; see Ārṣeyakalpa, Einleitung, pages XXIV, XXV (line 9 read: 4 *abhiplavāḥ* instead of 3 *abhiplavāḥ*) and Eggeling in Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XXVI, page 427.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa X; Nidānasūtra X. 6-7; Āp. XXIII. 9. 1-9; Kāty. XXIV. 4. 3-10.

nately of nine- and fifteen-versed days; a six-day-period with the *prṣṭhasāmans*; a nine-versed *Bṛhaspatistoma*¹; the three *svarasāman* (-days); the *viṣuvat-day*; the three *svarasāman* (-days) (in reversed order); a fifteen-versed *Indrastoma*² as *ukthya*. A six-day-period with the *prṣṭha-sāmans* beginning with the thirty-three-versed day³; one (*abhiplava*)-six-day-period, consisting alternately of fifteen- and nine-versed days; the ten days of the twelve-day-period to be performed as independent nine-versed *agniṣtoma*-rites; the two days *Udbhid* and *Valabhid*⁴. Two (*abhiplava*)-six-day-periods, consisting alternately of fifteen- and nine-versed days; a six-day-period with the *prṣṭha-sāmans*; two (*abhiplava*)-six-day-periods, consisting alternately of fifteen- and nine-versed days. This is a month (these five six-day-periods constitute a month in the second half of the year). In the same manner the second, third, and fourth month. An (*abhiplava*)-six-day-period, consisting alternately of fifteen- and nine-versed days; a six-day-period with the *prṣṭha-sāmans*; six alternately fifteen- and nine-versed days; the two days *go* and *āyus*; the *Chandoma*-ten-day-period, of which the first day is 48-versed, the second 44-versed, the third 40-versed, the fourth 36-versed, the fifth 32-versed, the sixth 30-versed, the seventh and eighth 28-versed, the ninth 25-versed, the tenth 24-versed. Then a *mahāvratā* (-day) and an over-night-rite⁵.

¹ Cp. XVII. 11.

² Cp. XIX. 16.

³ Cp. note 1 on XXIII. 3. 1.

⁴ Cp. XIX. 7.

⁵ This year's *sattrā* differs in some respects from the *prakṛti* as described XXIV. 20. 1: the six-day-periods are arranged so that in each month the *prṣṭhya*-six-day-period is enclosed between two *abhiplava*-six-day-periods, whence this *sattrā* is called *madhyepṛṣṭhya* ('having the *prṣṭhya-ṣaḍahas* in the middle'); cp. § 2. A second point of difference is that the *Abhijit* and *Viśvajit* are replaced by *Bṛhaspati*- and *Indra-stoma*. A third difference is that the ten days of the *dvādaśāha* occur in the middle, while they are replaced (at the end) by the *chandomaśāha*, which, as far as I see, occurs here only.—Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa*, page 139, note 9.

2. This is the (sacrificial session) of the *Ādityas* with the *prṣṭhya-ṣaḍaha* in the middle¹.

¹ Cp. note 5 on § 1.

3. By means of the (rite) with the *pr̥sthya-śadaha* in the middle, the *Ādityas* occupied the world of heaven. That they undertake (apply) the *pr̥sthas* in the middle is for occupying the world of heaven.

4. The *pr̥sthas* are food; food is, thereby, placed in the middle; therefore, food being brought into the middle (of the body) satiates.

5. The *pr̥sthas* are cattle; they are firmly established in (the possession of) cattle.

6. The two *stomas*, the nine-versed and the fifteen-versed, are two wheels revolving together. What wish they hope to see fulfilled, that they obtain by this (rite). For whosoever he (*i.e.*, one) wishes to go by means of a (car) with wheels, that he reaches¹.

¹ Op. XX. 13.2.

7. As to that nine-versed *Bṛhaspatistoma*, by means of this *Bṛhaspati* obtained the chaplain-ship of the Gods. They who are desirous of (obtaining) a chaplain-ship should undertake this (rite); they get a chaplain-ship; they make them their chaplains.

8. As for these *svarasāman*(-days), the *visuvat*(-day) is the head, the *svarasāman*(-days) are the vital principles; in that the *svarasāman*(-days) are on either side of the *visuvat*(-day), thereby, the vital principles are placed in the head.

9. As for the fifteen-versed *Indrastoma* as *ukthya*(-rite), by means of this (*stoma*) *Indra* surpassed the other deities. They who undertake (apply) it surpass the other creatures.

10. As for these ten days of the twelve-day-period, to be performed as independent nine-versed *agnistōmas* in the middle (of the whole *sattra*), by these they are freed from evil. These, forsooth are the bed of the Gods. They, thereby, mount the bed of the Gods and become worthy of bed; they reach the bed of a wealthier man¹.

¹ Op. XXIII. 4. 5, 6, with notes.

11. As for the *Udbhid* and *Valabhid*, by means of these *Bṛhaspati* let loose the cattle for the Gods. By these, they let loose¹ the cattle.

¹ Read *uterjante* instead of *uterjantaḥ*.

12. As for the go and āyus (day)s, they (thereby) undertake pairing stomas¹: for progeneration.

¹ Cp. IV. 8. 3.

13. As for the Chandoma-ten-day-period¹, this is a milking of the metres. They apply the metres hitherward²; therefore, cows and goats stand near, hitherward turned, whilst they benefit³.

¹ The days on which the stomas agree with the number of syllables of the metres.

² Beginning with the highest and ending with the lowest numbers.

³ Whilst they are milked. I am not sure that this is the meaning of *bhūñjantāḥ*.

14. As for the (mahā)vrata(day), (the) vrata is food; food satiates nowhere but in the mouth. In that they undertake (apply) the vrata after (the Chandomas), thereby, food is placed into the mouth. Therefore, food, being in the mouth, satiates¹.

¹ This is the same as XXIV. 17. 4.

15. As for the two over-night-rites, the proceeding and the closing day: with what vital air they begin in that they finish¹.

¹ This is the same as e.g., XXIV. 14. 8.

XXV. 2.

(The 'course' of the Angirases.)¹

1a. An over-night-rite; a twenty-four-versed proceeding day. A six-day-period with the pr̥ṣṭha-sāmans; four nine-versed abhiplava-six-day-periods; this (*viz.*, these five six-day-periods) is a month. In the same manner the second, third, fourth, and fifth month. Three nine-versed abhiplava-six-day-periods; a six-day-period with the pr̥ṣṭha-sāmans; a nine-versed Bṛhaspatistoma; the three svarasāman(-day)s; the viṣṇvat(-day); the three svarasāman(-day)s (in reversed order); a fifteen-versed Indrastoma as ukthya. A six-day-period with the pr̥ṣṭha(saman)s beginning with the thirty-three-versed day; one nine-versed abhiplava-six-day-period; the ten days of the twelve-day-period to be performed as independent nine-versed agniṣṭomas; the two days

¹ Cp. Ar̥ṣeyakalpa XI. 1-6; Nidānasutra X. 7; Āp. XXIII. 9. 10-16; Kāty. XXIV. 4. 11-15.

Udbhid and Valabhid. Four nine-versed abhiplava-six-day-periods; a six-day-period with the *pr̥ṣṭhasāmāns*. This (*viz.*, these five six-day-periods) is a month (in the second half of the year). In the same manner the second, third and fourth (month in the second half). Two nine-versed abhiplava-six-day-periods; a six-day-period with the *pr̥ṣṭhasāmāns*; the two days *āyus* and *go*; the Chandoma-ten-day-period, of which the first is 24-versed, the second and third are 28-versed, the fourth is 30-versed, the fifth 32-versed, the sixth 36-versed, the seventh 40-versed, the eighth 44-versed, the ninth 48-versed, the tenth 24-versed. A *mahāvratā* (-day) and an over-night-rite ¹.

¹ Cp. note 2 on page 61 of the edition of the *Ārṣeyakalpa*.—In contrast to the preceding *sattre*, where the *pr̥ṣṭhasādahas* occur in the middle of the *abhiplavas*, here the *pr̥ṣṭhas* precede the *abhiplavas* in the first half of the year whilst they come after the *abhiplavas* in the second half.

16. This is the sacrificial session) of the Angirases with the (six-day-period with the) *pr̥ṣṭha(sāmāns)* in front ¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on § 1. a.

2. By means of the (session) with the *pr̥ṣṭhya*-periods in front, the Angirases occupied the world of heaven. That they undertake (apply) the *pr̥ṣṭhas* in front is for occupying the world of heaven ¹.

¹ Cp. XXV. 1. 3.

3. The *pr̥ṣṭha(sāmāns)* are food; food, thereby, is placed in the mouth (or : at the beginning); therefore, food, being in the mouth, satiates. The *pr̥ṣṭhas* are cattle; they are firmly established in (the possession of) cattle ¹.

¹ Cp. XXV. 1. 4, 5.

4. With the exception of (the *brāhmana*): 'these two stomas, the nine-versed and the fifteen-versed, are two wheels revolving together' ¹ (all is) the same (as previously explained), up to the (*brāhmana* on the) Chandoma-ten-day-period ².

¹ See XXV. 1. 6. For this *brāhmana* here there is no place, as the six-day-periods here are not alternately 9- and 15-versed but all 9-versed.

² This refers to XXV. 1. 7–12 (incl.).

5a. As for the Chandoma-ten-day period, this is a milking of the metres. They apply the metres tending upward ¹: to avoid

falling down. This, forsooth, is the path leading to the Gods. They who perform this (rite) reach the path leading to the Gods.

¹ In contrast to the preceding sattra (XXV. 1. 13) ; cp. § 1 of this khaṇḍa.

5b. As for the vrata ¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIV. 17. 4.

6. As for the two over-night-rites, the proceeding one and the closing one, with which breath they start in that they finish.

¹ An oft-recurring sentence.

XXV. 3.

(The year's sacrifice of Dṛti and Vātavat.) ¹

1. An over-night-rite; one month with nine-versed days ¹, one with fifteen-versed, one with seventeen-versed, one with twenty-one-versed, one with twenty-seven-versed, one with thirty-three-versed; the mahāvratā (day, instead of the viṣuvat); one month with thirty-three-versed days, one with twenty-seven-versed, one with twenty-one-versed, one with seventeen-versed, one with fifteen-versed, one with nine-versed (days); an over night-rite ².

¹ The construction is elliptic for *trivṛtā māsaṃ yanti*; cp. introductory remark on IV. 1. 1.

² The Sūtrakāra, who has noted that this sattra comprises not 360 but 363 days, decides that in this special case a month does not throughout consist of 30 pressing-days but that two of the months must embrace 29 days (the middle day being always regarded as supranumerous). As to which of the months must be shortened, here the authorities are at variance.

2. The seasons found no firm support; by means of this (sattra), they got a firm support. They who are desirous of (getting) a firm support, should perform (it). They get a firm support. Six in number are the seasons. In the seasons they, by this (sattra), get a firm support ¹.

¹ This is nearly the same as XXIV. 16. 2, 3. a.

3. In that the mahāvratā(-rite) is performed in the middle, thereby, food is placed in the middle. Therefore, food, being in the middle (of the body) satiates.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa XI. 7. q; Nidānasūtra X. 8; Lāṭy. X. 10. 7-20; Āp. XXIII. 10. 1-5; Kāty. XXIV. 4. 16-20; Āśv. XII. 3. 1-8; Śaṅkh. XIII. 23.

4. This sacrificial session ¹ is winged ²; what wish they desire to be fulfilled that they reach by this (sattra), for wherever a winged being (a bird) desires to go all that it reaches.

¹ Properly *sattrāyana* means 'undertaking of a session'; usually the term seems to denote a sattra of more than one year.

² Because the two parts, before and after the day in the middle, are precisely paralleled.

5. They start with a nine-versed (stoma), they finish with a nine-versed (stoma). The nine-versed among the stomas are the vital principles. By breath they begin in breath they are firmly established ¹.

¹ This is the same as XXIII. 3. 2, XXIV. 3. 4.

6. This (sacrificial session) was ¹ (once upon a time) undertaken by Dṛti ² and Vātava in Khāṇḍava ³. At the viṣuvat (-day) ⁴, Vātava broke up the session; Dṛti completed it. Therefore, the descendants of Vātava are fewer; those of Dṛti are more numerous ⁵.

¹ The present tense is somewhat striking; see Introduction, Chapter III, § 8. b.

² He is called the son of Indrota XVI. 1. 12.

³ Perhaps the same as the famous Khāṇḍava-forest in the MBh.

⁴ *viṣuvat* here must mean 'the middle day', which here is a mahāvratā.

⁵ From this we must only infer that it is not considered as commendable to leave a sattra unfinished.

XXV. 4.

(The year's session of the Kuṇḍapāyins.) ¹

1. During a month, they live according to the rules for the consecrated (*dīkṣita*); at the (end of this) month, they (perform the *prāyaṇya-īṣṭi* and) buy the soma. For them there are twelve upasads (-days). After the performance of the upasads, they tie up the soma (to guard it). Then, during a month, they perform (day after day) the *agnihotra*. During a (second) month, (on the days of the increasing moon) the sacrifice of full-moon, and, (during the latter half of the month), the sacrifice of new-moon. During a (third) month, (they

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* XI. 7. b; *Nidānasūtra* X. 8; *Lāṭy.* X. 11-12; *Āp.* XXIII. 10. 6-12; *Baudh.* XVII. 20, 21, XXVI. 25; *Kāṭy.* XXIV. 4. 21-47; *Ādv.* X. 4; *Śaṅkh.* XIII. 24.

perform) the vaiśvadeva (-cāturmāsya-sacrifice). During a (fourth) month the varuṇapraghāsa. During a (fifth) month, the sākamedha. During a (sixth) month, the śunāsīrya. During a (seventh) month, (they perform) a nine-versed sacrifice of soma. During an (eighth) month, a fifteen-versed. During a (ninth) month, a seventeen-versed. During a (tenth) month, a twenty-one-versed. During an (eleventh) month, a twenty-seven-versed. During eighteen days (of the twelfth month), a thirty-three-versed sacrifice of soma; during (ten days), the ten-day-period of the twelve-day-rite. Then (comes) a mahāvratā (-day) and an over-night-rite.

2. The Ten-hotṛ-formula is (equal to) the agnihotra; the Four-hotṛ-formula is (equal to) the full and new-moon sacrifice; the Five-hotṛ-formula is (equal to) the cāturmāsya(-offering)s; the Seven-hotṛ-formula is (equal to) the sacrifice of soma¹.

¹ Cp. Baudh. XVII. 21 (end).

3. They who undertake this (sattra), sacrifice with the whole sacrifice; they all reach prosperity¹.

¹ *sarva eva bhavanti (bhūti)*; cp. V. 3. 3. -

4. They should all of them drink (the soma-draughts) out of bowl-shaped vessels without a handle¹.

¹ The absence of the handle is one *kuṇḍa*.

5. He who is Hotṛ (at the same time) is Adhvaryu and Potṛ; he who is Udgātṛ (at the same time) is Neṣṭṛ and Aochāvāka; he who is Maitrāvaruṇa (at the same time) is Brahman and Pratihartṛ; he who is Prastotṛ (at the same time) is Brāhmaṇacchaṁsin and Grāvastut; he who is Pratiprasthātṛ (at the same time) is Agnidh and Unnetṛ. The Gr̥hapati is (only) Gr̥hapati, the Subrahmaṇya (only) Subrahmaṇya¹.

¹ So each of the officiating priests must be acquainted with three Vedas. This, according to Baudhāyana, is another *kuṇḍa*.

XXV. 5.

(The years-session of the Tapaścits.)¹

1. During a year, they live according to the rules for the consecrated. During a year, they perform the upasads. During a year, they perform sacrifices of soma.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa XI. 7. c; Nidānasūtra X. 8; Lāty. X. 13; Ap. XXIII. 11. 1-7; Kāty. XXIV. 5. 1-5; Āśv. XII. 5. 11-12; Śāṅkh. XIII. 26.

2. In that they are *dikṣitas* during a year, thereby, they bring about the *tapas* (ascetism); in that they perform the *upāsads* during a year, thereby, they purify themselves; in that they perform the sacrifices of *soma* during a year, thereby, they go to the world of the Gods.

3. By means of this (*sattra*), the Gods, gathering ascetism (*tapāścit*), reached all kinds of welfare. They who undertake this (*sattra*) reach all kinds of welfare.

XXV. 6.

(Twelve years *sattra*.)²

1. Three years consisting of nine-versed-days; three years of fifteen-versed, three years of seventeen-versed, three years of twenty-one-versed days. (This is) the twelve-years-rite of *Prajāpati*.

2. By means of this (*sattra*), *Prajāpati* came into the state of setting in motion the whole (universe). They who perform this (*sattra*) come into the (state of) setting in motion the whole (universe)¹.

¹ Cp. XXIV. 15. 3, with note.

3. In that three years are nine-versed, the nine-versed (*stoma*) being splendour and priestly lustre, they obtain splendour and priestly lustre. In that three years are fifteen-versed, the fifteen-versed (*stoma*) being might and strength, they obtain might and strength. In that three years are seventeen-versed, the seventeen-versed (*stoma*) being food, they obtain food. In that three years are twenty-one-versed, the twenty-one-versed (*stoma*) being a firm support, they obtain, at the end of the sacrifice, a firm support.

4. By means of this (*sattra*), the inhabitants of *Naimiśa*¹ thrive in all possible ways. They who undertake this rite thrive in all possible ways.

¹ The Jaim. br. throughout likewise has it with *ś*, not with *ṣ*.

5. They broke off the *sattra*, after the seventeen-versed years. They said: 'He who among our progeny will thrive he shall finish

¹ Cp. *Āṇeyakalpa* XI. 7. a; *Nidānasūtra* X. 8; *Lṣṭy.* X. 13; *Āp.* XXIII. 11. 8-10; *Kṣṭy.* XXIV. 5. 19; *Āśv.* XII. 5. 15-16; *Śākh.* XIII. 28. 5.

this sattra' ¹. Therefore, the Brāhmins perform this sattra, wishing to finish it.

¹ The text should run : *yo naḥ prajāyām rāhyātai*.

XXV. 7.

(Thirty-six-years-sacrificial session.) ¹

1. Nine nine-versed years; nine fifteen-versed, nine seventeen-versed, nine twenty-one-versed years. (This is) the thirty-six-years (sattra) of the descendants of Śakti.

2. By means of this (sattra), Gauriviti, the descendant of Śakti, using meat (not rice or barley) for the sacrificial cakes, reached, at (the bank of) the Yavyāvati ¹, all (kinds of) welfare. They who undertake this (sattra) reach all (kinds of) welfare.

¹ The name occurs once more : ṚS. VI. 27. 6.—On the beginning words, op. note 1 on XI. 5. 14.

3. This sacrificial session ¹ is (equal to) the bṛhati ². The bṛhati is the rulership among the metres ³. They who undertake this (rite) reach rulership.

¹ On *sattrāyana*, op. note 1 on XXV. 3. 4.

² The bṛhati is of 36 syllables and this sattra is of 36 years.

³ Cp. note 2 on XXIV. 6. 3.

4. This is the (rite) of the descendants of Śakti, which promises ten strong sons. To them, who undertake it, ten strong sons are born ¹.

¹ Read, with the Leyden ms. : *aiṣāṃ daśa vīrā jāyante* (i.e., *ā eṣāṃ..jāyante*).

XXV. 8.

(Hundred-years' sacrificial session.) ²

1. Twenty-five three-versed years; twenty-five fifteen-versed; twenty five seventeen-versed; twenty-five twenty-one-versed. This is the sattra of a hundred years of the Sādhyas.

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* XI. 7. d; *Nidānasūtra* X. 9; *Lāṭy.* X. 14; *Āp.* XXIII. 11. 11-14; *Kāty.* XXIV. 5. 20-22; *Āsv.* XII. 5. 16-17; *Śāṅkh.* XIII. 28. 6, cp. also *Jaim br.* III. 18 under note 1 on XI. 5. 14.

² Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* XI. 7. d; *Nidānasūtra* X. 9; *Lāṭy.* X. 14; *Āp.* XXIII. 11. 15-12. 1; *Kāty.* XXIV. 5. 23; *Āsv.* XII. 5. 18; *Śāṅkh.* XIII. 28. 7.

2. Before the (time of the present) Gods, there were (certain) Gods called Sādhyas. These undertook this sacrificial session; through it they thrive. Together with their cattle and their people, they all went together to the world of heaven. In the same manner, forsooth, those who undertake this (sattra) go all together to the world of heaven.

3. This sacrificial session is (equal in duration to) the normal life (of man). Man reaches a hundred years. As long as is life that they (the performers of this rite) reach. For no sacrificial session is longer than (the duration of) life¹.

¹ The adjective *avyaya* is not registered in the Diet. of St. Petersburg nor by R. Schmidt in his *Nesl. slovo.*

4. With regard to this, a (verse) occurs (in the sacred texts): 'Those days were enormous that in the east (have risen) at sunrise whence Dawn, approaching, as it were, her lover (the sun), has shown herself as not returning'¹.

¹ This is RS. VII. 76. 3, but cited inexactly with *uṣā* (so read, with the Leyden ms., instead of *ūṣā*) *dadṛsé* instead of *uṣo dadṛkṣe*.

5. They go with (i.e., they perform) a jyotiṣṭoma as sattra: they become a light¹.

¹ The jyotiṣṭoma equally comprises 9-, 15-, 17-, and 21-versed stomas.

² Cp. note 1 on VI. 3. 7.

6. The twenty-one-versed (stoma) is at the end of the stomas. The twenty-one-versed (stoma) is a firm support. They are firmly supported at the end of the sacrifice.

XXV. 9.

(The thousand-day-sattra.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; a thousand days, (and) an over-night-rite¹. (This is) the thousand-pressings-rite of Agni.

¹ According to some authorities, the two atirātras are implied in the thousand days; cp. note 2 on XXV. 3. 1.—About this sattra and the next following ones, the duration of which exceeds human power and life (they are called *mahāsattras*), the

¹ Cp. *Arṣeyakalpa* XI. 7. e; *Nidānasūtra* X. 9; *Lāṭy.* X. 14. 11-13; *Āp.* XXIII. 12. 2-3; *Kāṭy.* XXIV. 5. 10-14; *Āśv.* XII. 6. 20-22; *Śāṅkh.* XIII. 27. 7.

Nidānasūtra remarks: 'As to these big sattras, they are (the sattras) of the Gods; 'the Gods are long-lived'. Another view is that they are accomplishable also for men; a great number of people join themselves for the pressing (and sacrificing) of the soma: (with the fathers) the sons, the grand-sons and great-grand-sons'.

2. By means of this (sattra), Agni came into (the state of) setting in motion the whole (universe). They who perform (it), come into (the state of) setting in motion the whole universe ¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIV. 15. 3.

3. To Agni belongs all food; all food comes to those who undertake this (sattra).

4. As to its thousand sacrificial days: the highest virāj is of a thousand syllables. They are established in the highest virāj ¹.

¹ Here virāj in the sense of 'splendour'.

XXV. 10.

(The first sacrificial session on the Sarasvatī.) ¹

1. They (the participants of the sattra) undertake the consecration at the place (i.e., to the south of the place) where the (river) Sarasvatī is lost (in the sand of the desert).

2. They should maintain the mode of life of the consecrated during twelve days, and perform the upasads during twelve days ¹.

¹ As the first day of the whole rite must fall on the day of new moon (cp. § 3 and 4), the dīkṣā must begin on the sixth (according to others on the seventh) day after new moon, in the pūrvaṇakṣa.

3. On the day when the (proceeding) over-night-rite takes place, on this day they drive the calves away (from the mother-cows, in order to get the milk for the sāmnāyya-offering of the day of new moon). When the over-night-rite is completed, they perform the sacrifice of the sāmnāyya ¹.

¹ The libation of sweet and sour milk offered to Indra at the sacrifice of new moon.

4. After the libation of the sāmnāyya, the Adhvaryu throws a yoke-pin (in easterly direction, from the place where the sacrifice has

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa XI. 8. a; Nidānasūtra X. 10; Lāty. X. 15-17; Āp. XXIII. 12. 4-13. 6; Kāty. XXIV. 5. 25-6. 4; Āśv. XII. 1. 1-19; Śāṅkh. XIII. 29. 1-22.—Further, cp. Jaim. br. II. 297-299, in Auswahl No. 156, and TS. VII. 2. 1.

been performed): the spot where it falls down is the (place for the) *gārhapatya*(-fire). From this spot, he makes thirty-six strides ¹ (in easterly direction): this is the (place for) the *āhavanīya*(-fire).

¹ For the usual distance, cp. *Āp. V. 4.3—4*.—This act must be repeated after each *īṣṭi*, because this *sattra* is performed along the bank of the *Sarasvatī*.

5. The *havirdhāna*(-shed) and the *sadas* and the *āgnīdhra*(-shed) are wheeled; the sacrificial stake is mortar-shaped at the base, removable (along the ground) and put down (on its new place, fastened with sand) ¹; they do not dig the resounding holes ².

¹ According to the *Sūtra* the *śālā prācinav imā* and the *śāmitra*-fire should likewise be provided with wheels. From the *vedi*, the high-altar and the *dhīṣṇya*-hearths, they should take some sand for each subsequent place of worship.

² They are on each side only traced.

6. During this (now following) half of increasing moon, they (day after day) perform the sacrifice of new moon ¹.

¹ On the same *devayajana*, as it seems.

7. On the day of full-moon ¹, they perform a *goṣṭoma* as *ukthya* with the *br̥hat*(-*sāman* as first *pr̥ṣṭha*-laud).

¹ On the last day of the *pakṣa* mentioned in § 6.

8. When the *goṣṭoma* is brought to an end, they sacrifice with the full-moon offerings. During this (now following) half of the waning moon, they perform (day after day) the sacrifice of full-moon. On the day of new moon (*viz.*, on the day at the end of this half of the moon), they perform an *āyusṭoma* as *ukthya* with the *rathantara*(-*sāman* as first *pr̥ṣṭha*-laud) ¹.

¹ From the *Sūtra*, I gather that now they settle down on a new *devayajana* fixing its spot by throwing the yoke-pin etc. In the manner as described in § § 4-8, they move along the southern bank of the *Sarasvatī* in easterly direction.

9. (This is) the 'course' (the *sattra*) of *Mitra* and *Varuṇa*.

10. By means of this (rite), *Mitra* and *Varuṇa* obtained these worlds. *Mitra* and *Varuṇa* are day and night: *Mitra* is the day, *Varuṇa* is the night. *Mitra* and *Varuṇa* are the two halves of the month: *Mitra* is the increasing, *Varuṇa* the waning half. This *Mitra* pours his seed into *Varuṇa* ¹.

¹ Read *varuṇa* instead of *varuṇo*. I fail to see the purport of this last sentence.

11. By means of the Sarasvatī, the Gods propped the sun but she could not sustain it and collapsed ; hence it (the Sarasvatī) is full of bendings¹, as it were. Then, they propped it (the sun) by means of the bṛhatī² and, thereupon, she (the Sarasvatī) sustained it. Therefore the bṛhatī is the strongest of the metres, for they had propped the sun with it.

¹ The correct reading (as the Leyden ms. has it) must be *tasmāt sū kubjimatīva*.

² Why this mention of the bṛhatī ?

12. They move against the stream, for it is not (possible) to reach (the term going) along the stream¹.

¹ This seems simply to imply that only by going against the stream of the Sarasvatī, which flows from east to west, can they reach the term (Plakṣa prāsra-vaṇa) which is situated to the east.

13, 14. They move along the eastern part (of the stream), for at this (part) one single (other stream) flows into (it) : the Dṛṣadvatī.

15. At the juncture of the Dṛṣadvatī (with the Sarasvatī), they sacrifice a mess of boiled rice to Apāṃnapāt and, then, cross (this river).

16. At a distance of a journey of forty days on horseback from the spot where the Sarasvatī is lost (in the sands of the desert), (is situated) Plakṣa prāsra-vaṇa. At the same distance from here (from the earth) (is situated) the world of heaven¹ : they go to the world of heaven by a journey commensurate with the Sarasvatī².

¹ For other views on the distance between heaven and earth, cp. XVI. 8. 6.

² Read *sarasvatīsaṃmitenādḥvanā*.

17. By means of this (rite), Namin Sāpya¹, the king of Videha, went straightway to the world of heaven, (thinking :) 'We have gone straightway'. This is the reason why they are called : 'those who have gone straightway'².

¹ The name occurs in the R̥S. ; e.g. X. 48. 9.

² The translation of the last words is far from certain ; the word *añjaskiya* is not registered in the Dictionary of St. Petersburg. The plural may denote Namin and his co-sacrificers.

18. He descended for the expiatory bath into that pool, which is situated to the north of Sthūlarma : there his hundred cows had become a thousand¹.

¹ And this is the reason (see § 19) why the sattra may be finished. It is to be observed that for none of these sattras at the Sarasvatī is a precise number of sacrificial days prescribed, as various circumstances may be considered as ending them.

19. To a hundred cows they admit a bull¹. When these hundred become a thousand, then, this is a reason for breaking up (the session, i.e., for terminating the sacrifice).

¹ The performers of the sattra are to take along a hundred cows and a bull. These they must cause to be fed and to be guarded. The young bulls may serve as food for the performers.

20, 21. Other reasons for terminating the sattra are: when they come to be deprived of all their possessions, (or) when the Gr̥hapati dies, (or) when they reach the *prāśravāṇa*.

22. When they reach *Plakṣa prāśravāṇa*, they perform an *iṣṭi* for Agni Kāma; at this (*iṣṭi*) they give away two females: a mare and a slave (with their young)¹.

¹ This gift should be bestowed on another man qualified to accept such a gift; no one of the participants in the sattra is qualified to accept *dakṣiṇās*, since all are *ṛtvij's*.

23. At *Kārapacava*, they descend for the lustral bath into the Yamunā.

XXV. 11.

(Second sacrificial session on the Sarasvatī.)¹

1. An over-night-rite; a nine-versed and a fifteen-versed day as Indra's and Agni's 'course'; a go- and an āyus-day as the two flanks (the belly) of Indra, (and) an over-night-rite¹.

¹ Probably the meaning is that at this sattra the intervals between the days of full and new moon are filled up with nine-versed and fifteen-versed days (alternately), and that the term *indrakukṣi* designates the days of full and new moon during which successively a go- and an āyus-rite find place. That the *kukṣi* of Indra are *pūrṇamāsa* and *amāvāsyā* appears from RV. Khila V. 7. 4. k (ed. Scheftelowitz, page 146): *obhā kukṣi pr̥ṇatām vārtraghnam ca māghonam ca*.—For the rest, all the prescriptions of the first *sārasvata* sattra prevail also for this rite.

2. Through this (rite), Indra and Agni surpassed the other deities. They, who undertake it, surpass the other creatures.

¹ Cp. *Arṇeyakalpa* XI. 8. b; *Nidānasūtra* X. 10; *Lāṭy.* X. 18. 1-8; *Āp.* XXIII. 13. 7-8; *Kāty.* XXIV. 1. c.; *Āśv.* XII. 6. 9-20; *Śāṅkh.* XIII. 29. 23-24.

3. Indra and Agni are the strongest of the Gods ; they who undertake this (rite) become the strongest.

4. That the nine-versed and the fifteen-versed days are Indra's and Agni's 'course', and that the go- and āyus(-rites) are the belly of Indra, is to avoid oscillating.

XXV. 12.

(Third sacrificial session on the Sarasvatī.)¹

1. An over-night-rite ; the three-day period : jyotis, go, āyus ; the Viśvajit and Abhijit as Indra's belly ; an over-night-rite¹.

¹ This seems to mean that the intervals between the days of full and new moon are filled up with this ever repeated, three-day period, and that on the days of full and new moon successively the Viśvajit and the Abhijit are performed ; see note 1 on XXV. 11. 1.

2. By means of this (rite), Aryaman gained this world¹.

¹ Read *etena vā aryamaitam*, etc.

3. The path called Aryaman's path is the path leading to the Gods.

4. They who undertake this (rite) reach the path leading to the Gods.

5. Therefore, he appears at day-time¹ rather ruddy², for the path of Aryaman is rather ruddy.

¹ Is *divaḥ* to be taken as acc. plural ?

² Apparently, Aryaman here is the sun, as e.g., Śat. br. V. 3. 1. 2.

6. That there is the three-day-period : jyotis, go, āyus (and) the Viśvajit and Abhijit are Indra's belly, is to avoid oscillating.

XXV. 13.

(The sacrificial session at the Dṛṣadvatī.)²

1. During a year, he should guard the cows of a Brāhmin ; during a (second) year, he should, at Vyarna Naitadhanva, kindle his fire (for

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa XI. 8. c ; Nidānasūtra X. 10 ; Lāṭy. X. 8. 9 ; Āp. XXIII. 13. 9-10 ; Kāty. XXIV. 6. 29-31 ; Āsv. XII. 6. 21 ; Śāṅkh. XIII. 29. 25-26.

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa XI. 8. d ; Nidānasūtra X. 11 ; Lāṭy. X. 18. 10-19. 15 ; Āp. XXIII. 13. 11-15 ; Kāty. XXIV. 6. 32-44 ; Śāṅkh. XIII. 29. 27-31 ; cp. also Jaim. br. II. 300.

domestic worship); during a (third) year, he should, at Parīṇah, consecrate (and maintain, by sacrificing into them), his (sacred) fires (for vaidic sacrifices)¹.

¹ The khaṇḍas 13 and 14 describe two *iṣṭyānas* which properly do not belong to the sattra-kind but consist of a series of *iṣṭis* performed each day on a different spot.

2. Then, he should move along the southern bank of the Dr̥ṣadvatī, throwing (day after day) forward a yoke-pin (and, in this manner, fixing the spot for each subsequent *iṣṭi* on the next day)¹, sacrificing to Agni a (rice-)cake baked on eight kapālas.

¹ Cp. XXV. 10. 1. The two *śamyāparāś-ryāt* contain: *śamyāparāśi iṣyāt*.

3. Indra and Kuśānā made a wager: 'Whichever of us shall first run round the earth shall be the winner'. Indra ran round the earth, Rujamā ran round Kurukṣetra (only). She said: 'I have conquered thee'. But Indra said: 'It is I that have conquered thee'. They went to the Gods for a decision. The Gods said: 'Kurukṣetra is as great as the vedi of Prajāpati'. So neither of the two won¹.

¹ This quasi-myth is inserted to prove that such a kind of *iṣṭi* equals the greatest. For the last sentence but one, cp. TS. II. 6. 4. 1: 'the vedi is as great as the earth.' In the description of the six-day-rites, according to Jaim. br. II. 300 (where these rites, as in TS., are combined illogically with the going along the Śarasvatī), we have a remarkable parallel, but the passage seems to be handed down in a mutilated state: *teṣāṃ u teṣāṃ parīṇad itī kurukṣetrasya jaghanārdhe saraskandantān dīkṣāyai* (so the ms.; Oertel, in Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. XVIII, page 17, changes the reading of the ms. in a parallel passage: *saraskandad etad into saraḥ. tad etad*, but the original reading must have been different); *te prāñco yanti samayā kurukṣetram; etad vai devānāṃ devayajanam yat (kuru)kṣetram; devānāṃ eva tad devayajanena yanti; teṣāṃ yamunāvabhṛtha, eṣa vai svargo loko yad yamunā; svargam eva ta lokam gacchanti*.

4. He who goes with the rice-cake destined for Agni (and) baked on eight kapālas, along the southern bank of the Dr̥ṣadvatī, throwing (each day) the yoke-pin¹, descends, at the locality called 'the three fig trees,' into the Yamunā for the lustral bath. There he disappears from the (eyes of) men².

¹ ° *parīṣyati* must be dissolved ° *parāśi eti*.

² This is differently interpreted by the Sūtrakāras: according to Dhānañjaya, this course of *iṣṭis* was destined for one who desires to retire from the world (*pravrajīyati*); he should not return to the community, but ascend the world of heaven; or, it means that he becomes separated from the other people and fares better.

XXV. 14.

(The Turāyaṇa, the 'course' of Tura.)¹

1. A rice-cake destined for Agni and baked on eight kapālas, one for Indra on eleven kapālas, and a mess of boiled rice destined for the All-gods¹.

¹ These offerings replace the single cake of the preceding khaṇḍa. The first cake is sacrificed at the time of the morning-service of an agniṣṭoma; the second, at the time of the midday-service; the last, at the time of the afternoon-service (see § 4), but there are different views about these offerings.—For the rest, all is the same as the rite described in khaṇḍa 13.

2. (Although) not being consecrated (for a sacrifice of soma), he puts on the hide of a black antelope. In that, not being consecrated, he puts on this hide, thereby, he gets the welfare that is of men.

3. In that he gives himself over to ascetism, thereby, (he gets) the welfare that is of the Gods.

4. That there is the cake for Agni on eight kapālas, the deities having Agni at their front, thereby, he at the beginning even wins the favour of the deities¹, but he, thereby, reaches also the morning service. That there is the cake for Indra on eleven kapālas, the midday-service belongs to Indra; he, thereby, reaches the midday-service. That there is a mess of rice for the All-gods, the afternoon-service belongs to the All-gods, he, thereby, reaches the afternoon-service.

¹ On the expression *tad devatā evardhnoti*, cp. Oertel, Disjunct use of cases, page 33.

5. Through this (rite) Tura the God-muni obtained all welfare. He who undertakes this (rite) obtains all welfare.

XXV. 15.

(The sacrificial session of the Serpents.)²

1. An over-night-rite at the beginning and the end; agniṣṭoma (-rite)s in the middle; the year¹ consists throughout of tens and tens²,

¹ Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* XI. 8. e; *Nidānasūtra* X. 11; *Lāṭy.* X. 20. 1-9; *Kauṣ.* br. IV. 11; *Āp.* XXIII. 14. 1-7; *Kāty.* XXIV. 7. 1-10; *Āśv.* II. 14. 4-6; *Śāṅkh.* III. 11. 11-16.

² Cp. *Ārṣeyakalpa* XI. 8. f—10. b; *Nidānasūtra* X. 12-13; *Lāṭy.* X. 20. 10-12; *Āp.* XXIII. 14. 8-9; *Kāty.* XXIV. 4. 48-49; *Āśv.* XII. 5. 1-6; *Śāṅkh.* XIII. 23.

only the middle day (the *viṣuvat*) is twelve-versed : at the middle day the *sāmans* of the serpents are applied ³.

¹ *saṃvatsari* is an error of the press for *saṃvatsaro*.

² The reason of 'ten' is apparent : it is a pun on *daśa* 'bite'.

³ The *atirātras* are with *ṣoḍaśin* ; the *agniṣṭomas* are alternately of different arrangement (to avoid sameness !), as is seen from *Ārṣeyakalpa* XI. 8. e and XI. 9. a ; the second half of the year consists of the same *agniṣṭomas*, but now reversed : *Ārṣ. k.* XI. 9. a and XI. 8. e ; the sixth and the twelfth month comprise 29 days, so that, together with the two *atirātras*, this makes up 360 days (the *viṣuvat*-day, as usually, not being reckoned).—The fact that in § 3 are mentioned the *Abhigara* and the *Upagara*, who appear only at the *mahāvratā* (see V. 5. 13), makes a difficulty for the *Sūtrakṣra*, as there is no *mahāvratā* in this *sattrā*. They argue that, as the author of the *Ārṣeyakalpa* likewise prescribes no *mahāvratā*, the conclusion is that these two officials do not appear at the last day but one, the usual day for the *mahāvratā*. *Śaṅkhāyana* prescribes instead of the *viṣuvat*-day the *mahāvratā*. In the text of our *Brāhṣpadya* the mention of these two officials need not point to a *mahāvratā*, for it is possible that the list was given as completely as possible.—The ten *sāmans* of the serpents are registered in the *aranyageyagāna* II. a. 1-10 (see SV. ed. Calcutta, Vol. II, page 417-421), of these ten the first three are intended.

2. Through this (rite), the serpents gained a firm support in these worlds. They who undertake it get a firm support in these worlds.

3. Jarvara (was at this *sattrā*) the *Gṛhapati* ; *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*, the son of *Īravat*, was the *Brahman* ; *Prthuśravas*, the son of *Dūreśravas*, was the *Udgātṛ* ; *Glāva* and *Ajagāva* were the *Prastotr* and *Pratihartṛ* ; *Datta*, the son of *Tapas*, was the *Hotṛ* ; *Śitipṛṣṭha* was the *Maitrāvaruṇa* ; *Takṣaka*, the son of *Viśāla*, was the *Brāhmanācchaṃsin* ; *Śikha* and *Anuśikha* were the *Neṣṭṛ* and the *Potr* ; *Aruṇa*, the son of *Aṭa*, was the *Acchāvāka* ; *Timirgha*, the son of *Dūreśrut*, was the *Agnīdh* ; the two sons of *Kutasta*, *Arimejaya* and *Janamejaya*, were the two *Adhvaryus* ; *Arbuda* was the *Grāvastut* ; *Ajira* was the *Subrahmanya* ; *Cakra* and *Piśaṅga* were the two *Unnetṛs* ; *Ṣaṇḍa* and *Kuṣaṇḍa* were the *Praiser* and the *Reviler* ¹.

¹ This remarkable list of officials, of which some are known as belonging to the *Nāgas*, is found twice in another source, viz., in *Baudh. śrs.* XVII. 18 and in *Baudh. gṛhs.* III, *adhyāya* 10. In *Baudhāyana*, the last two are missing, but, as *Sadasya*, is mentioned *Upariti Tārṣya*, and, as *Dhruvagopa*, *Paśuka* (*Paśuga*). So much is certain, that in this *sarpasattrā*, this *sattrā* performed by the serpents, we have to see the prototype of the *sarpasattrā* (the *sattrā*, where the *sarpas* are sacrificed) of *Janamejaya* in the *Mahābhārata*. According to *Baudh.*, they were the kings and princes of the *sarpas* who at *Khāṇḍavaprastha*, in human form, performed

this *sattrā*, desirous of obtaining poison, 'Because it consists of ten-and ten (*daśa*) (versed-lauds), therefore, the serpents are biting' (*daṃśuka*).

4. Through this (rite), the serpents vanquished death. They who perform it vanquish death. Therefore, they (the serpents), having left aside their old hide, creep further, for they had vanquished death. The Ādityas are the serpents. They who undertake this (rite), to their share falls the shining out, as it were, of the Ādityas.

XXV. 16.

(Three-years-sacrificial session.)¹

1. The first year is the 'course' (the year's *sattrā*) of the cows¹; the second, is the 'course' of the Ādityas²; the third, is the 'course' of the Angirasas³.

¹ As described in Chapters IV and V.

² Cp. XXV. I.

³ Cp. XXV. 2.

2. By this (rite), the cows obtained procreation (and) plurality. They who undertake it obtain procreation (and) plurality. By this (rite), the Ādityas got a firm support in these worlds. They who undertake it get a firm support in these worlds. By this (rite), the Angirasas went to the world of heaven. They who undertake it go to the world of heaven.

3. Para, the son of Ahnāra, Trasadasyu, the son of Purukutsa, Vitahavya, the son of Śrayas, (and) Kaksivat, the son of Uśij, these, being desirous of (obtaining) progeny, undertook this 'course' of *sattras*. They prospered in getting each a thousand sons. In the same manner, they who undertake this (rite) prosper in getting each a thousand sons.

XXV. 17.

(Thousand-years-sattrā of Prajāpati.)²

1. An over-night-rite; a thousand nine-versed years (and) an over-night-rite. (This is) the thousand-years-sacrificial session of Prajāpati.

¹ Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa XI. 10. c; Nidānasūtra X. 13; Lāṭy. X. 20. 13-17; Āp. XXIII. 14. 10-11; Kāṭy. XXIV. 5. 12-14; Āśv. XII. 5. 6-7.

² Cp. Ārṣeyakalpa X. 10. d; Nidānasūtra X. 13; Lāṭy. X. 20. 18; Āp. XXIII. 14. 12-13; Śākh. XIII. 29. 22.

2. Through this (rite) Prajāpati came into (the state of) setting in motion the whole (universe). They who undertake it come into (the state of) setting in motion the whole (universe)¹.

¹ Cp. note 1 on XXIV. 15. 3.

3. This (rite) was undertaken by Prajāpati as he was stupefied by old age; by it he repelled old age. They who undertake it repel old age.

4. This is the thousand-years(-sattra) of Prajāpati. Through it, Prajāpati prospere^d in all ways. In all ways prosper they who undertake it.

XXV. 18.

(Thousand-years-rite of the Viśvasrjs.)¹

1. Five times fifty nine-versed years; five times fifty fifteen-versed years; five times fifty seventeen-versed years; five times fifty twenty-one-versed years. (This is) the thousand-years-rite of the Viśvasrjs.

2. By means of this (rite), the Viśvasrjs created (*asrjata*), this whole (*viśva*) (universe). Because they had created this whole (universe), they are called Viśvasrj.

3. After those who undertake this (rite), the whole (universe) comes into existence¹.

¹ This means, according to Śāyana, that they become Lords of the whole (world).

4. Tapas (ascetism) was the Gr̥hapati; Brahman (the holy word) was the Brahman (-priest); Īrā was the mistress of the house; Nektar was the Udgātṛ; Bhūta (the past) was the Prastotṛ; Bhaviṣyat (the future) was the Pratihartṛ; the seasons were the additional chanters (i.e., they who accompany the chant of the Udgātṛ proper); the Ārtavas (sections of the year) were the Sadasyas. Truth was the Hotṛ; Right was the Maitrāvaruṇa; Might was the Brāhmaṇacchaṁsin; Splendour and Honour were the Neṣṭṛ and the Potṛ; Glory was

¹ Cp. Arṣeyakalpa XI. 10. e; Nidānasūtra X. 13; TBr. III. 12. 9. 3-8; Ap. XXIII. 14. 14-17; Katy. XXIV. 5. 24; Baudh. XVII. 19; Āsv. XII. 5. 19; Śaṅkh. XIII. 28. 8.

the Acchāvāka; Fire even was the Agnidh; Bhaga (fortune) was the Grāvastut; Food was the Unnetṛ; Voice was the Subrahmanya; Exhalation was the Adhvaryu; Inhalation was the Pratiprasthātṛ; Command was the Cutter¹ (of the victim); Vigour was the Dhruvagopa²; Hope was the Haviṣeṣin³; Night and Day were the two carriers of fuel⁴; Death was the Slaughterer.—These undertook the initiation (dikṣā).

¹ There must be some difference between *viśāstr* and *śamītr*.

² Read : *dhruvagopa āśā* °.

³ Reading and meaning uncertain; the Leyden ms. has *haviṣyety* °, the printed text *haviṣyey* ° (he who procures the *haviṣya*, the substance fit for offering).

⁴ Read : ° *rātrāv idhmavāhau*.—This list differs in some respects from the one given in TBr. and Baudh.

5. About this, there is this verse :

‘The Viśvasṛjṣ were the first to perform a sacrificial session, as they sacrificed during a thousand years the (soma) that was pressed out. Therefrom was born the Guard of the Universe, the golden Bird, whose name was Brahman’¹.

¹ The same verse with *prathamāḥ* (not *prathame*) is found in TBr. and Āp., and, with more variants, in Baudh.

6. They who practise this (rite) attain to identity of world with Brahman, to equality with him, to unity with him.

7. This is the thousand-years (sacrificial session) of the Viśvasṛjṣ. Through it, the Viśvasṛjṣ prospered in all respects. They who undertake it prosper in all respects¹.

¹ Read ; *etena vai viśvasṛjṣṇ sarvām ṛddhim ārdhnuvant, sarvām ṛddhim ṛdhnuvanti*, etc.

INDEX I.

The sāmāns mentioned in the Brāhmaṇa.

- aṅgirasām samkrośa XII. 3. 22 : grām. XV. 2. 1, comp. on SV. I. 525.
 aṅgirasām goṣṭha XIII. 9. 24 : grām. XIV. 2. 16, comp. on SV. I. 512.
 acchidra XIV. 9. 35 : grām. VI. 1. 11, comp. on SV. I. 253.
 adārasṛt XV. 3. 6 : grām. IV. 1. 7, comp. on SV. I. 132.
 anusloka V. 4. 10 : grām. XII. 11. 3, comp. on SV. I. 440.
 antarikṣa XII. 3. 18 : ar. gā. I. 1. 9, comp. on SV. I. 239.
 apāna V. 4. 2 : ar. gā. I. 1. 2, comp. on SV. I. 318.
 abhivarta IV. 3. 1, VII. 1. 7 ; XV. 10. 12 ; XVIII. 6. 14 : grām. VI. I. 34, comp. on SV. I. 565.
 ariṣṭa XII. 5. 22 : ar. gā. I. 1. 11, comp. on SV. I. 565.
 arkapuṣpa XV. 3. 22 : grām. XVI. 2. 34, comp. on SV. I. 565.
 ākūpāra IX. 2. 13 : grām. V. 1. 18, comp. on SV. I. 167.
 ākūpāra XV. 5. 29 : grām. IX. 1. 30, comp. on SV. I. 345.
 āksāra XI. 5. 7 ; XXI. 5. 4 : grām. X. 2. 19, comp. on SV. I. 391.
 āgneya trinidhana XIII. 3. 21 : grām. XIV. 2. 20, comp. on SV. I. 514.
 āṅgirasa XII. 9. 18 : grām. XV. 1. 18, comp. on SV. I. 518.
 ājiga XV. 9. 6 : grām. XII. 2. 14, comp. on SV. I. 468.
 ājyadoha XXI. 2. 1 ; XXI. 5. 5 : ar. gā. I. 2. 16-18, comp. on SV. I. 67.
 ātiśādiya XII. 11. 15 : grām. XVII. 1. 31, comp. on SV. I. 572.
 ātharvaṇa VIII. 2. 5 ; XII. 9. 8 ; XVI. 10. 9 : ar. gā. I. 1. 23, comp. on SV. I. 33.
 ānūpa XIII. 3. 16 : grām. VII. 2. 23, comp. on SV. I. 277.
 āndhigava VIII. 5. 12 ; XII. 11. 21 ; XV. 11. 7 : grām. XVI. 1. 12, comp. on SV. I. 545.
 ābhika XV. 9. 8 : grām. XII. 2. 4, comp. on SV. I. 467.
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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

On page xxv, second alinea. A similar reading occurs in some sāmans :

SV. I. 51 : *majmanā* instead of *majmanā*, SV. I. 52 : *ymo* instead of *jmo*, see SV. I. Calcutta, Vol. I, pages 177, 178. But the Grantha-edition is everywhere with *j*.

Page xxv, l. 18, read "Blcomfield."

Page xxvi, l. 9, read "Lāṭyāyana."

Page 65, line 18, read ṚS. X instead of IX.

Page 66, line 9 from bottom, read Āśv. VIII instead of VII.

Page 197, line 5 from bottom, read : there are three uktha(-laud)s.

Page 202, line 23, read ṚS. III. 51.

Page 203, line 18, read ṚS. VIII. 13. 1-3.

Page 226, line 13, read *sadaso*.

Page 238, line 14 from bottom, read *praticī*.

Page 277, line 10, read ṚS. VIII. 70. 5-6.

Page 306, line 3 from bottom, read SV. II.

Page 307, line 5, read Śāṅkh. śrs. IX. 5.

Page 312, line 5, read ṚS. VI. 60. 7-9.

Page 467, line 7, read *656*.

Page 521, line 5 from bottom, read Jaim. br. II. 141, 142.

